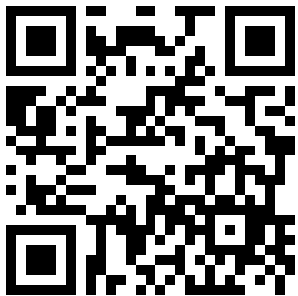


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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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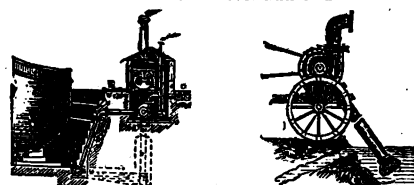
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay June 9; Madras and Allahabad, May 9; Calcutta, May 8.

The agitation against the Simla system of "government by picnic" gains strength, and has already borne fruit. The Government of India has checked Mr. Grant-Duff in his desire to extend the system by locating the military accounts at Bangalore. Lord Ripon has properly exercised his power of veto, in preventing Mr. Grant-Duff from thus subordinating the public interests to the comfort of a few highly-placed officials. To the native subordinates, who form the vast bulk of those who are thus yearly carried up to the hills, the exodus is an unmitigated affliction; they are torn away from their homes for the greater part of the year, and forced to shiver in a climate that is not only uncongenial but positively unwholesome to them.

The enormous and growing burden on the public revenues that is caused by the exodus is a serious consideration; but we agree with those who say it is a consideration that ought not to weigh heavily against any advantages (if such there were) of more efficient administration. But do these advantages of more efficient administration really exist? We are quite willing to admit that the Secretaries and Under Secretaries may be able to get through a little more work in the bright air of Simla than they would in Calcutta, though the energy displayed by the judges of the High Courts, and by the officers of the administration in the plains generally, seems to show that even this advantage may be over-estimated. But the experience of the last two years seems to be absolutely conclusive on one all-important point; and that is, that such minor advantages as that of the increased physical vigour of the Secretaries are absolutely as nothing when compared with the enormous disadvantages entailed by the mischievous seclusion, during the greater part of the year, of those who direct the policy of the empire. At Simla the Viceroy lives in an atmosphere heavily charged with the noxious vapours of sycophancy and adulation. His conversation one day is chiefly with Mr. Ilbert and Dr. Hunter, and the next it is chiefly with Dr. Hunter and Mr. Ilbert—of course we use these names as types, and in no personal sense; and the obvious result—the necessary result whenever the Viceregal mind happens not to be a particularly strong one—is a Mutual Admiration Society of the worst order. If, for instance, the Viceroy is understood to fondly cherish some of those Socialistic fads that are harmless and amusing in an English Liberal peer, forthwith those fads become the mainsprings of a great and far-reaching policy. Ilbert Bills and Bengal Tenancy Bills spring up, in such a soil, as naturally and as rapidly as toadstools in a sunless and noisome dungeon; and the inevitable result must commonly be such orgies of legislative debauchery as those which have shaken the Empire to its foundation during the past two years.

We are glad to learn that some of the native associations, as well as the Chambers of commerce and kindred organisations, are joining in the general protest against "government from the hills."

The Bombay folk have done wisely in invoking the aid of Sir Richard Temple and Sir George Birdwood for the formation of a London Committee for the Bombay Exhibition of 1886. Under such auspices the Committee ought to be a strong one.

The Indian Government have decided to retain the

services of Colonel C. A. Moore, of the Bombay Cavalry, until the 30th September next, for the special duty on which that officer is engaged in connection with the revision of the Bengal Cantonment regulations.

The *Indigo and Tea Planter's Gazette*, reproducing an article from the *Morning Post*, entitled "The Indian tea industry endangered by the Bengal Tenancy Bill," says:—

"The facts contained in the article are perfectly known to all who have any knowledge of Bengal; and the special powers which the Tenancy Bill would give to coolies in common with all who rent, occupy, or till land, to become virtual proprietors, has been dealt with by the Indian Press. It is satisfactory to see that already the press of England is being so well kept abreast of current Indian affairs as this article indicates."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following very just remarks on the criticisms of the *Times* on Mr. Buckland's letter regarding the Tenancy Bill:—

"The *Times* comment on Mr. Buckland's letter in a somewhat disparaging tone, but is merely misleading its readers in saying that the class of natives now calling out against the Bengal Tenancy Bill is just that in whose favour the notorious Ilbert Bill was introduced. The 'Baboos' for whom the Ilbert Bill was constructed were a noisy rabble of disappointed place-hunters, those who oppose the Tenancy Bill are the landed aristocracy of Bengal, who certainly have very great and special claims on the good offices of the country and of the Government."

A WELL-KNOWN advertisement has made the public familiar with a composition that is known as "Rough on Rats." The *Indigo and Tea Planter's Gazette* is very rough on Dr. Hunter, whose deputation to England it looks upon as a gross job of Lord Ripon's. It says:—

"The Honorable W. W. has left the shores of India once more to sojourn for a while in England and to draw Indian pay. As Director General of Statistics he is supposed to know something of railways. At all events he has been primed with facts and figures, and the Railway Committee are now to have the benefit of his cleverness in assimilating facts collected by other men and reproducing deductions made by other brains. He played a farewell fantasia on his own horn before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. With his usual adroitness he arranged for the sucking of the brains of the merchants of Bombay, and now he goes to England to represent the Railway Department and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The versatile W. W. has from a very early period of his career manipulated with an adroitness almost amounting to genius, the public press. Who does not remember the splendid ru-tat-too-tat-too despatches which in the form of telegrams, were scattered to the press of India during the progress of the great showman's stumping tour as president of the Educational Committee? More recently still, when a very wicked newspaper man from the midst of the city of dismal stinks ventured to question the fitness of the great official Panjandrum to be examined as an expert, the poor proser was silenced by cleverly written telegrams extolling the exceeding fitness of W. W. to travel at the country's expense to say his lessons, carefully learned beforehand, before the Railway Committee. You are a remarkably smart man, W. W., you can humbug the press, hoodwink superior officials, effectively suck the brains of many more superior men than yourself, get yourself appointed to all sorts of delightful posts, and on your way to England to disgorge your statistics, be chased by a Queen's birthday decoration. W. W. is a very fair example of the wonderful idol—gold, silver, brass, shoddy, and clay—set up by the great Nebuchadnezzar of modern days, the competitive system of examination, for the mob to fall down and worship."

The *Indian Daily News* justly remarks on the omission of Mr. Rivers Thompson's name from the Birthday *Gazette*:—

"There is an unusual unanimity in the regret which is finding expression on all sides that advantage was not taken of the opportunity afforded by the Birthday *Gazette* to confer upon one of the worthiest servants of the State in India the fitting reward for his long and conspicuously successful labours in the public weal. On all sides it is admitted that Mr. Rivers Thompson has first claim to the next K.C.S.I., and when Sir E. Olive Bayley's death rendered a place in the order vacant, most people thought that the *Gazette* of May 24 would announce his appointment. But the *Gazette* was silent regarding Mr. Thompson—a silence which has been the subject of general comment during the past week. Certainly, no other appointment is made over his head, as was the case when Sir Evelyn Baring became a K.C.S.I., and it may be that the vacant place is reserved for him. It is urged in excuse of the Government, and in support of this view, that the death of Sir E. C.

Bayley being so recent, there was no time to nominate a successor before the *Gazette* was drafted. But these things can be done by telegraph in case of necessity, and it is unfortunate that the omission in this instance should be calculated to give rise to the reflection, which has found free utterance also, that things might have been different had Mr. Thompson been an out-and-out supporter of the present Government of India. But Mr. Thompson has opinions of his own, and holds to them, as his long experience of India entitles him to do. That experience led him to take a very decided position, not on the side of the Viceroy, upon the Ilbert Bill question; and the interpretation the public naturally gives to the tardiness shown in conferring upon him the honour which is his due, is that he has not yet been quite forgiven the independent expression of his honest opinions on that occasion.

THE *Times of India* says on this :

"If Mr. Rivers Thompson had been as strong a supporter of the Liberal Government as, say, the Hon. William Wilson Hunter, B.A., LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E., &c., we suspect that with the aid of the electric telegraph the vacancy would have been filled up easily enough."

WE entirely agree with the following remarks of the *Indian Daily News* :—

"We congratulate the Government upon the honour it has conferred upon Rai Kanaye Lal Dey, Bahadoor, and Baboo Doorga Churn Laha. In each case the honour is more than well deserved; but when, we would ask, are the public services of the Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal to be fittingly acknowledged? We may differ on many points from Rai Kristodas; but this does not prevent us from appreciating the great services he has rendered to India, in which respect we regard him as the foremost man in the three Presidencies. As for the other rewards conferred by Lord Ripon, they proceed upon no principle that we can see, except absolute favouritism—or, it may be, a sort of lottery was held in the recesses of the Foreign Office."

THE *Punjab Times* says :—

"Whispers are floating about to the effect that seditious journalism in India is being supported by Russian money. Can such a thing be possible? Can we not 'rest and be thankful,' confident in the assurances of Mr. Gladstone that our relations with Russia are satisfactory? Some circumstances which have transpired at Umritsur are suggestive, and we hear of something curious nearer the frontier. Our local police are doubtless on the alert."

A NEW reason for the Honourable Mr. Hunter's deputation to England has been found by the *Times of India* :—

"The idea that the case of the Public Works Department (whatever that may be) will not be complete without his advocacy will be news, indeed, to that much-abused department. At Simla it is an open secret that the Honourable Member has a more ambitious and, it must be admitted, a more arduous brief. A voluble tongue and a facile pen are wanted—not for the Public Works Department, which is already amply represented—but to prop up a reputation never very brilliant and now in hopeless decadence. The time has not yet come to review Lord Ripon's career as a whole; but whatever he may do, or attempt to do, in the few months that remain to his Viceroyalty, he can hardly hope to give clearer point to the moral that there can be no more dangerous and, indeed, impossible pursuit for a Viceroy in India than the quest of class popularity. This is the rock on which he has most seriously stumbled, with the result of embittering every class, one after another, whom it was hoped to conciliate. The Europeans will never forgive him for his short-sighted and mischievous novelties; the natives will never forget how he abandoned the promised concessions which they had already begun to consider their own. In England, while the Conservatives denounce him as a man who, in an essentially Conservative Empire, has shown no reverence for the past, the Liberals have been forced to give him up as a broken reed that fails at the crisis, and only pierces the hand that would support it. The recent attempt to throw upon Lord Kimberley the sole responsibility of stirring up the Church Disestablishment Question is on a par with the struggle to saddle Sir Ashley Eden with the Ilbert Bill. Mr. Hunter will, indeed, find his work cut out for him, and we shall be surprised if the narrow and jealous limits of privilege leave are not specially relaxed to enable him to accomplish it more effectually. In any case it may be hoped that this supreme effort to conciliate public opinion may not meet with the condign punishment awarded to its predecessors. It will be hard, indeed, if some better explanation cannot be found to questions which are certain to be asked in the House than were found for the garbled telegrams and suppressed despatches of 1883."

OUR Radical contemporary, the *Western Morning News*,

thus notices the St. James's Hall Demonstration against the Bengal Tenancy Bill on Wednesday last :—

"The Indian Constitutional Association and the Liberty and Property Defence League have joined hands in opposition to that 'ungodly measure,' as the *Hindoo Patriot* terms it, the Bengal Tenancy Bill. In support of the demand for a Commission of Inquiry, to take evidence in public, before the Bill becomes law, a meeting was held at St. James's Hall this afternoon, but was not, despite wide publicity and a parade of sandwich men in Piccadilly, largely attended. The Earl of Wemyss and March, however, aroused much enthusiasm by his fervid attack on the Bill, in which he drew a parallel between the legislation proposed for India and that which had been put into force in Ireland. His lordship asked whether, in face of the results of passing laws of that character near home, it was politic to extend them to our empire in the East? Very cleverly the Earl elaborated a criticism both upon Mr. Gladstone and remedial measures for Ireland out of the immediate subject of the meeting, and insisting that across St. George's Channel a vast amount of property had passed from the hands of the loyal to the disloyal, he with fiery vigour roundly condemned the Bengal Bill as being based on injustice and framed on a bad model. Sir J. Hay, M.P., and Mr. D. Onslow, M.P., wrote letters of sympathy with the object in view, and Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., sent a telegram protesting against the confiscation of property in Bengal. Lord Bramwell and Lord Stanley of Alderley were among the other critics of the measure, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Conservative candidate for Whitby, eloquently urged objections to its becoming law. One point was that promises given by Government, however long ago, should be solemnly kept."

WE take from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* for July, the following items of personal intelligence, relating to our Indian visitors :—

"Mr. A. Chaudhuri (St. John's) was one of the successful candidates in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, Parts I. and II., and was placed among the Junior Optimes. Mr. C. Golaknath, B.A. (Christ's), has been approved for the degree of LL.M. Kumar Shri Harbhamji (Trinity) has been allowed an Ordinary B.A. degree. Mr. S. Nabi Ullah (St. John's) has been allowed an Ordinary B.A. degree. Mr. Ramdas Chubild. (Christ's) has passed in the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examination in the Second Class, and has been elected to a Scholarship of £30 for proficiency in Sanskrit, from the result of the College Examination. Mr. Inayatullah (Trinity Hall) has passed in Part II. of the Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge in the Second Class. Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Kolopurwalla has passed the LL.B.C.S. (Edinburgh) Examination. At the recent Examination of the Inns of Court, the Council of Legal Education awarded to Mr. C. Golaknath a certificate of having satisfactorily passed a public examination. Dr. J. A. Simoens has obtained a Qualification in Sanitary Science in the University of Durham, and in the Competitive Examination in the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he gained the Silver Medal and First Certificate of Honour. Arrivals.—Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee, Jehanghier from Bombay; Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Bomonjee Ardesseer Wadia, Mr. Ardesseer Nowrozjee Daver, Mr. Furdoonjee Limji Batliboi, Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanjee Mistry, and Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Patack, all from Bombay; and Mr. C. C. Lalkaka, from Ahmedabad. Departure.—Mr. G. C. Bose, Bengal Agricultural Scholar, 1881.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary till the departure of the Mail, June 10 :—

"Lieut. H. M. Chapman, R.E.; Major E. Newbery, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab; Captain Henry Richardson, Port Officer of Calicut; Rae Bak-tawar Singh, Rao Bahadoor, Subordinate Judge, Meerut; Mr. Arthur Vincent Roberts, Assistant Engineer, Benares Cuttack Railway Survey."

THE *Indigo and Tea Planters' Gazette* says :—

"The superior person who is called His Excellency in Madras, has made another speech, nothing extraordinary for him, indeed we should say that one of the things which he sadly misses in this India of ours is the occasion, so frequent at home, of making a speech. He has made a speech after the ru-tat-too-tat to style of that great artistic humbug, W. W. Translated into ordinary prose, it is as follows :—'We are a great Empire, Sirs, we are progressing amazingly, and I know it better than anybody else, for I have compared Sir Auckland Colvin's budget with the one I laid before the House of Commons a quarter of a century ago; receipts have gone up, taxation has gone down.' There are only three persons of the slightest importance in this world to the honourable gentleman who draws the salary of the Governorship of Madras, there are 'me, myself, and I.' Everybody and everything are mere adjuncts to this great personage; and yet these shallow-br

men succeed because the bulk of their countrymen take them at their own estimate of themselves."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday June 7:—

"Rates for steam tonnage have had a hardening tendency during the past week and have risen 2s. 6d. per ton all round. There is no change whatever in quotations for sailing vessels. The demand is moderate. Two ships have been berthed for London, one for Liverpool, and another obtained a charter for the Bristol Channel. Our unfixed tonnage stands nearly at the same figure as last week, viz., 38,000 tons."

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended May 28:—

"During the past week rain has been general over British Burma, Assam, and Bengal proper, and at Rungpore. Akyab and Thongwa the fall has been heavy. Rain has also fallen over Mysore, Coorg, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. Over Central and North Western India the weather continues dry, and hot west winds are prevalent. Agricultural prospects are unchanged in Madras; rice and millets are being harvested, and standing crops are in fair condition. Locusts have appeared in Kurnool, and want of rain is felt in Chingleput. In Mysore prospects are favourable, but the rabi crop in parts of Coorg has suffered from want of timely rain, and the coffee berries have been injuriously affected by the same cause. Kharis sowings have commenced in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. More rain is required in Dharwar, where a scarcity of water is still felt. In Hyderabad the rabi harvest is not quite over, but kharif preparations are in progress there and in the Berars. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural operations are in abeyance, and water is scarce in Neemuch and Ulwar. The rabi harvest is approaching completion in the Punjab, and kharif sowings have begun in parts. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh sugarcane and indigo are being irrigated, and kharif sowings continue. Water is scarce in three districts. Winnowing of the rabi harvest is nearly finished in the Central Provinces, and fields are being prepared for the kharif. In Bengal standing crops promise well, but rain is urgently wanted in some districts. The boro paddy is still being harvested in places. Prospects are generally good in Assam, but rain is needed in parts of Gakhati. In British Burma the monsoon appears to have set in. Considerable damage has been done to stocks of paddy in Akyab by a hurricane which occurred during the preceding week. Cholera has appeared in the Kangra district of the Punjab, and is on the increase in the Allahabad district; but there has been a general improvement in the health of the northern provinces. Both small-pox and cholera are still prevalent in the southern presidencies. Prices are on the whole stationary, though local fluctuations are common."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

FROM the correspondent of the *Standard*, Calcutta, June 27:—

"The Defence Association has issued invitations to the different representative bodies, European and native (including the Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Associations), to concert a movement against the annual exodus of the Government to the hills. Already the agitation has borne fruit, by checking the growth of the evil."

"The Government of India has forbidden the Madras Government to remove the Military Accounts Department to Bangalore. It will be remembered that the proposal to make this transfer was the immediate occasion of the present protest."

"The Supreme Government has also refused to sanction the arming of the Mofussil Police with Snider carbines."

"It is now almost settled to hold the Bombay Exhibition in 1886. The Viceroy has consented to be patron. It is proposed to request Sir Richard Temple and Sir George Birdwood to form the London Committee."

"Camps of exercise are to be formed in the cold weather at Delhi and at Hossan Abdul."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated June 29:—

"It is reported, apparently on good authority, that owing to the fact of the existing number of cavalry regiments being found insufficient for frontier duty, the Government contemplates the raising of two or three new regiments. It may be remembered that some two or three years ago, the number of

regiments in the native army was reduced; although the total strength of that army was left intact. If it be true that the Government intends to increase the number of the regiments, it will be generally admitted that this is a step in the right direction."

"If there be anything regarding which all Indian officers are practically agreed, it is that the Indian Army, European and native, as at present constituted, is wholly inadequate for the threefold duty which it may at any time be called upon to perform—namely, the despatch of a strong corps beyond the frontier, the detailing of another strong corps to hold the frontier and communications, and the provision, in the country, of a force, sufficient to overawe the troops of the feudatory States, and the disaffected element of the people. The defects of the existing military organisation have long been a matter of comment. The subject has recently been brought into special prominence by reason of the rapid advance of the Russians in Central Asia, and it now furnishes matter for almost daily articles in all the Anglo-Indian journals."

"There is a consensus of opinion on most points. Thus, it is admitted that the short-service system supplies India with an inefficient and costly European garrison; and that the local European regiments of the Company's days should be revived; or, at any rate, that soldiers for Indian service should be enlisted for a period of twelve years. It is admitted, too, that service in the native army should be made more attractive, so as to secure a better class of recruits; that the strength of that army should be very greatly increased, and that steps should be adopted to form a Reserve, by retaining a claim upon the large body of trained soldiers who take their discharge after five years' service. There are also various details which urgently require attention, such as the organisation of a Transport and Commissariat fit to take the field at once."

"Another step which should be taken without delay is that of insisting upon a reduction of the utterly useless armies maintained by the native States. Many of these armies are badly armed and only half trained, while others are in a high state of efficiency. But be their armament and discipline what they may, the very number of these troops, amounting, as it does to about 380,000 makes them at all times a source of anxiety, and would have the effect of locking up a large proportion of the British forces in the event of the outbreak of a foreign war."

"The agitation in Madras against the removal of the Government to the hills seems likely to have some effect, as it is rumoured that the Supreme Government has directed the Military Accounts Office to be retained in the capital for the present. Meanwhile, the agitation shows no signs of abating in the southern Presidency. A requisition, bearing 1,700 signatures, has been presented to the Sheriff of Madras, asking him to call a meeting for the purpose of recording a public protest. The Calcutta newspapers, European and native, contain strongly-written articles on the subject, and the organising of a public meeting is spoken of, although no steps have yet been taken to call one. A few feeble and evidently inspired defences of the existing system have appeared. These generally begin by repeating the old and idle threat that if the people of Calcutta agitate in the matter the Government will altogether abandon this city and fix itself permanently at Simla."

The only really serious argument is that the giving up of Simla as the summer headquarters of the Government will render the Indian service less attractive, and thus greatly restrict the field of choice in obtaining Viceroy's. This argument entirely overlooks the fact that before Simla became the summer capital India was able to secure men like Lords Wellesley, Dalhousie, and Canning. It may be answered, too, that no one would grudge the Viceroy a two or three months' residence in the hills, and that what is objectionable is the removing thither of the whole paraphernalia of Government."

"A memorial praying the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to exercise the powers which he possesses under the Calcutta Municipal Act and to appoint a Commission to inquire into the action of the Corporation in respect of sanitary measures is in circulation, and is being largely signed by influential persons. Mr. Thomson will return from Darjeeling on Wednesday next, and will spend a month here. It is to be hoped that during his stay he will institute a searching inquiry and take measures for compelling our very easy-going municipality to do its duty. At present the city is fairly healthy. But it is the opinion of all experts that unless radical methods of sanitation be adopted at once the fatal months of March and April will next year witness an alarming increase of preventable epidemic disease."

"Mr. Blandford, meteorological reporter to the Government, has published a second note on the Himalayan snowfall. He says that the fall on the inner ranges north-west of the Sutlej was unusually heavy and continued late. The fall was lighter to the South-east of the Sutlej. Regarding the probable effect on the rainfall he thinks it necessary to speak with diffidence, as his experience has been so small, but he is inclined to expect a somewhat "retracted" or weak and interrupted monsoon during the earlier months in North-Western India, and, possibly, also, in Rajputana and northern Bombay. He holds it to be unlikely that the whole of this area will be simultaneously affected, or that the conditions now



existing will provide during the whole of the monsoon. He adds, that the present season in many respects resembles the early part of 1876; which, it will be remembered, was the year of the Madras famine.

"The Bonnerwails tribe, on the Hazara frontier, lately threatened to attack the British village of Roostum; but hearing that a detachment of Guides had been sent to the spot, they wisely gave up the idea.

"The expedition charged to punish the Hakar Pathans of the Zhob Valley, who raided on Dhuki some weeks ago, will start as soon as the weather permits. The composition of the force has not yet been definitively announced, but General Tanner will be in command.

"Several influential chiefs of Maimena have just reached Cabul. The Ameer received them kindly. They asked that Mir Hossein Khan might not be restored to the Mirship, as he was generally disliked. The Ameer replied that he would appoint a Governor who was liked by the people.

"The rumour that the Indian Government was about to subsidise the Ghilzai tribe is quite unfounded.

"The news received from Meshed goes to show that unusual activity prevails along the Russian territory east of the Caspian, and that Russia is making good her claim to pose as the protector of the nomad tribes in the Heri-Rud and Murghab valleys, by moving troops into those districts. Everything indicates a further move southwards.

"The prominence which the Indian native newspapers are giving to the subject of the Russian advance, proves how great has been the impression made on the native mind. All my information is to the effect that this advance is a topic of common discussion in every bazaar in the country; and I am told of one large city in Bengal where it is confidently asserted and believed that the thunder of Russian guns has been heard in Cashmere.

"The Mengwoon Prince, Pretender to the Burmese Throne, who for some years past has been living in retirement in the French settlement of Chandernagore, recently contrived to effect his escape. It is said that he was conveyed in a box on board a Messageries Maritimes steamer at Calcutta. He has, however, arrived at Colombo, and is about to be sent back to India.

"Disorder and anxiety continue to prevail at Mandalay, and throughout Upper Burmah. The King is said to have made an unsuccessful attempt to poison the Queen's mother. He has married the Queen's sister, and the influence of Queen Soopyalat is believed to be declining.

"The time seems to have come when the Indian Government should no longer delay the work of restoring order, and of reasserting its influence in Burmah. The necessity for such a step has been increased by the recent French acquisitions in Tonquin, which bring the French sensibly nearer to Mandalay, and raise the possibility of future complications. Suspicions are not wanting that the escape of the Mengwoon Prince was connived at by the French authorities; and bearing in mind the anxiety which King Theebaw has always shown to secure alliances with foreign European Powers, it would be well for England once for all to assert her position on the paramount Power in Burmah."

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ST. JAMES'S HALL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—

"Another Indian grievance. 'Zemindars,' 'ryots,' 'occupancy rights,' 'Permanent Settlement,' and all the rest of it. Surely, these things may be left to the Indian Government. Intolerable to ask plain Englishmen, worried to death as they are with matters they can comprehend, to cultivate an interest in questions so manifestly beyond the scope of ordinary understanding." Unreasonable as the design may look, the attempt was made in all seriousness yesterday, and on grounds we hope to make clear.

"Let us say, first of all, that, in spite of the perverse affection of Anglo-Indians for the technicalities of Indian questions, they are in their essence as intelligible as any we have to deal with at home. And this particular controversy bears, as the speakers from the Liberty and Property Defence League were perhaps over careful to show, a very close relation indeed to some burning and as yet unsettled questions of home politics. In a word, the Bengal Rent Bill is in some respects an exaggerated, in others an attenuated, version of Mr. Gladstone's latest Irish Land Act. The conditions are not precisely the same in Bengal and in Ireland; but the considerations which apply to one country apply to the other. And there is a special reason why Englishmen should give good heed to the voices heard yesterday. Modest as is the place which the report of yesterday's meeting holds in our English journals, it gave expression to a sense of wrong which is felt acutely and bitterly throughout the length and breadth of Bengal, and which, by the confession of every one, may lead to political results of the gravest moment. Let us

note, moreover, how moderate, how distinctly practical is the plea advanced. The landholders and their friends do not ask the Government here in England to put a peremptory stop to all that is being done or proposed at Calcutta. They do not ask us to place implicit faith, or any faith at all, in their assertions. They do not require that anything should be determined for them or against them at Whitehall. They appeal simply from the arbitrary will and secret councils of the Viceroy and the officials who control legislation. They ask, in fine, for a full inquiry by a Commission 'comprising unofficial Englishmen, which shall take evidence and examine into all the circumstances of the case.' It needs no special knowledge to see that there is sense in the request. Granted that interference with the discretion of the Government of India is as a rule to be deprecated, granted that India cannot be governed by public meetings, still, where such tremendous issues are involved, where the tension of feeling is so extreme, is it wrong to desire that the responsible rulers of India should not merely take the fullest steps to enlighten their judgment, but should convince every one that they are doing so? That there is need of ampler and less prejudiced inquiry hardly admits of doubt. The whole project of legislation grew out of the desire to give the landlords more efficacious means of receiving their rents. From this germ the scheme of revolutionising agrarian relations in Bengal was hatched in the bureaux. There have been, no doubt, no end of references to local governments; and opinions of district officers have been taken without stint. But the manipulation of results lay with a few pedantic votaries of tenant-right; and the criticisms and suggestions received, though to unbiased minds they would suggest the utter badness of the original draft, have simply availed to modify it in no very favourable sense as regards details.

"To condemn the proposal of Lord Ripon we need not dispute or deny the historical basis of the conception on which he proceeds. There was a time, no doubt, when the lands of Bengal were the property of the cultivators; when the only dues they paid were the revenue claimed by the State. But that condition of things has, for more than a century, been extinct. At the Permanent Settlement we recognised as owners the men who, up to that time, had been intermediaries for the collection of the State demand. Since then they have exercised the ordinary rights of landlords. Their rights have passed from hand to hand, just as the holdings of the cultivators have been transferred from family to family. The village community has, for all practical purposes, died out; though it suits a certain school of Anglo-Indian believers in tenant-right to invoke the conception when they want a pretext for transferring property from the owner to the tenant. To quote a brief summary of the scheme, the charges 'operate to enlarge immensely the right of the cultivator as a member of the village community in contradistinction to his former right as tenant of a particular holding. Cultivators whose right of occupancy is recognised and empowered to sub-let and transfer their interest, and the maximum of rent claimable is fixed at one-fifth the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in staple crops.' The impairment of the landlord's existing rights is clear. Instead of getting the market value or the customary value of his land, he sees it passed over at an arbitrarily reduced quit-rent to the existing lessees. If the tenants were really benefited in proportion to the owner's loss, there would be less to be said. But we know by the saddest experience that to give the cultivator transferable rights in the soil is simply to place him in the toils of the money-lenders. This was the result in Bombay, where the State—who was the landlord—made over proprietary right to the holder; and it will be the same in Bengal when the State has completed the spoliation of the proprietors. Not the tillers of Bengal, but the money-lenders, will 'bless Lord Ripon's name.' And with them the lawyers, who will find in every line of the new project a mine of wealth. It is the old story. Political economy will avenge itself on benevolent intentions."

The *Morning Advertiser* says:—

"To a more general audience than that which he addressed yesterday at St. James's Hall, Lord Brougham's speech on the Bengal Tenancy Bill ought to offer attractions. Liberal as he is, it was a telling and almost merciless exposure of Liberal theories about land and land legislation, whether in Ireland or in India. Nothing could have been more conclusive than the way in which he showed up the mischievous nature of the principles which have been applied to Ireland and are in course of application to Bengal and Behar; and nothing could have been more stinging and more true than his demonstration that the policy of the Government in the distressed country, and in the valley of the Ganges, is to all intents and purposes identical in its aims, and is based upon not only fallacy, but fraud. In both cases it leads to confiscation and litigation, for its authors do not dare to lay down in their Acts all that they intend, and they leave the working out of the measures to courts in which no one can do anything without, as Mr. Roper Lethbridge said in his very able speech, 'the omnivorous lawyer.' The settlement made by Lord Cornwallis, which lasted from 1793 to 1839

undisturbed, and which did not work unsatisfactorily till it was tinkered at then and ten years subsequently, was intended to be a permanent settlement, just to the zemindars or land-owners, and favourable to the ryots or cultivators. Of course it goes without saying that permanence is impossible in legislative enactments. When circumstances change, laws must be changed to allow for them. But here is a wanton, wholly gratuitous piece of legislative meddling with the solemn, fundamental compact made between ourselves and those over whom, through the East India Company, we assumed sovereignty in Northern India. The zemindars are to be robbed of what is beyond all doubt theirs, in order that the ryots, without capital to tide over bad times, such as famines, may, by squatting on the land, obtain rights of occupancy, the onus being thrown on the owner of the land to prove the negative. Then what is called Fair Rent is in Bengal and Behar, as in Ireland, to be not what the land will bring in the open market—the only true criterion of value, as Lord Bramwell said—but what ‘the Court may order.’ Indeed, the Bill is so overloaded with reference to the Court and the Revenue officers, that Mr. Lethbridge is fully justified in his sarcasm that the officials may do what they please, and ‘the landlord can hardly salaam to his tenant or the tenant salaam to his landlord without the consent in writing first obtained of the policeman, and the Revenue Officer, and the Civil Court, and the Government.’ Then freedom of contract between the landlord and tenant is to be abolished, but the worst part of the measure is that in which the ryots are to be allowed to sell rights which are not theirs but their landlords’ without the landlords’ consent. The zemindar is no longer to have the right of choosing his own tenant, and, as Mr. Lethbridge puts it, the Bill ‘cuts away the very principle by which twelve years’ undisturbed occupation was supposed to give the tenant an occupancy right as being presumably a good tenant, and it enables every malicious enemy of the zemindar to obtain a secure footing on that zemindar’s own land whence to assail and annoy him.’ The right of free sale given by the Bill to the ryot will undoubtedly throw the whole land of Bengal into the hands of the money-lenders, and the last state of the cultivator will thus be worse than the first. Instead of having relations of mutual benefit with his landlord, he will be the serf of the usurer, whose only object will be to grind the last anna out of him. It is bad enough now as between the ryot and the usurer; it will be infinitely worse if the Bill is allowed to be carried into law against the votes of the non-official members of the Legislative Council by the votes of those who are dependent upon the nod and beck of Lord Ripon.

“We believe the true way to meet and defeat the Bill through the action of public opinion in England is to show that it is a Socialistic measure, based upon a mischievous principle, which will ruin those whom it pretends to benefit, and in any case is sheer confiscation of rights guaranteed in the most solemn fashion by the State which, in point of fact, will have obtained possession of Bengal and Behar as much by fraud as by force if it now upsets the fundamental basis of the Cornwallis settlement. The result can hardly be other than the ruin of the zemindars in even a greater degree than the Irish landlords have been ruined, and the transfer of their property to the members of a class which has no capacity for doing well with it, for the benefit either of themselves or of the community. The zemindars, as we have pointed out long since, correspond to the Irish gentry in more respects than one. Not only do they possess an indefeasible and guaranteed right in the land, but they have been loyal to British rule through any and every emergency, just as in Ireland the loyal, orderly, and law-abiding classes are to be plundered for the sake of giving a sop to those who have not always been loyal or orderly, and whose support is really not to be bought by gifts which, it is demonstrable, will do the receiver no good, but will even do him harm by depriving him of the support of the landlord on whom he was able to lean in hard times. And the agrarian revolution that is attempted is not even justified by any general demand on the part of the ryots. It is denounced wholly or partially by every man who has held high administrative office in India, and is not under Lord Ripon’s thumb, or looking to him for advancement in the public service, and the landowners declare with one voice that it is a vile breach of public faith, as, indeed, it is. Far be it from us to say that some measure was not needed to give the ryot protection for the labour he put into the soil. We think had Lord Lytton remained in office he would have taken some steps in this direction. But that is a very different thing from setting up a Court to do what it pleases with the property of the zemindars, and lays down no fixed principles for the guidance of the Court. And there is no need for the wild schemes put forward by Lord Ripon, and already somewhat modified in deference to the outburst of official and public opinion in India. The peasantry of Bengal and Behar are not an oppressed and over-driven people. They have been continually advancing in prosperity under the existing law, and if that law is to be changed it should surely not be in favour of a policy which shocked even Lord Hartington, who told the Viceroy that, after a careful consideration of his

arguments, he was not satisfied that a measure is advisable which appeared to ‘make so great and so entirely novel a departure from both the ancient custom and the existing law of Bengal.’

“Though modified, as we have shown, the Bill is still righteously opposed by the native landowners and numbers of English officials, because it goes against the ancient and existing land law of the country, takes away the rights of the landowners and confers them on the cultivators, assumes what judicial decisions have negatived, and takes for granted as facts statements which have not been proved. It does not do what was really wanted—namely, simplify the relations between landlord and tenant in respect of fixing and collecting rent. On the contrary, it is calculated to flood Bengal and Behar with litigation, to which the native mind is already far too greatly inclined; it will turn many of the peasantry into day labourers, and it will place all landed property at the mercy of lawyers and revenue officers, so that, in the words of a native member of the Viceroy’s Council, it will ‘neutralise the vital principle of self-reliance in the agricultural population and destroy its backbone.’ We were told by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues that the principles of recent Irish land legislation were quite inapplicable in England or Scotland, or elsewhere; but here we have them travestied and exaggerated in India by the nobleman who let us in for the Alabama indemnity by the very use of vague phrases which are so evident in the Bengal Tenancy Bill—vague phrases which leave everything to the Courts, as they left us at the mercy of the Geneva Tribunal. Legislation of this sort is a curse and not a blessing to any country, and if Lord Ripon persists in forcing his Bill upon his Council he will have left an indelible print of evil upon India, and will have destroyed the confidence which the most loyal and law-abiding classes have hitherto had in the justice and fairness of the Government of Calcutta. No further progress is likely to be made with the Bill before November, and we trust ere that time arrives means will have been found, either through the pressure of public opinion upon the Government at home or by the direct action of the Secretary of State in Council, to put an end to the measure of confiscation, and to compel the introduction of a simpler Bill which will effect, without robbery of the rights of the zemindars, all improvements that are really acquired by the ryots.”

#### THE MEETING OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It is usually stated, and no doubt with a great degree of truth, that what is known as the “Opposition” amongst party politicians at home is in this country represented by the press. But there are other bodies besides the press, who also feel it their duty frequently to oppose measures of the Government, as well as to give the result of their practical experience in the shape of advice on measures projected by our legislators. Notable amongst such bodies are the Chambers of Commerce and the Trades’ Associations, and an example of how well one of these bodies performs its duties as a member of the Opposition may be seen by a reference to the report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which was presented to the recent meeting. There can be no doubt that the activity of the Chamber in a great measure depends upon the personal qualifications of the President, and during the period covered by the report above mentioned, the Bengal Chamber has had the benefit of the great experience and strong common sense of Mr. J. J. J. Keswick in that capacity. A glance at the index of the report will show to how many important subjects the attention of the Chamber was directed during the year, for they amount to no less than twenty-six in number, and include such important items as the Bengal and Central India Railway, gave manufactures, the law relating to steamships and inland steam vessels, the inspection of prime movers, the different questions relating to pilots and the pilotage fees, the docking accommodation of Calcutta, Government stock notes, stamping duplicate receipts, and wheat cultivation.

The President, in his address to the members of course only touched upon a few of the most important topics mentioned in the report, the principal of which is, no doubt, that of railway extension in India. On this head the President observed, and all those who have read the evidence hitherto given before the Parliamentary Committee at present, sitting in London will, probably, agree with him—“That no satisfactory progress will be made in opening up this country with railways, until Government recognise that the necessary capital cannot be raised without a permanent guarantee of interest.” It is satisfactory to learn that in the opinion of the President, the Bengal and Central Provinces line will be one of the first undertakings. The direct route has, on more than one occasion, been advocated in this paper; and the President expressed the strong feeling of all mercantile men in Calcutta, when he said that it was not only the saving of distance which was a matter of consideration, but that the experience of the traffic management of the East Indian Railway was not such as to make them desire to see it command all the traffic west of the Hooghly. It is true that the Port Commissioners have provided increased

accommodation on the Howrah side of the river connected with the railway wharves from which goods can be landed or shipped. But that was not the work of the East Indian Railway Company. The new bridge at present being constructed at Hughli will also enable the railway to have a place for the delivery and receipt of goods on this side of the river as well as at Howrah, which will also afford increased accommodation. But, as the Chairman says:—

"The E. I. R. Company has not in the past been managed with the requirements of the times, and I do not expect it will be so managed in future, so long as it has the monopoly of transport from the country west of the Hughli to Howrah or Calcutta. In the past it has not increased its carrying powers in proportion to the increase of trade. Many years ago we heard of grain lying rotting at its stations through its inability to carry it, and the recent complaint against it by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shows what little effect past experience has had on it. I believe the fact is that the E. I. R. has been so greedy of profit that it has not readily faced the outlay for additional rolling-stock and engine power required to cope with its increasing traffic. Instead of keeping pace with the growing trade, it appears to have acted when the pressure of trade has compelled it to do so. It has allowed its safety in monopoly to beget a short-sightedness inimical to its own interests. I look upon it as of very great importance to the country and to the mercantile community in Calcutta to have another railway system from the North West with independent access to Calcutta, and until there is healthy competition, you are not likely to see the East Indian Railway Company reduce its rates further than Government can compel it to reduce them. Its coal rates require to be reduced now, and if it has sufficient rolling-stock it appears to be in its own interests to reduce them, but I understand Government has not the power to insist on a reduction."

The President next alluded to the successful working of the Port Commissioners, who have, in ten years, made a reduction in the port charges equivalent to eight and a quarter annas per ton, which represents a saving on the present nett tonnage of sea going vessels entering the port, of about seven lakhs and a half per annum. In connection also with the port, the President specially alluded to the pilot service on which the Chamber had lately received a communication from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. It appears clear enough from what the President stated that at present the Government makes a considerable annual profit out of the pilot service, even though the profits of the pilots themselves have been reduced some fifteen per cent. within the last few years. The accounts for one year show that there was a balance in favour of Government on account of pilotage of Rs 94,890, and it is conjectured that there has been almost as large, if not a larger balance for several previous years. The President was in favour of the transfer of the pilot service to the Port Commissioners, as he was of opinion that such a change will, probably, result in a considerable reduction of the pilotage charges at no distant date, and that without in any way affecting the pay of the pilots. If this latter observation could be carried out, the pilots themselves would, probably, not object to the transfer, provided their rights to pension were duly secured to them. Under the same heading the President also read an extract from the *Englishman* of April 6, with regard to the pilot brigs, which caused the Chamber to address the Government on the subject. In reply the Government admitted, as was stated in this paper, that owing to the late accident to the Coleroon, and the fact that the Cassandra was still under repair, there was at present but one brig, the Sarsuti, at the Sandheads.

Another question connected with the shipping interest of the port was the excessive amount of hospital dues charged on the ship whilst in port. That these are excessive there can be no doubt, from the facts and figures brought forward by the President, who showed that there was an usual surplus of some Rs. 30,000 after paying the actual hospital fees, and that on several occasions the hospital dues fund had been applied to the support of objects with which the shipping could have very little connection.

These were the principal subjects of interest touched on in the President's address, and they furnish a fair example of the other subjects dealt with by the Chamber during the past year.

The following changes have been made in the Hyderabad Contingent:—Major Kennedy, S.C., has been appointed Commandant 2nd Infantry at Hingoli, *vice* Col. Conway-Gordon, deceased. Captain Proudfoot, W.O., 2nd Infantry, received his majority in April last, and has been appointed Officiating Commandant 3rd Infantry at Jalna, in the place of Colonel D. Shaw, who has vacated; and Captain Salmon has been appointed the 2nd in command. Major Cummins acts as Officiating Commandant 4th Cavalry at Aurangabad, *vice* Colonel A. A. Johnson (M.S.C.), vacated; but on arrival of Colonel Eustace Hill from furlough he will give over the command to him. Captain F. D. Welchman (now on leave) has been appointed 2nd in command 4th Infantry at Bolarum, and Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, wing officer.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(From the *Indu-Prakas*.)

THE success of Russian diplomacy in Central Asia must always be a cause of great disquiet to our rulers, and no less to ourselves. The reported cession of Sarakhs and the so-called submission of the Merv-Turkomans to the protection of the Czar, bring the advanced guards of Russia within a few hundred miles of Hirat, the most Western outpost of the British Government. How loving is the submission of the Merv-Turkomans and other tribes to Russian protection is well described by a correspondent of the *Times of India*, who explains willing submission to be a Russian euphemism for conquest. But whether or no the Russians have a permanent hold on the affections of the Tartar races they have subjugated, one fact is clear, that in spite of promises, treaties, or declarations of Russian Ministers, and Czars to the contrary, the Russians are advancing slowly but steadily towards India. This supposition is greatly strengthened by the dream of Skobeloff, recently published. This dream of one of the greatest of Russia's modern generals, if genuine, illustrates very clearly, like the will of Russia's greatest Emperor, Peter the Great, how the heart of the Russian nation is set upon the acquisition of India, how each foot of ground gained in Central Asia is looked upon as a step onward towards the final goal, and how a struggle with England is looked forward to as inevitable. This threatening attitude of Russia is a source of considerable anxiety. The political creed of Russia seems to be that the end sanctifies the means. Hence her promises and solemn assurances are as fragile as gossamer thread. Each further advance arouses England from her fancied security, and sets her thinking how to defend India from Russian designs. Afghanistan is greatly relied on as a neutral zone, but it is very questionable whether supposing Abdul Rahman remained firm and truthful, he will at all be able to relieve the British Government from their danger. To our mind the best strength of our Government lies in the contentment and loyalty of their subjects.

### AN INDIAN TEAM FOR WIMBLEDON.

THE Government of India have lately had before them a proposal to send home a team of picked shots from the Indian volunteers to compete at Wimbledon, and we are informed, have stated their inability to sanction the proposal. Perhaps it is too much to expect of the Government that they should bear the whole of such an expense annually. But the suggestion is an excellent one from many points of view. For one thing, it would certainly add to the popularity of volunteering in India. And we believe if a properly representative team could be got together, and sent home to Wimbledon, it would do credit to Indian volunteering. There are in the ranks of the Indian volunteer corps men who are able to hold their own with the service rifle against probably any riflemen to be met even at Wimbledon. At present it is a reflection on Indian volunteers that an Indian prize, the Kolhapore Cup, should be competed for at Wimbledon, and won year after year by an English or Canadian team. When Canada can afford to send a rifle team over to England yearly, India ought to be able to do the same. It is scarcely a matter in which the country generally is interested; but the volunteers themselves, and the supporters of the volunteer movement, should be able to arrange with the assistance of Government, for sending a team of, say, ten picked men home each year. The Government, for instance, might fairly be expected to grant passages for the chosen team at least one way in a troopship; and no doubt some one or other of the great steamship companies would be willing to arrange to take them to, or bring them back, from England at special and tolerably easy rates. The majority of the men would not be put to much expense while in England, and in addition to the passage-money, there would remain but little to provide for, beyond the entrance fees at the National Rifle meeting. Each volunteer regiment in England sends some twelve or more of its members to Wimbledon annually, and pays their entrance fees and expenses, the men being selected by special competition. On the same principle, each Indian corps might contribute something towards sending a team of Indian volunteers home every year. Many individual volunteers also, we have no doubt, would be glad to contribute, and the Anglo-Indian public might reasonably be expected to support the movement. As to selection, each corps might nominate a limited number of its best shots as candidates, and from the men so nominated, the team might be selected by some competent central committee. Perhaps, the Council of the Northern India Rifle Association would undertake this duty, the date on which each man's nomination by his own corps was founded being supplied to them to guide their decision. There would occasionally be a difficulty about the men chosen getting leave; but we think both Government and private employers would be found willing to do all in their power to meet the arrangements. It would, not be necessary for the same men to be sent every year, as amongst Indian volunteers at least fifty men much on a level



and all in the first flight, could be found to choose from. The team would have to get home in time to admit of a week or two's practice in England, and to do that they should leave India early in May, the meeting being usually held in July. They could, of course, return as soon as they pleased after it was over. To give the idea practical shape, and afford a test of its workableness, we suggest that a subscription list should be opened towards the cost of sending a team home to next year's Wimbledon meeting, so that an idea may be framed of the amount of support it is likely to receive. We shall be glad to contribute our mite, as warm admirers and supporters of the volunteer movement, and shall be happy to receive and acknowledge any subscriptions that may be forwarded to us for the Indian Wimbledon Fund.—*Indian Daily News.*

#### JUSTICE—AN OPPORTUNITY.

THE condition of the country between Quetta and the British frontier seems to call for the careful attention of the Government of India. The foray of the Zhob Pathans, and, latter, the murder of Lieutenant Dupuis, are matters requiring more than a mere demonstration to put right. The Government ought not to allow the grass to grow under their feet in punishing the perpetrators of such an outrage as the unprovoked murder of a British officer. But whilst there is this cause for immediate action, there must also be taken into account the possibility of the whole tribe of Kakars taking the field in support of the septs who have provoked the anger of the Government. The folly of reducing the establishments on an exposed frontier to the very lowest peace-footing has now been exemplified by the difficulty thrown in the way of prompt action in upholding the authority of the Government and the prestige of its powers. The Viceroy is anxious that an immediate expedition should be organised to proceed against the offending tribes; but the wishes of the Viceroy can only find their fulfilment when the Military Department is able to report favourably of the means at its disposal. Men alone are not what is wanted; it is the means to move the men and to feed them, which appears to be lacking. The Military Department, if it back up the wish of the Viceroy by sending a well-equipped force into the field, will not only enable the Government to recover its political position on the frontier, but will enable the Home authorities to give satisfactory replies to otherwise exceedingly awkward questions. For there can be no doubt that the insane way in which the policy of military reduction has been carried out in India has left the Government helpless at a point where it ought to be strongest. The expedition against the Zhob Kakars has, perforce, been postponed, because the Government had not the transport or the provisions necessary to enable an expedition to take the field. Of course, the weather has been blamed; but this excuse will scarcely hold good when we find regiments, in spite of the weather, moving from point to point in Beloochistan, in order to assume a sort of protective position until such time as an expedition shall be ready to start. We think that these outrages give the Government an opportunity for doing more than simply executing vengeance or inflicting a certain amount of punishment. Circumstances have made the country from Thul Chotiali to Quetta of great strategical value, and it is necessary that the tribes, especially the Pathan tribes, should be effectually bridled. To do this, it is necessary that the more fertile and open valleys should be in British possession, or should be so commanded by British forts as to compel the tribesmen either to a willing allegiance or an unwilling peacefulness. If the present system is to be followed, then the mere keeping open of the road will require the constant presence of a large number of troops. It is far better and wiser from a military point of view—and in Beloochistan the political and military considerations which should guide the Government are nearly identical—that such a system should be followed as should make the local supplies of the country contribute in the largest degree to the support of the troops necessary to keep the country in subjection. If this point be lost sight of, then the Government must resign itself to an ever-recurring necessity for an expedition; and amongst other evils, to the fact that by means of these very expeditions, it will teach the tribes something of soldiering. Whilst, therefore, every man in India will support the Government should it take prompt action, it is to be hoped that the action when taken, will result in such a permanent subjection of the tribes as shall prevent for many years such outbreaks as the Kakar raid, or such outrages as the murder of Lieutenant Dupuis.—*Indian Daily News.*

#### WHY ENGLAND MUST GO TO KHARTOUM.

THE state of affairs in the Soudan would seem to indicate that the superficial hold of Egypt upon the tribes has entirely broken up. There was no base to the authority of the Khedive in the habits or the interests of Arabs, Nubians, or Negroes; and the result is that the authority has simply passed away like a fog tried by a fierce sun. The Egyptian Governors of the Nile towns fell into difficulties, and fall out of them in a manner

which proves nothing if it do not prove that they have in reality no influence and no true power beyond the walls of the towns over which they are appointed to oppress the people. The saying of General Gordon, that the Government will whether or no, have to smash the Mahdi, is but a popular and forcible way of expressing a very great truth. The question is whether civilisation is to retire, and barbarism to be reinstated in the countries on the White and Blue Nile; whether Egypt is to be safeguarded from the eruptions of barbarians; whether an infamous trade in slaves is to be stamped out at the only place where its suppression can be of decisive effect, that is, at the place where it has its origin; and whether a brighter day and a nobler life is to be taught to the myriad tribes who now fill a vast and most productive region with untold and unending tragedies. Khartoum is to equatorial Africa far more than Allahabad is to India. Allahabad occupies one of those natural strategical points where a small display of physical force produces the very maximum of political effect. It holds the terminus of a natural highway into Central and Southern India, it commands the Doab of two great rivers, and it threatens whosoever may set up for authority at Lucknow. It is the key, therefore, to the Upper Ganges Valley; and an armed force stationed here can make its presence felt, and make its influence obeyed over a wider area than could be influenced from any other point in Upper India. Khartoum is in even a larger degree the key of Nubia, Sannar, the Darfour, and Kordofan Provinces, and of the Great Lake Provinces farther to the south. Unlike Allahabad, it is closed in by deserts in such a way as to multiply and enhance the military, political, and commercial advantages of its almost unique position. It is quite impossible that such a position can be given up to such a leader of barbarism as the Mahdi, or such a prince of savagery as Zubeir Pasha. It must be held not for Egypt, but for England; not for oppression, but for development; not for barbarism, but for progress. It must be a strategical point, a base and an arsenal for civilisation as well as for arms. It must be a fountain of improvement as well as a centre of authority; and hence England, which has an interest in these things, sets such mighty store by the man who now defends it, and fixes such mighty hopes upon his power to maintain his defence. Fortunately, the position of Khartoum is strong by nature against its present enemies. It is held by a man whose indomitable spirit reflects the best of the hereditary courage of his nation, and to whom no odds can be of effect to alter his determination to stand by his post. What made the defence of Lucknow so glorious to England makes Gordon now gloriously hold Khartoum; but it will not be sufficient to merely relieve or rescue the one Englishman whose life has been a long romance of war and warlike exploits. The position of Khartoum must be appreciated, and its relations to the countries behind it not only recognised, but practically developed. To simply relieve Gordon and to retire would be to produce a greater mischief than would arise from leaving him to his fate. England possesses too many Mahomedan subjects to trifle with a large Mahomedan question and she owes it to the tranquility and the loyalty of Mahomedans in India to—as Gordon phrased it—"Smash up the Mahdi," that is, decisively condemn his pretensions by that test of battle which he must elect as the best proof of their truth and divine origin. The question of the Mahdi, even if it were only a question affecting Egypt, would still make it incumbent upon England to remove such a danger as the impulsion of the desert tribes upon Lower Egypt. But the question has wider issues than this, because the fame of the Mahdi has penetrated to every Mussulman home in India, to the Court of the Shah, the tents of the Bedouins, and to the valleys and forests of the Caucasus. It is a question which has awakened attention throughout Islam, and which may awaken a disturbance as widespread as the knowledge of the Prophet. It is not enough to preach the falseness of the Mahdi's claims; for even if this be admitted, he is just now the greatest and most active champion of the Faith, and a Ghazi, who, in a most mysterious yet awful way, achieves unlocked-for and altogether absolute victories. These victories appeal not only to the imagination, not only to the admiration, but to the religious pride and ingrained fanaticism of the Mahomedan world; and it is this very remarkable and most important consideration which must of necessity drive any English Government, or any Government whatsoever ruling at Cairo, to "smash up the Mahdi."—*Indian Daily News.*

Major H. T. Ferguson, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave out of India for three months.

The Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, 1,160 tons, Captain B. P. Creagh, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from London, which port she left on the 5th May, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with the following details:—Lieutenant R. T. Doveton, one native man and woman, of the 4th Rifles; Captain J. W. Yerbury, of the R.A. Captain C. Wood, of the Essex Regiment; and one native man and woman of the Sappers and Miners.

## MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon were to leave Simla on Friday, June 6, on a four days' visit to Naldera,

H. E. the Governor arrived at Poona from Mahabeshwur on Wednesday, June 4.

Sir Charles Aitchinson has been suffering from liver complaint, but is now much better.

Lieutenant Dupuis, who was murdered recently by Pathans at Quetta, was thrown from a bridge into a watercourse and stoned to death. The murderers have been brought to justice, the principal agent being hanged. Two boys who took a minor part in the affair were sentenced to transportation for life.

There is good reason to believe that an Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed early next autumn to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

It is reported from Herat that Maimena was taken on the 20th May by Issa Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkistan.

The cities of Cabul and Jellalabad have been illuminated for three nights successively by order of the Ameer, in honour of the capture of Maimena. The Meer of Maimena has been sent captive to Balk.

Kandahar news states that the Ameer intends visiting that city after the *Ramazan*, and will go afterwards to Herat.

It is reported from Baghdad that plague has broken out in the neighbourhood of Bedra Zurbatisk and Gassan, near the Persian frontier, and that these localities have consequently been surrounded by a sanitary cordon.

On the 23rd May a severe earthquake destroyed upwards of twenty villages on Kishen Island. Many people are reported to have been killed.

Intelligence has been received in Bombay that the monsoon burst at Aden on Friday, and at Ceylon on Sunday, June 8th.

Mr. John Wallace, late of the Madras Civil Service, applied to the Madras High Court on Wednesday for leave to inaugurate a criminal prosecution against four members of the Madras Government, viz:—H. E. Mr. Grant Duff, Sir Frederick Roberts, Mr. D. F. Carmichael, and Mr. H. E. Sullivan. Mr. Wallace was told to renew his application after the vacation.

Several serious dacoities are reported to have occurred during the week at Henzada and in districts near Rangoon.

The preliminary enquiry into the recent railway accident near Lahore has terminated. The guard, the engine driver, and the stationmaster are to be prosecuted for negligence in connection with the occurrence.

The divorce suit *Hart v. Hart and Alston* was decided at Calcutta on the 2nd inst. in favour of the petitioners, damages to the extent of Rs. 8,000 being awarded together with cost.

The Maharane of Mysore was safely delivered of a son on Wednesday, June 4th.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on June 4th., the Bill amending the Burmah Courts Act, 1875, was considered and passed.

Mr. W. H. Mulock, Collector and District Magistrate of Nassick, was rather severely mauled by a panther on the 31st ult.

Private Michael Brine, of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, committed suicide at Madras on Friday, June 10, after firing at a squad of soldiers who were drilling in the barrack square.

Snow is reported to have fallen on the ranges beyond Palampore on Tuesday.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has been somewhat severely indisposed.

Mr. Chatfield is again discharging the duties of Director of Public Instruction.

The Bank of Bombay on Wednesday reduced its minimum rate to 10 per cent. per annum.

Power, the guard of the train in the railway disaster in the Punjab, has been put on his trial.

A new fountain at Eguturi, presented to the Municipality by Mr. Bhowmuggree, has been opened.

The Governor General of Goa has cancelled the order to increase the duty on toddy in the District of Diu.

Mr. Forbes Anam has succeeded the Hon. Mr. Macaulay as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

It is stated that cholera has appeared out in the Jeypore State. The outbreak is not at present, however, a very serious one.

It is reported from Kandahar that the Amir has sent on recently for the creation of four new regiments, of 600 men each.

After serving in it for nearly twenty four years, Colonel

Tucker resigns the command of the 80th Regiment on the 9th proximo.

The injuries sustained by the groom who was burned on the occasion of the fire at the Bombay Ice Factory have terminated fatally.

Cholera having appeared among the labourers, the Jhansi-Manickpore State Railway is likely to be much retarded. Many deaths have occurred.

During the month of March last 1,359 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 497 went to Fiji, 462 to Natal, and 400 to Mauritius.

At Calcutta a *kalaissi* has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for falsely accusing Mr. Withers, chief officer of the India, of murdering a native.

The appointment of Mr. Bullen Smith to the Indian Council is well received, especially in Calcutta, with which city he has been closely connected.

Lieutenant Colonel Ross has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, at Kurrahee, for so long as he may be acting as judge of the Small Cause Court at that station.

An old pensioned Sepoy has been sent to prison for a month for robbing the Bombay Volunteer Stores. A Borah who purchased the stolen property was fined Rs. 50.

The Bombay Yacht Club intend to make various additions to their present premises. Rs. 70,000 have been subscribed to pay off the existing debt and furnish the new wings.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out to the Bombay Town Council, on Wednesday, that delay must occur in the supply of water at fires unless a constant service is established.

The Bombay coroner has ordered a post mortem examination in the case of a Hindu woman, the wife of a gold-lace manufacturer, whose death, it is suspected, resulted from opium.

Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, joint magistrate of Mirzapur, acts temporarily as deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, in the place of Mr. J. R. Thomson.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the men forming the two companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners employed on the Hurnai works have contracted fever, and are recruiting their health at Quetta.

A fire occurred at Pydownee on Saturday morning and another at Tardeo on the following day. There was a very scanty supply of water at Pydownee, and three sets of premises were damaged.

According to the Allahabad paper there is some prospect of the Maharajah Holkar, who is described as the "most turbulent, troublesome, and ill-bred of all our Indian feudatories," paying a visit to Simla shortly.

It is satisfactory to understand that Nepaul and Thibet seem inclined to arrange their difference in an amicable manner. The Thibetians, it is stated, agree to pay the full amount of the indemnity demanded by the Nepaulese.

The Dhun Mills at Parell were taken over in full working order on Saturday from Messrs. Platt, of Oldham, and Messrs. Hicks and Hargreaves, of Bolton. The engines are capable of driving 25,000 spindles.

The Kaffirs of Darra-i-Nur are said to be assembled and to be threatening disturbances in Afghan territory. Fighting continues in the Mangal country, but the Ameer's troops have now broken the back of the rebellion. The Mangals are deserting their villages, and Golam Hyder Khan, the Cabul general, has sent cavalry in pursuit.

The news of the death of Sir Bartle Frere has been received throughout India with genuine regret. The common verdict of the Indian Press is that by his death India loses one of her most illustrious sons, and England a political servant of the highest imperial type.

Alarming rumours are current in Lahore regarding the state of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, but they must be received with great caution. Thus it is stated that the Kohat Pass Afridis are still agitated about the salt duty, the fact being that they are perfectly quiet. Reprisals have, it is true, been ordered for the burning of the village of Pirzai in Enusufzai some three weeks ago. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur is busy investigating the history of the affair.

Major General F. I. Murray, C.B., has been posted temporarily to the Allahabad Division, and Brigadier General J. B. Harvey to the Saugor District.

Brigadier General Sir H. H. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., has been posted temporarily to the Eastern Frontier District, where he will remain until the return from leave to England of Brigadier General R. S. Hill, C.B. General Gough will be brought on the permanent Brigade Establishment, vice Blair, promoted, but it is not yet known to what brigade he will be permanently posted.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, June 10.)

Lieutenant Pile, of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, has obtained six months' leave.

Lieutenant G. J. Joseph, Shazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, has resigned his commission.

The sick leave granted to Colonel Ducat, Bombay S.C., has been extended by six months.

Three months' leave of absence has been granted to Major Swan, of the G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps.

The services of Dr. Baker, I.M.D., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Colonel H. McD. de W. Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps, has been posted to Allahabad for general duty.

Captain F. A. Remington, Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 15th Bengal Native Infantry, has been placed on general duty.

The four cavalry regiments and four batteries of artillery H.C. will move to their respective stations at the end of November next.

Captain Barclay, Bombay Staff Corps, Sub Assistant Commissary General, proceeds to Europe on twelve months' furlough.

Lieutenant Adam Smith, late of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Poona Detachment, has been promoted captain in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major H. R. Young, Dorsetshire Regiment, Brigade Major, Rawul Pindi, whose tenure of appointment expired on May 30, has been ordered to proceed to England.

Captain J. C. Baxter, Royal Engineers, attached to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been granted leave on urgent private affairs in anticipation of sanction of exchange.

At his own request the six months' furlough to Europe on private affairs granted to Major Westmacott, 2nd-in-command, 1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant P. A. Watson, officiating wing officer, Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as adjutant during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant E. S. Masters, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Rawlins, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Reserve Remount Depot, Oosoor.

Mr. E. R. Stranch has been appointed captain of the Muree Company, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain E. B. Peacock, transferred temporarily to Jhang, and placed on the Supernumerary List.

Captain and Brevet Major F. N. Innes, Royal Artillery, who suddenly disappeared from Delhi last year, has appeared in England and been granted leave to Sept. 20, 1884, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel Boyle vacates the command of the 17th Prince of Wales Own Bengal Lancers on the 12th instant, after having held it for nine years, and so severing his connection of over sixteen years with the regiment.

Colonel Tucker will vacate the command of the 80th Regiment—2nd Battalion Staffordshire Regiment—on the 9th proximo after serving close on twenty-four years in it, the first five years of his service having been passed in the 22nd Regiment.

Brevet Colonel J. Hudson, O.B., Commandant 28th Punjab Native Infantry, on special duty at Simla, will, it is stated, succeed to the command of the Mooltan Brigade. Colonel Hudson's regiment is stationed at Allahabad.

Colonel T. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, took over the command of the Mooltan Brigade on the 6th instant, and proceeded next day at Roorkee, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Birch, 25th Punjab Native Infantry, in temporary command of the Brigade.

A board of officers assembled at Calcutta on the 4th instant, for the examination of Captain H. B. Harward, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, as to his fitness for the position of Paymaster.

The surplus and old materials in the Ordnance Depot H.C. are to be at once sold by public auction, owing to the abolition of this institution. Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary E. Fleming retires from the service on the abolition of his appointment.

There is a probability of the vexatious restrictions upon the general leave of officers in India being abolished. The regulation, as it at present stands, allows an officer to take six months' general leave to half the remote corners of the globe, but reduces his pay should he wish to go to London.

The Lahore paper announces the death by typhoid fever, at Murree, on the 2nd instant, of Lieutenant E. M. Chapman, of the Royal Engineers. Lieutenant Chapman only arrived in

this country last December. He was a son of Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Chapman, Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The two companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners employed on the Hurnai Works are at present at Quetta recruiting health, almost 50 per cent. of the men having been knocked down with fever contracted at Kohandilani and incapacitated for work. When reported fit for duty, the companies will be moved on to Mangi.

We regret to hear that Major G. R. Gambier, commanding J-2 Royal Artillery, Allahabad, has met with a severe accident, and will probably not be fit for duty for some time. Capt. A. H. Whitehorse has been placed in command of the battery, by order of the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Allahabad Division.

From November 1, 1885, all officers who, on completion of twenty years' service as squadron and wing officers in the H.C., fail to pass or qualify for promotion will be removed from regimental employ and placed on general duty, and will further be dealt with as specified in G.G.O. Vo. 332 of 1861, paragraphs 98 and 104.

Colonel C. A. Moore, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has for some time been engaged on special duty in Simla, in connection with the revision of the Indian Cantonment Law. It is now stated that the new draft rules will shortly be considered by a committee, who will also direct their attention to certain amendments proposed in the Act.

Brigadier General Sir Hugh Gough has been appointed permanently to the Brigade Staff, vice Brigadier General Blair, vacated, and posted to Mooltan, but will continue in command of the Eastern Frontier District until General Hill's return from leave. Colonel Hudson, 28th Native Infantry, meanwhile officiates for him at Mooltan.

Lieut. Colonel A. L. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as second in command, 1st Bengal Cavalry, vice Lieut. Colonel Glasscock, proceeded on general leave. Lieut. R. Gartside-Tipping has been appointed to officiate as second squadron commander, and Lieut. R. C. Broome as third squadron commander.

The Government of India have sanctioned the conversion into a grass farm, as an experimental measure, of as much cantonment land at Meerut as will provide for one year's supply of fodder for wing of the British Cavalry regiment quartered at that station. Major Rind, executive commissariat officer, Meerut, will be entrusted with working out the scheme.

Between June 2 and 25 about 100 men at Cherat will be relieved by a similar number from the troops at Peshawur and Nowshera. The men, before leaving Cherat, will be inspected by the medical officers in charge, as to their fitness to do duty in the plains; and any of those at Peshawur and Nowshera who are recommended by the medical officers will be included in the relief.

Those military officers who are interested in the study of the native languages are probably not aware of the exact conditions which apply to the reckoning of leave taken for the purpose of studying the languages, as duty. Under the army pay regulations an officer is allowed to count such leave as service to the extent of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, respectively, according to the standard of examination and language in which he passes. If the officer fails to pass the prescribed examination on the first occasion it is generally supposed that the leave occupied in studying for the examination is absolutely lost, or in other words, counts against service for pension. It has lately been decided by the Government of India that, if an officer avails himself of leave to study, and fails to pass the examination, such leave will not count against him if he passes a successful examination on a future occasion, in which case all the leave he may have taken with the object of studying will reckon as service, provided the leave does not exceed, in the aggregate, the periods referred to above.—*Englishman*.

EDUCATION.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, will avail himself of leave shortly, or as soon as the question as to whether the period of his deputation to England to make certain scientific inquiries at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew is to be reckoned as a part of his Indian service, shall have been finally settled by Government. During his temporary absence, the assistant inspector, Baboo Radhika Prosono Mookerjee, will probably act for him.—*Indian Daily News*.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A BOILER.—On the afternoon of the 16th instant, twelve Mahomedan boys were inside of a boiler at the Bhowanipore Ice-Factory, engaged in cleaning it, when steam rushed into it from another boiler and scalded six of the boys. Two of them were severely burnt and were removed to the Alipore Hospital. The other four were slightly injured. The remaining six boys escaped unhurt.—*Ibid.*



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1884.

THE ST. JAMES'S HALL DEMONSTRATION  
AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

"What has happened in Ireland will happen in Bengal with certainty, if this kind of measure proceeds."

THESE were the words of that great lawyer, Lord Bramwell, uttered at the St. James's Hall meeting last Wednesday. And his lordship went on to prove that the principle underlying the Bengal Tenancy Bill is a delusion and a fraud. It will be difficult for Lord Ripon or Mr. Ilbert to thrust aside words of this weight and this import, coming from one who is at once a Liberal Peer, and a legal authority of the very first rank. The melancholy fact that Lord Bramwell had to confess that though well acquainted with most English lawyers of any note, he had never heard of Mr. Ilbert until he "heard of him as a subject of execration on the part of all the Englishmen in India," may, we fear, tend to diminish the weight of the noble lord's authority with the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council. But we trust that, as Mr. Ilbert is great, so also he will be merciful; and that he will not attribute as a fault to Lord Bramwell that which, after all, is only Lord Bramwell's misfortune. Not to have heard of Mr. Ilbert's early fame is really only a minor disqualification; which is shared by a good many other persons; and, as a set-off, it may be pleaded that Lord Bramwell is evidently well acquainted with the demands of Lord Ripon on his country's gratitude, as the hero of the "indirect claims" and the famous Alabama settlement. We cannot help thinking that both Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert will give that consideration to Lord Bramwell's criticism of their pet measure which will assuredly be accorded to it by English public opinion; and inasmuch as Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, in the absence of Dr. Hunter, are probably the only persons of weight in the Empire who still think that the Bengal Tenancy Bill is anything better than either a nuisance or a fraud, we

hope that the happy result may be the prompt withdrawal of this unfortunate apple of discord. The establishment of the Indian Constitutional Association is a clear proof that the disintegrating effects of the "Ilbert Bill No. 1,"—the "Machiavellian policy" of Lord Ripon, alluded to by Lord Stanley—on the opposition to the "Ilbert Bill No. 2," have not been sufficiently enduring to ensure the success of the latter measure; so the withdrawal, for which we plead, is obviously the wisest thing that can be done with the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

But such a withdrawal may, perhaps, interfere too much with that very important factor in recent and current Indian politics, Lord Ripon's own *amour propre*. It seems to be an understood thing in India just now, that if the Viceroy has unhappily observed that "it is a fine day" when the day has perversely turned out to be stormy, the Indian world is to be turned upside down until the Simla courtiers have devised some plausible method of harmonising the Viceroy's remark with the obstructive facts. Luckily, in the present case the strain on the gigantic intellects of Simla need not be excessive. Any ordinarily decent inquiry into the actual facts of the demand for the Bengal Tenancy Bill—decent, we mean, in the sense of public and impartial, where the investigators are not dependent on the beck and nod of the Viceroy, and where the inquiry is carried on formally and in public, with cross-examination and a due sifting of evidence—will most certainly expose the whole business, as a Fenian dream that has been tricked out with a sufficient amount of Radical tinsel to captivate the foolish fancy of a vanity-stricken Viceroy and the undisciplined ambition of an inexperienced Legal Member. It must, we imagine, be impossible for the Government to refuse the very modest and English-like request of last Wednesday's meeting for such a public inquiry "as shall command the confidence of all classes interested in the questions at issue." As the *St. James's Gazette* aptly points out, the opponents of the Bill "do not ask us to place implicit faith, or any faith at all" in their objections to the measure; they "appeal simply from the arbitrary will and secret councils of the Viceroy and the officials who control legislation." They ask that the Commission shall be not a mere affair of pegs and cheroots, varied by more or less relevant talk, such as the inquiries on which Lord Ripon has been pinning his faith, but one conducted with such formality and decorum as befits an inquiry on which hang the fortunes and the prosperity of the whole of rural Bengal.

The speeches of Lord Wemyss, Lord Fortescue, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, and Mr. Dacosta, fairly covered the whole question from the general point of view; and the general objections to the Bill brought out by them were emphasised by the special and unrivalled experience of Mr. Buckland as a Commissioner and a Member of the Board of Revenue, and by that of Mr. Ward as a Judicial Officer. Dr. Berry White could speak with an authority belonging to no one else, on behalf of the planting interest. The names of those Peers and M.P.'s who were on the platform, and of those who had written to express their sympathy, show clearly that the question can now, if necessary, be carried into Parliament with every certainty of a full and intelligent discussion: But since the published papers prove that the

vast majority of the experienced Civil Officers of Bengal look on the Bill, as the Chief Justice of Bengal does, "with horror and dismay," it may be hoped that Lord Ripon will for once be content to suppress that famous unruly member of his, his *amour propre*, and that he will frankly withdraw the Bill.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 31.)

SANDFORD, Mr. J. D., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from March 26.

WALLER—The services of Mr. W. B. Waller, temporary assistant superintendent of police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

LOWDELL, Surgeon C. W., officiating medical officer, of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to hold medical charge of the Goona Political Agency from April 27, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major R. Caldecott.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

RAVENSHAW—CORNISH—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt. N. C. Martelli, political assistant, 1st class, from May 15, Capt. C. W. Ravenshaw, from officiating political assistant, 1st class, to officiating political assistant, 2nd class; Lieut. W. H. Cornish, from officiating political assistant, 2nd class, to officiating political assistant, 3rd class.

#### Promotion.

ROBERTS—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Roberts, officiating political agent of the second class, from May 16.

WYLIE, Captain W. H. C., C.I.E., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

MARTELLI, Captain N. C., political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

HERBERT, Lieutenant Colonel, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.

ROBERTSON—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Captain D. Robertson, political assistant of the 1st class, with effect from May 31.

PEARS, Lieutenant T. C., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class to officiate as political assistant of the 1st class.

CORNISH, Lieutenant W. H., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.

CRANFORD—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Crawford, B.C.S., assistant commissioner in Ajmere, to be a Justice of the Peace within the portions of the Rajputana Malwa Railway running through the States of Marwar Serohi.

ADAMS—The services of Surgeon C. Adams, of the Madras Medical Service, at present a probationer in the Assay Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as 2nd class civil surgeon at Bikanir.

D'AGUILAR, Captain F. B. G., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works.

ANDERSON, Mr. G. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Cuddapah-Nellore to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

KNAPP—CONCANNON—Messrs. C. C. B. Knapp, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and T. Concannon, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are posted to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

MATHIAS, Mr. G. L'E., 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, to be an assistant surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, from April 1.

WALMSLEY, Mr. T., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, to be engineer, dated May 29.

BAYLEY, Mr. R. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, from May 15, vice Major J. Whitley, R.E., on furlough.

MACIVOR, Mr. C. V., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana Malwa State Railway, during the absence on furlough of Mr. B. W. Blood.

#### MILITARY.

FRITH—The appointments of Capt. J. S. Frith, R.A., to be commissary of ordnance, 4th class, is antedated to April 24.

MARDALL, Lieut. C. E., Bombay S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 30th Bombay N.I., to be an assistant military accountant, on probation, from May 23.

HAMILTON, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 5th N.I., to be a subassistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, from May 16, vice Lieut. Col. C. O'Donnell, deceased.

RAWLINS, Lieut. Col. A. M., R.A., to officiate as superintendent of Reserve Depot, Hosur, vice Lieut. Col. J. Ewing, on furlough, dated May 20.

HARRISON, Lieut. E. B., 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, from May 13.

GILCHRIST, Captain R. A., 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, Squadron Officer and officiating Squadron Commander, second in command, to be Squadron Commander and second in command, vice Major J. G. D. Walker, appointed commandant, 4th Cavalry.

CUMMINS, Major J. T., 2nd Cavalry, Squadron Commander, and second in command, 4th Cavalry, to be officiating commandant, vice Major J. G. D. Walker, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. W. J. Bell.

CUMMINS—JOHNSTONE—WALKER—Major J. G. D. Walker, 4th Cavalry, Squadron Commander and second in command, 1st Cavalry, and officiating commandant, 2nd Cavalry, to be commandant, vice Col. A. A. Johnson, who vacates; Major J. T. Cummins, Squadron Commander and officiating second in command, to be Squadron Commander and second in command, vice Col. E. Hills, who resigns; Lieut. R. F. M. Johnstone, officiating Squadron officer, to be Squadron Officer, vice, Major Cummins, from April 1.

FRANCIS, Capt. R. J., to be major, 2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BOYLE, Lieut. Col. R. E., B.S.C., commandant, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, is permitted to reside out of India, on vacating his regimental command.

FRUWALL, Senior Apothecary A., is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

#### Bengal Staff Corps.

PEARS, Lieut. T. C., to be captain, May 29.

#### Brevet.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. Col. A. N., to be colonel, Bengal Infantry, May 1. SMITH, Lieut. A., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Capt. Charles Liddell, resigned.

#### FURLONGHS.

BUTTERWORTH, Mr. T. H., 1st grade officer, I. G. S. Clive, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate, from May 1.

BRIND, Mr. M. J., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months and twenty-four days, from May 16.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

LITTLE, Major J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, executive engineer, and grade, Punjab, Public Works Department, on private affairs for one year and ninety-two days.

BARR, Capt. J. E., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 3rd N.I., on medical certificate for one year.

YOUNG, Lieut. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant military accountant, on private affairs for one year and 121 days.

HUNTER, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, is granted leave in India on medical certificate for 182 days, from April 17.

COTTON, Major F. F., R.E., has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India, on certificate, for 183 days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 30.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

CRETIN, Surg. E., 12th N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. F. D. C. Hawkins, transferred to civil employment.

EUSTACE, Captain resumed his appointment as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Shirdind division, with effect from March 1.

CHESNEY, Captain D., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 23rd N.I., is posted to the 5th Musketry Circle at Umballa, vice Major A. I. Shepherd, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

MITCHELL—The leave to England on urgent private affairs granted to Lieut. W. H. Mitchell, 14th Hussars, is extended to Sept. 17.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

GOOLD-ADAMS, Lieut. W. R., 1st Dragoon Guards, for seven months, on urgent private affairs.

RICKARDS, Capt. C. H., Royal Artillery (No. 2 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division), for four months, on urgent private affairs.

DENNY, Capt. A. C., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

WALKER, Lieut. H., West Yorkshire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

RYCKROFT, Lieut. R. N., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

EADES, Surgeon Major L. E. in medical charge 5th N.I., in India, from Feb. 28 to April 13.

COLLINS—The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence in India.—Passed Hospital Apprentice G. A. Collins, to Puna, for ninety days, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 4.)

PAGE, Mr. W. H., officiating district and sessions judge of Bhagalpore, to act as district and sessions judge of Pabna, during the absence of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin.

JARBO, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Jessore, and posted to the sudder station of that district.

PARISH, Mr. C. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Dacca, from date he joined that district.

KILBY, Mr. S. J., reported his departure from India on furlough on 7th inst.

DRUMMOND, Mr. H. F., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Monghyr, Behar agency, to act as sub deputy opium agent, Fyzabad, in the Benares agency, during absence of Mr. W. D. Ridsdale.

WRIGHT, Surgeon F. W., in medical charge, 33rd N.I., to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Julpigoree, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgeon F. Cretin.

MONTRION, Mr. W. F. C., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

#### FURLONGS.

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, has leave for three months from July 28, or subsequent date.

MCLAUGHLIN, Mr. F. H., officiating district and sessions judge of Pabna, has leave for one month and fifteen days from date he may be relieved.

WILKINS, Mr. H. G., officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, has leave for three months from July 3, or subsequent date.

CRACKOFT, Mr. W., sub-deputy opium agent, Allahabad, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 29.)

EGERTON, Lieut. F. W., assistant settlement officer, Rawalpindi, is appointed a special magistrate in respect of cases brought by or against members of the Settlement Establishment of the Rawalpindi District.

BURTON, Mr. C. M., extra assistant commissioner, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, in addition to his other duties, from May 17, vice Lieut. J. M. A. Retallick, proceeding on duty with his regiment.

BURTON, Mr. C. M., officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class within the Jullundur Cantonment.

COPE—It is hereby notified that Mr. T. Haden Cope, B.A., officiating professor, Government College, Lahore, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Vernacular held on May 15.

MURPHY, Surgeon Major W. R., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Jhelum on May 11, relieving Surgeon Major J. O'M. M'Donnell, 45th N.I. (Rattray's Sikhs.)

ROBINSON, Surgeon Major T., 4th Punjab Infantry, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ghazi Khan on May 14, relieving Surgeon Major C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

STRANACH, Mr. E. F., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed captain of the Murree Company, vice Capt. E. B. Peacock, transferred temporarily to Jhang.

PEACOCK, Capt., will be retained on the rolls of the corps as a supernumerary.

With the sanction of the Government of India the following appointment is made:—

GAMBIER, Capt. C. F., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as squadron commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. J. H. Broome.

The following orders are confirmed:—

1st Punjab Cavalry—Regimental order, dated May 1, making the following temporary appointment:—

WESTERN, Lieut. J. S. E., squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental order, dated May 15, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Col. A. Vivian, commandant, on leave, preparatory to retirement:—

ANDERSON, Lieut. Col. W. C., second in command, to officiate as commandant.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. Col. J. D., and squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.

EGERTON, Capt. C. C., 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

PRIESTLY, Lieut. F. J. B., officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt. C. G. Mansel, on privilege leave.

BAYLEY, Mr. R. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, Deera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, is appointed superintendent of works, and posted to the Derajat Circle, of which he took over charge from Capt. Jagob, R.E., on May 12. Mr. Bayley left the Deera Ghazi Khan Division on May 11.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 31.)

TEMPLE—Privilege leave from the date he may be relieved till June 30 next is granted to Major J. A. Temple, deputy commissioner, Seoni.

MYLLER, Lieut. Col. E. W. C. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Seoni, during the absence on leave of Major Temple.

THOMAS, Major R. M. B., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, will take over the office of cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, in addition to his other duties.

MCNNESSY, Mr. H. S., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, attached to the district staff as assistant commissioner assumed charge of his duties in the district office on the 5th inst.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, May 24.)

FOSTER—Under the provisions of section 50 of the Civil Leave furlough eight months is granted to Mr. C. W. E. Foster, civil surgeon, Thayetmyo, subject to the sanction of the Government of Madras, Surgeon E. P. Frenchman is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Thayetmyo during the absence of Mr. C. W. E. Foster.

MOULTRIE—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. E. Moultrie, extra assistant commissioner.

EYRE, Captain G. S., assistant commissioner, on his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Pongde subdivision, Prome district.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Prome to the Hanzada Division, which he joined on the 19th inst.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, May 31.)

HOOPER, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, Unao, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Unao, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. T. Crawford.

BARTLETT—From the date on which Mr. P. Whalley proceeds on furlough, Mr. H. F. Bartlett is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Fatehpur.

JAMES, Mr. S. H., registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., to be legal remembrancer to this Government from the date of assuming charge.

THOMPSON, Mr. J. B., deputy superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, to be registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., vice Mr. S. H. James.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W. W., officiating joint magistrate, Mitzapur, to be deputy superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, vice Mr. J. B. Thomson, as a temporary arrangement.

DAVID, Mr. H., to officiate as Munsif of the 3rd grade, and to be posted to Belari, zila Moradabad.

MACLAREN, Surgeon J. F., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be a supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to officiate in civil medical charge of Azamgarh, from May 15.

TEYEN, Mr. L. W., probationary deputy collector, on return from furlough, is posted to the Fatehpur district.

#### FURLONGS.

CHARNS, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, Unao, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months, from April 1.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. T., deputy commissioner, Unao, has been granted privilege leave for three months from Jan. 14.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., officiating joint magistrate, Fatehpur, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 3.)

FRASER, Mr. R. W., to act as deputy director of revenue settlement, North Arcot.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., to act as assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot District, during the employment on other duty of Mr. J. H. Goddard.

ETTY, the Rev. C. J., acting garrison chaplain, Fort St. George, to be chaplain of Poonamallee, when relieved by the Rev. W. W. Elwes, M.A.

MARJORIBANKS, Mr. J. A., deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, North Arcot, is allowed two months' privilege leave, to be availed of after June 15 next on being relieved.

MORGAN, Mr. R. W., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to act as deputy conservator, 3rd grade, vice Mr. W. C. Hayne, on furlough.

HADFIELD, Mr. G., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to act as deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, vice Mr. R. W. Morgan.

The following re-transfer is ordered.

HAY, Mr. W. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the 2nd circle Provincial Establishment, to the Vizagapatam Raipur Railway Survey, Imperial Establishment.

#### MILITARY.

JAMIESON, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., Army Medical Department, in medical charge of the European Female General Hospital, Bangalore, to officiate until further orders as deputy surgeon general with temporary rank, vice Deputy Surgeon General R. A. Chapple, proceeded on furlough, dated May 24.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 5.)

H. E. the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate F. Forbes Adam, Esq., to be an additional member of H.E.'s Councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

GOTHARD—The following appointment is made:—On the return of the Rev. E. J. Bowen, M.A., from privilege leave about June 12



the Rev. G. Gothard, M.A., now doing duty at Deesa and Abu, to act as chaplain of Ahmedabad.

LYONS, Surgeon Major F., M.D., in charge of the Lock Hospital at Deesa, is invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16 and 19 of the rules of 8th June, 1868, passed by H.E. the Governor in Council of clause 7, Sec. XI. of (Bombay) Act III. of 1867.

SOUTER, Sir F. H., Kt., C.S.I., and Mr. H. G. Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 26th ult.

WAPSHARE, Capt. A., acting cantonment magistrate at Aden, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the whole Settlement of Aden.

WAPSHARE—The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Capt. A. Wapshare with the powers of a judge of a Court of Small Causes, and is also pleased to appoint Capt. Wapshare to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

ROSS, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., has been appointed, with effect from May 2, to be cantonment magistrate at Karachi for so long as he may be acting as judge of the Court of Small Causes at that station.

ROSS, Lieut. Col., has been also appointed, with effect from the same date, to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonment of Karachi.

The undermentioned police officers have passed on April 2 in law according to the higher standard under Rules 7 and 8 of the Rules of No. 7, 1881, for the examination of police probationers:—Mr. R. MacTier, assistant superintendent of police, Thana; Mr. E. V. Mackay, acting superintendent of police, Upper Sind Frontier; Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, assistant superintendent of police, Poona; and Mr. J. M. de H. Larpent, assistant superintendent of police, Dharwar.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE, Mr. J. T., professor of mathematics, Elphinstone College, is allowed three months' leave on urgent private affairs from such date in June as he may avail himself of it.

OWEN, Mr. W. S., assistant superintendent revenue survey, Southern Maratha Country, is promoted to the second grade of assistant superintendents of revenue survey, with effect from March 11.

CAPEL, Mr. E. L., has been appointed to act as district registrar of Sholapur, with effect from May 12, during the absence of Mr. G. Waddington on privilege leave.

MORRISON—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. C. Morrison, C.S., assistant collector, Nasik, to exercise the powers of a collector under Sec. 59 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, No. VII., of 1879.

KING, Captain J. S., magistrate, 1st class, and Mr. Muncherji Rastomji, magistrate, 2nd class, respectively delivered over and and received charge of the Aden District Gaol on May 14.

## FURLOUGHS.

FORMAN, Mr. W. S., judge and sessions judge of Shikarpur, is allowed an extension for three months of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification No. 3371, dated May 19.

POSSON, Mr. C., second class assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

## MILITARY.

BAKER—The services of Surgeon R. J. Baker, B.A., M.B., I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

ALMEIDA—The undermentioned assistant apothecary is permitted to resign the service at his own request:—L. D. Almeida.

KIRKWOOD—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain J. N. S. Kirkwood, S.C.

## FURLOUGHS.

LAWSON—The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Sub-Commander A. Lawson, P.W.D.

BELL—Fifty-three days of the furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and seventy-six days on private affairs granted to Colonel T. Bell, S.C.

DUCAF—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Col. C. M. Ducat, S.C., six months, medical certificate.

SWAN, Major H. H., G.I.P.K. Volunteer Corps, is granted leave of absence for three months from July 1.

WESTMACOTT—The furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs granted to Major R. Westmacott, S.C., second in command, 1st Grenadiers N.I., is cancelled at that officer's request.

BARCLAY—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, from date of departure in August:—Captain E. A. Barclay, S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 26.  
ARRIVALS REPORTED.  
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. W. Otley, R.E., Col. F. P. Luard, S.C., Col. H. Collett, C.B., S.C., Lieut. J. W. Cowley, S.C., Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, S.C., Lieut. S. W. Jervis, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. A. F. Leader, S.C., Surgeon Major H. E. Bussted, M.D., Lieut. Col. E. Austin, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., Cav., Surgeon J. W. Clarkson, Major General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Palmer, C. J. Lyall, C.I.E. (Cov.), M. J. Brind, Shah Anrang, A. W. Bright, P. Grey.

Madras Estab.—J. F. Price (Cov.), W. C. Hayne.

Bombay Estab.—C. Greathed.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.  
MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. R. G. Jenkins, S.C.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. B. Ferris, S.C., Major W. H. Haydon, R.E.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. J. Marsden, E. D. Pechell, G. A. Campbell, A. M. W. Shakespear (Cov.), D. N. Turnbull, J. Ramsay.  
Madras Estab.—P. W. Moore (Cov.).  
Bombay Estab.—A. Shewan (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.  
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major R. C. Chandra, 165 days; Surgeon G. A. Duudas, thirty-five day.  
Bombay Estab.—Brigade Surgeon C. J. F. S. MacDowall, three months; Capt. J. W. Wray, S.C., four months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.  
CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. J. Marsden, extraordinary, two months, six days; Lieut. G. MacIvor, three months, six days; C. Taylor, one month, six days; G. W. Strettell, S.C., six months, six days; G. J. Lowe, S.C., four months, six days.

## JUNE 23.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Mr. J. W. Broderick to superintend the transfer of Lascars, or other persons, at the port of Sunderland, and to grant the certificate required under Section 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 91. The fee to be paid for every Lascar, or other person, in respect of whom such certificate is applied for, is limited to 3s., and in no case is the total amount of fees in respect of one crew to exceed £5.

## HOME NEWS.

OBITUARY.—General George Warren, of Her Majesty's local Indian Forces, died on Sunday, June 22, at Southsea, aged eighty-four. He entered the Army in 1818, and served with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1826 under Lord Combermere, commanding one of the two companies selected to escalate at the Jungenna Gate, when he was severely wounded. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1830, became major in 1837, and in 1839 served with the Army of the Indus in Afghanistan, under Lord Keane, being present at the siege and capture of Ghuznee, where he was again severely wounded. For this service he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, the medal, and the third class of the Dorian Order. The wounds which he had received caused his temporary removal from active service. Having been specially brought to the notice of the Governor General of India by Sir Willoughby Cotton, commanding the Bengal troops in Afghanistan, for gallant conduct at Ghuznee, he was nominated Town and Fort Major of Fort William. On the breaking out of the Burmese war in 1852, Colonel Warren was nominated to the command of the Bengal Brigade of the Expeditionary Force. He was on board the steam frigate *Tenasserim* with two companies of the 18th Royal Irish during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river, but was removed from the scene of action during the second day's attack on the Great Pagoda by the effects of a sunstroke. He attained the rank of major general in 1854, of lieutenant general in 1863, and of general in 1869.

Captain P. Buckland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., Commander in Chief in India.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.25,00,000 on bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on June 25, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.24,700, average rate 1s. 7'524d.; on Bombay Rs.4,90,000, average rate 1s. 7'5d.; and on Madras, Rs.1,83,400, average rate 1s. 7'5d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.8,50,000, average rate 1s. 7'5625d.; and on Bombay, Rs.10,00,000, average rate 1s. 7'565d.; or a total of Rs.25,48,100. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7'4d. will receive about 70 per cent., and above in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7'9-16d. and above in full. Between April 1 and last night the total amount of remittances sold had reached Rs.4,34,32,000, and realised £3,583,043.

Under the style of the American and Colonial Exchange an establishment has been opened at No. 8, Haymarket, London, which will doubtless prove of great use to such of our readers whose stay in London does not justify the expense of joining a club. The proprietors being agents of all the steamship companies, tickets can be obtained of them on advantageous terms, and travellers can have their luggage stored and forwarded to them when convenient, thereby avoiding considerable annoyance and expense. The majority of travellers are to a certain extent uncertain of their movements until their arrival in England, and are at a loss to know where to have their letters, telegrams, etc. directed. By giving instructions before starting

to have them sent to the care of the American and Colonial Exchange, all letters, etc. will be retained until called for, or forwarded in accordance with instructions written or telegraphed. Residents abroad can also leave to the Exchange the execution of commissions to make purchases for them of articles that cannot be procured abroad; also the conduct of any business of a financial or private nature to which they cannot themselves attend. For the convenience of those travelling in Europe and elsewhere, circular notes are issued, and banking facilities provided. Ladies travelling alone will find the special accommodation for them at No. 8, Haymarket of the greatest possible use. Those going to the United States can be met on their arrival at New York by the agent of the Exchange, Mr. Edwin H. Low (late of the National Steamship Line), who will give them every information and assistance in his power. To those who use the Rooms regularly a small subscription is charged, but for the general transaction of business no such subscription is required. The proprietors, Messrs. Henry Bray and Co., are anxious to cultivate relations with professional and other gentlemen and ladies in India and the Colonies, as they provide accommodation more complete and better than anyone not a member of a regular London Club can find elsewhere in England.

**EUROPEAN PAUPERISM IN INDIA.**—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held at Exeter Hall, on Monday, June 23, Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., presiding, for the purpose of considering the question of European Pauperism in India. The subject was introduced by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, who pointed out that the total European population of India has been computed at between 200,000 and 300,000, and that it is increasing rapidly, owing to the extension of the railway system and the development of the resources of the country. But the increasing pauperism has made it become a very serious problem how the indigenous European population of India shall be maintained as a self-supporting and profitable community, and aided in their struggles against the natural difficulties of an unsuitable climate, and competition with cheaper native labour. Archdeacon Baly urged that the first measure for the solution of the problem is to provide education for the children; and secondly, to provide employment for the adults. But, at present, at least half of the European boys in India are not receiving an education which will fit them to get their living, and the means do not exist; although there is every reason to believe that there is a sufficient amount of employment available for every able-bodied, sober, industrious, intelligent, and honest European in India. The rev. gentleman therefore strongly urged that more schools and colleges should be provided for the European population, and that the peculiar position of this class in India gives them a strong claim for liberal assistance from the Government. A discussion followed, closing with the customary votes of thanks.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Services Proprietary College, Westward Ho, took place on Thursday, June 26, General Sir H. C. B. Danbenny, G.C.B., in the chair. The chairman congratulated the shareholders on the continued success that was attending the school, both financially and educationally. The balance-sheet showed that they might safely have distributed 5 per cent., the maximum allowed by the articles of the Association; yet, as the school was wholly founded for educational needs, and not as a commercial speculation, the council recommended that they should content themselves with a dividend of 3½ per cent. The resident teaching staff of the school now numbered fourteen, of whom two were foreigners; the proportion of masters to boys being unusually large, in order to secure plenty of attention to individual cases. As a proof of the excellence of the tuition he pointed out that at the last Woolwich and Sandhurst Examinations three boys direct from the school were successful for the former, and four for the latter. Considerable building improvements had been carried out, and were still in progress at the college, including a laundry, a library, an additional reservoir, and two new fives courts. Surgeon General Longmore, C.B., had made a visit of inspection of the college, and had written a valuable report, expressing high satisfaction at the sanitary arrangements. Major General Lowry, C.B., moved, and Colonel Armstrong seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The fifty-seventh half-yearly general meeting of this Company was held on Friday at the City Terminus Hotel. Lieutenant Colonel P. T. French presided, and stated that they were enabled to pay a dividend of 2s. 1d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Although this distribution was very small, it was very significant, for it was the first time they had paid a surplus dividend in what might be called the bad half-year—that from July to December. This result was attributable in part to the development of goods traffic exchanged with the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway, which had been about 45 per cent. of the whole goods traffic receipts of the company. With regard to the current half-year, he might state that there

would be a dividend of £1 6s. per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Mr. William Hartridge seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring the dividend recommended, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditor. An extraordinary general meeting was held subsequently to consider the heads of agreement accepted by the directors and the Secretary of State as the basis of negotiations for working the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway. The chairman stated that the subject they had to consider was of very great importance to them. For a long time they wished to have the construction of the Rajpootana line—on their own gauge, of course; but in this they failed. They then did all they could to get the working of it, having full faith in the advantage to the undertaking of unity of management. The directors had been in negotiation for some time with the Secretary of State for India, and he must say that they had been treated most generously and fairly. He concluded by moving a resolution expressing the opinion of the meeting that it would be to the advantage of the company to work the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway, and authorising the directors to enter into a contract for that purpose with the Secretary of State for India in Council. Mr. Hartridge, while readily seconding the motion, said he thought the bargain was as good for the Government as for the company. The Government would retain out of the earnings of the Rajpootana line 5 per cent. on the cost of its construction and four-fifths of the surplus profits, this company receiving the remaining one-fifth. In return for that, they were to have all the anxiety, trouble, and responsibility of working the line. He confessed, therefore, that he was not so sanguine of the result as some gentlemen were. The resolution having been carried unanimously, the chairman said they would now have the largest line in India. By the proposed agreement, 1,400 miles would be added on to the management of the company, and they had not spent, nor would they be called upon to spend, one penny in respect of that addition. There would be no rivalry between them and the Rajpootana Railway, and they certainly were sanguine of the results which would attend the unity of management.

**SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.**—The second ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel; Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., presiding. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman stated that they could fortunately show a considerable improvement in their financial position. At the date of the last meeting the guarantee of 4 per cent. was only for five years, but they had since been enabled to obtain an extension of it for another two years. Immediately after the shareholders sanctioned the issue they were able to raise money on debentures for carrying out the West Deccan Extension. The actual expenditure to the 31st of December last had been £1,120,414 including part of the outlay incurred by Government previous to the 1st of October, 1882. A considerable abatement had been made on the claim of the Government for work done and the value of the stores transferred to the company. An important witness had stated before the House of Commons Committee, which was sitting on the subject of Indian railways, that he considered that a railway constructed as the Southern Mahratta Railway was being constructed was the best system to adopt to check the extravagance of companies, because it was said the money having been subscribed by the shareholders, the latter had no further concern in the question of its expenditure. In the present case, however, if there had been no directors, and the shareholders had been entirely in the hands of the Government, the board knew for a fact that they would have been saddled with a very heavy extra expenditure, which the directors had considered most improper and had rejected. With respect to the progress of the works, they would be able to open out the whole line quite as soon as was expected at the outset, and certainly in some parts sooner. The West Deccan line was commenced last February, and they hoped it would be ready by the time the rest of the line was opened for traffic. Major General J. S. Trevor, R.E., C.S.I., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and resolutions were afterwards passed authorising the directors; subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to create a provident fund for the benefit of the *employees* of the company, and to subscribe to it a sum not exceeding 1 per cent. on the net revenue of the company; and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**MONDAY.**—Bar silver has again been dealt in at 50 11-16d. per ounce, but only in very small quantities. The arrival, which is just announced at Liverpool ex the Magellan from Chili will be available to-morrow. No business has been done in Mexican dollars, and some days must elapse before any fresh supplies of them can be received. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are dull at 1s. 7 9-16d., but China exchange quotations and the prices of Rupee Paper are unaltered.

**TUESDAY.**—The Ohilian remittance of bar silver which was received to-day was disposed of for India at 50 11-16d. per

ounce, showing no change. About £30,000 was sold, the market being scantily supplied at the last. No business has been done in Mexican dollars, but there is a good demand for them on China account. It is thought in some quarters that the amounts to be received from Mexico will be smaller than they have been. Exchange rates from India are dull, but unaltered at 1s. 7 9-16d., and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper has fallen  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ , the Four per Cents. remaining at 82 to 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

WEDNESDAY.—Bar silver is not now worth more than 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, this being the nearest nominal price. This fresh decline is the result of a further reduction in the Bank of Bombay discount rate from 7 to 6 per cent. making a reduction of no less than 5 per cent. since the beginning of the month, when the discount charge was 11 per cent. The available supplies of silver bars are still very small, but with money becoming cheaper in India and the exchange rates being dull at 1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d., buyers will not give more than the above price. No Mexican dollars have come to hand yet, but in view of the existing demand some of the brokers quoted 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce as the nominal price. Were this quotation to be obtained for any considerable amounts it would represent a rather higher premium on the parity of bar silver. Rupee Paper is unaltered, and business has been very quiet.

THURSDAY.—The discount rate of the Bank of Bengal has been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. and the rates for telegraphic transfers in both Bombay and Calcutta are now quoted at 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Despite this renewed decline in the value of money in India, bar silver was steady to-day at the reduction submitted to yesterday, a small amount of business being done at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce. The price of Mexican dollars is still quite nominal at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce. China exchange rates are unaltered at 3s. 9d. in Hongkong and 5s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper has been dull owing to lower prices from India, the Four-and-a-half and Four per Cents. closing at 83 $\frac{3}{4}$  83 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and 81 $\frac{1}{4}$  82 respectively.

FRIDAY.—Two arrivals of bar silver, per Nile and Buffon, amounting together to rather more than £100,000, were available this afternoon, and were taken by buyers on Indian account at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, the market remaining steady. The Mexican dollars brought by the West Indian packet have not yet been sold, but the market for coined silver is firm, and the nearest price is still 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. All Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, but Rupee Paper has been weaker again at 83 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 83 $\frac{3}{4}$  for the Four-and-a-half, and 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 81 $\frac{3}{4}$  for the Four per Cents.

SATURDAY.—Bar silver, Mexican dollars, the Eastern exchange rates, and rupee paper are all unaltered. Very few transactions in silver bars have been heard of, and the consignment of coined silver per Nile was not received in time to be dealt with to-day.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

#### THE CHOLERA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary for India if complaints had been made by European Governments of the laxity of the supervision of cholera by the Indian authorities; whether cholera of a severe type had been raging recently at Bombay and Calcutta; whether 578 deaths from cholera took place in Calcutta during the four weeks ending May 10 last; and whether a military transport vessel was allowed lately to leave Bombay for Europe *via* the Suez Canal, although three cases of cholera had declared themselves on board the ship while still in Bombay Harbour, one of the patients dying of the disease and being buried at Bombay.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: I am not aware that any complaints have been made by the European Governments as to the laxity of supervision of cholera by the Indian authorities. There has been a good deal of cholera, both at Calcutta and Bombay, since the beginning of the year. The Calcutta deaths are correctly stated by the hon. member. During March they were 435; during April they rose to 811; but during May and the first week of June they fell to 382. From the official report of the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship Crocodile communicated to the India Office by the Admiralty, it is clear that there was no outbreak of cholera on board the troopship while still in Bombay Harbour, and that there was no case among the crew or troops for some days after she had sailed.

Mr. GRAY asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he had any information as to the reported outbreak of Asiatic cholera at Toulon; and in the event of its having appeared in France, whether he intended to take any steps to enforce early precautions against its importation and spread in this country.

Sir C. DILKE: The regulations which were issued by the Board last year with reference to ships suspected to be infected with cholera are still in force. The Board in July last issued circular letters to the several sanitary authorities with reference to the precautions to be taken against the infection of cholera. The Act of last year is still in force.

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, The Marquis of HARTINGTON

said: A sergeant-major of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment died in Bombay Harbour of violent diarrhoea; the man had neglected to seek medical aid, and his case was much aggravated by the fact that he had been drinking freely. The medical officer in charge reported the case to the surgeon-general at Bombay, who agreed that the case was one of diarrhoea and not of cholera. Nevertheless the same precautions had been taken as if the case had been cholera; the bedding, &c., being destroyed, and the hospital ward fumigated and disinfected. No quarantine, therefore, was imposed, and the ship left Bombay on the 3rd of April. Between the 6th of April and the ship's arrival at Malta eight cases of cholera occurred, and six of them terminated fatally, the third case having occurred after the Crocodile entered the Canal; she coaled in quarantine at Port Said. The Governor of Malta refused to allow the women and children to land in quarantine at Malta, as recommended by the medical officer in charge of the troops. No case occurred after leaving Malta.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked whether after the case of the sergeant two members of his family were not also attacked with choleraic symptoms, and was there any explanation of their cases.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: I have not heard of that. We have received voluminous reports on the subject, and I do not believe any case of that kind occurred.

Mr. O'DONNELL said he would supply the noble lord with the extracts from the newspaper.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

#### INDIAN GAOLS.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the continuance of high rates of mortality in a number of Bengal gaols during the last year; whether the average mortality in the Bengal gaols had exceeded 60 per 1,000, being much higher than the average among the general population; whether the death-rate in Sinchboom Gaol was 102 per 1,000, in Morshedabad Gaol 107, in Beerbhoom Gaol 111, in Purneah Gaol 114, in Dinagapore Gaol 117, in Lohardugga Gaol 119, in Bogra Gaol 122, in Burdwan Gaol 142, in Chumparan Gaol 154, and in Mymensingh Gaol 226 per 1,000; whether he was aware that no local unhealthiness accounted for this excessive mortality, and that, for instance, while the death-rate in Beerbhoom Gaol was 111 per 1,000 it was 24 per 1,000 in the Beerbhoom district; and while the death-rate in Burdwan Gaol was 142 per 1,000, in the Burdwan district, it was 35 per 1,000; and what facilities would be given by Government for a thorough examination of the causes of the excessive mortality in Indian gaols.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: The Bengal Gaol report for last year has not yet been received, but the figures given in the question show that it is based on the report for 1882, in which year there was a great deal of sickness. As regards every one of the gaols mentioned in the questions except that at Lohardugga, the report states expressly that the surrounding district was suffering severely from malarial fever; and as to Beerbhoom, which is expressly referred to as having a mortality higher than that of the district, it is stated in the report that the mortality of the general population, though far below that of the gaol population, was higher than any on record. Government are not in possession of any trustworthy statistics as to the death-rates of the general population; and therefore all these comparisons are more or less misleading. Of the deaths which did, in fact, occur in gaol many were caused by ailments not specially induced by residence in gaol; for example, the actual number who died in the Burdwan gaol in the year was fourteen, of these five were in bad health when admitted to the prison and never did any work; and as regards Moorsheadabad the report shows that of the seventeen prisoners who died during the year, thirteen were in bad health when admitted. The rate of mortality however, has certainly been very high and is not clearly accounted for, although the subject has been receiving constant attention. The Secretary of State directed last year that the whole subject should be thoroughly investigated.

In answer to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. CROSS said that if the hon. member desired to move for any extracts from the report he should be happy to furnish them.

In answer to Sir R. CROSS, Mr. CROSS said there seemed to be considerable misapprehension as to the real state of affairs, and taking the number of persons who passed through the gaols the mortality did not appear to be very large as compared with the rest of the population.

Mr. O'DONNELL understood that the Under Secretary admitted that the mortality exceeded 60 in the 1,000, and in some cases went up to 100 or even 200 in the 1,000. Was it not the case that the wholesale mortality to which he had called attention had been brought for a long succession of years to the notice of Government, and that, nevertheless, this wholesale assassination of prisoners continued year after year? He wished to know whether the Under Secretary would answer his last question—what facilities would be given for a full examination of that excessive mortality?

Mr. CROSS had already said that the Secretary of State last year directed that a thorough investigation should be made,



but the report had not yet been received, and he would rather wait for it before answering that question.

#### MINING SPECULATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether further report upon the connection of military and uncovenanted, as well as covenanted, officials in mining speculations, which was promised last year, had been received from the Madras Government.

Mr. CROSS: The correspondence regarding the alleged participation of British officers in Mysore gold mining transactions has already been laid on the table, and distributed. No further report has been promised or received.

#### FOOD GRAINS OF INDIA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he could state or undertake to give a brief return of the average prices and the annual exports of the principal food grains of India during the past twenty years.

Mr. CROSS: The annual exports of the principal food grains of India for the last twenty years are given in the statistical abstracts relating to British India, and in a greater detail in the Indian Trade Returns, both of which are annually presented to Parliament. A tale of prices of food grains for past years is now being prepared, which will, I hope, be included in future statistical extracts.

#### SANITARY PRECAUTIONS IN INDIA.

In reply to questions from Mr. O'DONNELL, Mr. CROSS said: It is not true that at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay there is a complete absence of the most elementary sanitary precautions. In each of the three Presidency towns there was an organised Municipal Health Department, and last year the expenditure of the three municipalities on sanitation and sanitary objects was over £225,000, out of a total expenditure of less than £800,000. There has been a bad epidemic of small-pox in Madras during the present year, but at the date of the latest returns received it had greatly diminished. The sanitary state of Madras is not good, but much is being done to improve it. There is no permanent epidemic hospital in Bombay. On the occasion of epidemics isolated temporary hospitals are erected, and burnt when no longer needed. A portion of the sewage of Bombay is discharged into the harbour. Both the municipality and the Government have long been anxious to get rid of this system, and several commissions have inquired into possible alternatives, but there are great physical difficulties. The Government of Bombay have lately given the municipality formal notice to discontinue the system.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of the Local Government Board what steps he proposed to take to preserve the people of this country from the dangers of constant communication with pestilential localities in India, especially at a time when there was so much contagion abroad.

Mr. G. RUSSELL: We rely for defence against cholera, in the first place upon the efficiency of our customary sanitary operations; especially upon purity of water-supplies and upon the removal of excremental matters and their products. As cholera in England is for the most part spread by means of foul water and of infected excrements, these are the most important securities. In the second place we rely on provisions made at our ports for the detection of imported cases of sickness and for the seclusion of such cases until danger of infection is at an end. And as regards small-pox, which is a disease not peculiar to foreign countries, we have confidence in the power of vaccination and re-vaccination to limit its spread. These various measures properly carried out afford the best practical protection to this country against the danger of constant communication with pestilential localities abroad.

### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—HILLYARD—June 25, at Horton, near Windsor, Rev. Arthur Atkinson, M.A., Vicar of Audlem and Hon. Canon of Chester, to Ursula Mary, only daughter of the late George Edward Lynch Cotton, D.D., sometime Bishop of Calcutta, and widow of the late Rev. Walter Hillyard, Vicar of Worleston, Cheshire.

HUGHES—LARKINS—June 21, at St. Peter's, Bayswater, Henry Arthur Hughes, of Bayswater, to Annie, only daughter of the late Thomas Pascal Larkins, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

RICH—HURST—June 24, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Henry Ross Rich, only son of the late Captain Henry George William Rich, Madras Army, and grandson of the late Sir Charles Henry Rich, Baronet, of Shirley, Hants, to Henrietta Georgina, second daughter of Captain William Probyn Hurst, Madras Army, and granddaughter of the late Rev. John Hurst, of Thakeham, Sussex.

SOUTHEY—FREW—June 24, at Hove Parish Church, Brighton, Richard Tom Southey, Esq., of Appleton-park, Patea, New Zealand, to Emily, widow of the late Harry Frew, Esq., of Calcutta.

#### DEATHS.

BOWIE—June 21, at Morton Villa, Beckenham, Kent, Jane, widow of the late Rev. Matthew Bowie, D.D., formerly Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church, Madras, and afterwards Minister of Kinghorn, Fifeshire, aged 73.

MUSPRATT—At Alva, Bournemouth, on June 31, Theresa Alice, the beloved wife of James Randall Muspratt, late Judge at Purneah, Bengal, and of 33, Marlborough-road, Kensington, W.

### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

ALMOND—June 2, at Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of A. G. Almond, a daughter.

BATTEN—May 29, at Thorn Faulcon, Umballa, Punjab, East Indies, the wife of Captain Chisholm Batten, A.P.D., a son.

BETHAM—June 1, at Satara, the wife of G. K. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, a son.

BELLASIS—May 25, at Jhansi, India, the wife of Captain G. M. Bellasis, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

COLLINSON—At Darunda, Chota Nagpore, the wife of F. Collinson, Esq., Barrister at Law, a daughter.

FITZ-GERALD—May 30, at the Fort, Belgaum, India, the wife of Percy Seymour Vesey Fitz-Gerald, a son.

HUNT—April 30, at Henley in Arden, the wife of Colonel R. A. C. Hunt, a daughter.

HOBDAV—May 22, at Darjeeling, India, the wife of Captain James Hobday, Survey Department, a son.

JONES-VAUGHAN—May 31, at Mount Abu, India, the wife of Lieut. Col. Jones-Vaughan, East Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Puna Division, a son.

MAJOR—May 25, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. W. J. Major, Station-master, B.B. and C.I. Railway, a daughter.

MAYCOCK—May 26, at Dalhousie, India, the wife of Captain F. M. Maycock, A.P.D., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, a daughter.

MCCAW—June 1, at No. 8, Rawden-street, Auckland-square, Calcutta, the wife of W. J. M. McCaw, a daughter.

PINSON—June 2, at Bombay, the wife of the late Mr. A. R. W. Pinson, a son.

SANDELL—June 5, at the Byculla Parsonage, the wife of J. W. H. Sandell, a son.

STEVENSON—June 1, at West Point, Darjeeling, the wife of W. Stevenson, twins, son and daughter.

VAUGHAN—May 31, at Mount Abu, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Jones-Vaughan, East Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Poona Division, a son.

WARD—May 31, at "Strawberry Hall," Naini Tal, the wife of F. W. Ward, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

D'ROZARIO—MCSEVENY—May 30, at St. Paul's Mission Church, Ranchi, by the Rev. J. C. Whitley, B.A., Frederick Maximilian, D'Rosario, D.P.W., Engineer, Chota Nagpur District, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of William McSeveny, of Saidapur, N.B.S.R.

FORSTER—SERGEANT—June 4, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrack-pore, by the Rev. F. Orton, Captain John Burton Forster, "The Royal Irish," to Olive Edith, daughter of John Sergeant, Esq., Liverpool.

FRANCIS—HOLBERTON—June 5, at All Saints' Church, Kirkee, by the Rev. J. H. Blunt, F. C. Francis Esq., B.O.S.C., to Frances Maud, elder daughter of Colonel T. N. Holberton, Royal Artillery.

THACKERAY—HASTED—May 17, at St. Thomas's Church, Ootacamund, Fred. R. Thackeray, Esq., R.H.A., to Mary Charlotte Macdonald, eldest daughter of Colonel Hasted, R.E.

#### BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—June 2, at Murree, Henry Montagu Chapman, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, aged 22.

COOPER—June 3, at his residence, in Cama-street, Fort, Mr. Newrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, aged 72.

CURRIE—May 29, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Violet Heathcote, the infant daughter of Captain F. A. Currie, Norfolk Regiment.

DESOUZA—June 1, Beatrice Marian, the beloved daughter of Mr. D. F. DeSouza, Secretary, St. John's School, Lower Mahim, aged 15.

FRASER—May 30, at Patna, Agnes, Catherine, wife of Roderick Fraser, Junior, Opium Department, aged 48.

HAILES—May 10, at Calcutta, Henry George Hailes, aged 58 years, 5 months.

HILLS—May 30, at Mussoorie, Mary Barbara, child of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Hills, 28th P.N.I., aged 8 months and 19 days.

LAWRENCE—May 30, at Jubbulpore, wife of John Lawrence, Loco. Dept., East Indian Railway.

NEWBURY—June 2, at Simla, Major Edward Newbery, Punjab Police.

RICHARDSON—May 26, at Calicut, Captain Henry Richardson, Port Officer.

ROBERTS—May 31, at Hazaribagh, Archer Vincent Roberts, Assistant Engineer, Benares-Cuttack Railway Survey, aged 47.

THOMASON—May 29, at Mozufferpur, Tirhoot, Bertha, wife of Edwin Browne Thomason, of Pusa, Tirhoot, aged 21 years and 19 days.

WARD—June 1, at Naini Tal, the infant son of F. W. and Jesse Ward.

### LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The market remains exceedingly quiet pending the arrival of the Glenogle with "new season's teas." This is expected on Thursday or Friday. Sales of about 18,000 packages took place to-day "without reserve." Prices show no improvement and the auctions passed flatly. To-day's China auctions, comprising about 10,000 packages of Congou, 4,000 boxes of seasons 1884 and 1885, new make Congou, and 1,900 boxes of scented Caper, passed, with a slightly better tone, at about previous rates. The auctions of Indian tea consisted of 3,493 packages, including 169 packages of Ceylon tea, and (excepting these latter, which met with good competition) passed rather flatly.

SUGAR.—Since last week the market has been flat, and crystallised Demerara by auction to-day went fully 6d. in favour of the buyers. Very little has sold beyond 3,000 bags, part by auction, at 19s. 6d. to 22s. for low to good yellow Barbados said to have sold to some extent

by private contract; 1,603 bags Madras Jaggery, 2,665 bags Natal, and 1,042 bags Egyptian; 148 hhds. Porto Rico in public sales were bought in or withdrawn. A cargo of 1,740 tons Java off the coast sold at 17s. 3d. for this port, and in Liverpool two West India at 13s. 3d. and 13s. 6d. Beet can only be sold at easier rates. Refined goods are easier to-day, and in the Clyde market prices show a fall of 3d. per cwt.

**COFFEE.**—There has not been any increase of demand at to-day's public sales. East India went flatly, and of 96 cases 1,120 bags, only small part sold—medium to good Naidooatum, 57s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.; bold, 77s.; medium to bold pale Neilgherry, 56s. to 65s. 6d. Plantation Ceylon, with the small supply of 61 casks 20 barrels and bags, unchanged—small to low middlings grey, 53s. to 58s.; middling colour, 64s. to 67s. 6d.; bold, 79s. 6d.; to 85s. 6d.; and fine, 99s. 6d. 1,497 bags Guatemala brought steady rates for the portion sold—foxey greenish, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; fine ordinary, 50s. to 55s. 6d.; middling to good middling, 59s. to 64s. 1,027 other foreign bought in, except a lot or two fine Honduras, which sold at 80s. 6d. 232 packages Mocha withdrawn at 80s.

**RICE** is very flat. A steamer cargo of 3,800 tons Rangoon sold at 8s. 1½d. for a near port.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—To-day's auctions of Indian teas were exceptionally small, comprising only 307 packages of Indian (mostly out of second hand), and 543 packages of Ceylon teas, which passed steadily at former rates. To-day's China sales consisted of 300 boxes of Ping Suey gunpowder, which realised 10½d. to 1s. 3¼d. per lb. 1,300 boxes, 1884-1885, scented caper, 10½d. to 1s. 3¼d., and 700 boxes, 1884-1885, scented orange Pekoe, from 9¼d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. The steamer Glenogle, with the first cargo of Northern new season's teas, is expected to dock to-morrow afternoon.

**SUGAR** continues flat, and no transactions reported in West India. Beet has sold at easier rates—viz., 13s. 9d. prompt shipment. No alteration in the Clyde markets.

**COFFEE.**—The public sales have been too small to affect the market, which is quiet. 56 cases 510 bags of East India sold at about previous rates—low medium to good medium, 58s. 6d. to 65s.; bold, 77s.; fine, 86s. 6d. Thirty-eight bags Guatemala sold at 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. for foxey greenish.

**COCOA.**—Business has been done, including the Ceylon, ex yesterday's public sales.

**SPICES.**—At the weekly public sales the tone was dull. 946 packages Cochin ginger sold with irregularity, but at easier rates—ordinary to good rough, 44s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; one lot extra bold, 57s.; washed, 46s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; part scraped, small to medium, 52s. to 56s.; mixed to good bold, 68s. to 74s. 6d.; fine bold scraped, 93s. 200 packages Jamaica mostly sold—common, 46s. to 53s. Black and white pepper very dull; and 1,741 bags bought in at nominal rates; 45 packages Tellicherry white sold—good to fine, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10¼d.; Curiana kind, 11½d. to 1s.; one lot 10¼d. per lb. Nutmegs and mace slow, and barely supported last week's rates; 43 packages of the former mostly sold—62½s., 3s. 2d., 60s., 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; rather smaller, 2s. 4d. Of the latter, 11 cases red, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; chips, 1s. 1d. 655 bags Pimento chiefly bought in 2½d. 50 barrels Zar zibar cloves, at 5½d.; 17 packages Penang ditto, at 1s. 6d. per lb. 447 boxes cassia lignea, at 28s. per cwt.

**SAGO** dull. 433 bags small grain partly sold at 11s. 6d. to 12s., and part of 160 bags bullet pearl tapioca at 13s. 6d. 250 bags medium brought in at 12s., and 175 bags seed at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt. 2,116 bags flake small, part sold—fine Penang 2d.; small Singapore, 1d. to 1½d. 41 barrels Rio sold at 5¼d. to 5½d. per lb.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say there is no change of importance to notice in the markets since the 20th inst., a feeling of distrust generally prevailing, and business has therefore been of very moderate extent. At the public sales of coffee, East India and Plantation Ceylon went at 1s. 2d. reduction in many cases, part of the latter being withdrawn. Central American description unsettled, and Brazilian moves slowly, with quiet advices from the leading foreign market. A few parcels of Ceylon cocoa have realised full rates for fine descriptions. Rice continues flat. In the sugar market there is, if possible, increased depression. Importers have accepted a further decline of 6d. to 9d. per cwt. for crystallised Demerara, and a few cargoes, including two of West India, have sold at very low prices. The latest sale in cane Jaggery has been at 9s. per cwt. Paris leaves have fallen 6d. per cwt. English stored goods are easier. Beet has sold at a price on a par with the lowest point in May. Tea remains without improvement. Importers have offered further supplies of last season's tea by auction, which found buyers at current low prices. Scented tea sold with irregularity. The Glenogle, from Hankow, is expected to arrive early to-morrow. No alteration has transpired in Indian teas. All kinds of spice are unsettled, but Cochin ginger has met a steady demand at last week's rates to 1s. per cwt. under. There will be no public sales of cinnamon next Monday on account of the very light arrivals.

**TEA.**—To-day's China auctions, which only comprised 1,220 packages of Congou, 410 boxes new Mate congou, and 830 packages of green and scented teas, passed at previous rates. The Indian auctions of 849 packages mostly out of second hand, show no alteration. The first steamer with new season's Congou, is expected to arrive early to-morrow (Friday) morning. From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly Indian, Ceylon, and Java Report:—"Indian, 14,331 packages have been brought to auction, comprising 908 packages new season's, most of which showed better quality than the early imports of last season. A small invoice of Poobongs realised 2s. 2¼d. for Pekoe, and 1s. 8½d. for Pekoe Souchong. Sixty packages Lizzieport sold at—broken Pekoe, 1s. 10¼d.; orange Pekoe, 1s. 6¼d.; Pekoe, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Pekoe Souchong, 11¼d. Several invoices of last year's import were offered, but met with poor competition, and a considerable quantity was withdrawn in absence of fair offers. There is a fair inquiry for good liquoring souchongs, but undesirable kinds are difficult

of sale. Broken teas show rather easier rates for common descriptions. Medium Pekoes and broken Pekoes sell at about previous prices, but fine and finest are in limited inquiry. Ceylon teas have come to hand in comparatively large quantities, and have met with ready sale. Many of the invoices have been of indifferent quality, and prices compare rather unfavourably with those of last year, but fine and thick liquoring sorts still command high rates. The importance of sending over only large breaks cannot be too urgently put before planters, as many of the disappointing prices obtained are attributable to the fact of the greater part of the trade not caring to buy small parcels. Java Teas—Since our last report of the 12th inst. sales have been unimportant, 702 packages only having been brought to auction. There met with good demand at previous rates, Pekoes especially being readily taken for export. 480 packages Bagelen, ex Utrecht, showed good quality, and sold readily at 9½d. to 10½d. for Pekoe Souchong; 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d. for Pekoe; 11¼d. to 1s. 0½d. for broken Pekoe. At these prices they still offer good value to buyers, compared with either Indian or China growth. 1,811 packages per Chyebassa are printed for sale next week. 2,675 packages are offered for sale in Amsterdam on Friday, the 27th inst."

**SUGAR.**—A few sales have been made at very low prices, including 300 tons native Penang at 8s., and 100 casks 800 bags West India. Beet quiet at yesterday's decline. Dried refined goods have sold at some reduction. In the Clyde market prices were slow. M. Bertrand Si z, writing from Paris on Wednesday, states that their market had a firmer tendency at the beginning of the week, but was soon influenced by the weakness reported in the U.K. markets. Buyers having withdrawn, those interested for a fall had their own way, and with their offers succeeded in bringing about a depreciation of 50c. (say 3d. per cwt.) compared with prices quoted a week ago.

**COFFEE.**—The market is exceedingly flat, and importers had to buy in numerous parcels at to-day's public sales. For part of the Plantation Ceylon a decline of 1s. to 2s. for the week was accepted. 173 casks, 109 barrels and bags mostly sold—small, 50s. to 53s. 6d.; low middling to middling, 60s. to 65s.; good middling, 67s. to 69s.; bolder sorts, 75s. 6d. to 78s.; fine bold, 81s. 6d. to 82s. 127 cases, 2,769 bags East India showed similar reduction for some of the common to middling qualities—medium pale, 57s. to 58s.; coloury, 60s. 6d. to 66s.; bold, 70s. to 74s.; fine bold, 84s. 6d. Good Guatemala steady, 1,384 bags mostly sold—foxey greenish, 47s. 6d. to 49s.; fine ordinary to low middling, 56s. to 58s. Of 3,811 bags Costa Rica considerable portion withdrawn—ordinary to fine ordinary sold at 46s. to 51s.; low middling, 52s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.

**BLACK PEPPER.**—Business in Singapore, at 7 1-16d. to 7¼d., and for arrival at 6 9-16d. to 6¾d. per lb.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—The steamer Glenogle, from Hankow, with the first new season's monings, arrived last night, and docked this morning about four o'clock. 12,000 packages have been sold to-day without reserve at prices from 8½d. to 1s. 4¼d. for half chests, and 1s. 7d. for boxes. Only a moderate quantity of the teas offering have been disposed of privately. Prices for good to fine quality 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

**SUGAR.**—A further decline was taken for the crystallised Demerara to-day, making the fall since last Friday 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Low to fair yellow sold, 19s. to 21s. The week's business in West India is 709 casks 6,100 bags. 300 tons Palmyra Jaggery sold at 9s. per cwt. Beet again easier. In the Clyde Market a better demand for pieces, &c., to-day.

**COFFEE.**—The public sales have gone with great heaviness, several parcels being taken in. Common to middling qualities of Plantation Ceylon and East India are 1s. and 2s. lower for the week. Fine about steady. 245 casks, 158 barrels and bags of the former sold to-day at 62s. to 65s. 6d. for middling; 69s. 6d. to 76s. for fine middling to bold; and 80s. to 95s. for good and fine bold. 1,030 bags East India chiefly bought in, but subsequently the greater part sold. Guatemala unchanged, 1,188 bags part sold; foxey greenish, 48s. to 49s. 6d.; fine ordinary to low middling, 54s. to 57s. Rio dull of sale. 344 bags washed bought in at 58s. to 63s.; one lot selling at 61s. Part of 103 bags Honduras, at 83s. 6d. to 90s. 276 packages Mocha bought in at 85s. to 90s.

Captain R. J. Francis, 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted major.

In consequence of Brigadier-General Blair's promotion he vacates command of the Rohilkund District, and will be succeeded by Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., from Rawul Pindi, the latter district being taken by Brigadier-General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., from Mooltan, leaving the latter station to the command of the next senior officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Birch, 22nd Punjab Native Infantry.

The composition of the committee which has been ordered to assemble on the organisation of the Indian Sappers and Miners is as follows:—Colonel Hudson, 28th P.N.I., C.B., President; Lieutenant Hamilton, R.E., Madras; Lieutenant Colonel North, R.E., Bombay, and Major L. F. Brown, R.E., Second in Command, Bengal Sappers and Miners. The detailed instructions for the committee have not yet been drafted, but generally the Committee will have to report on the whole question of the organisation of the Sappers and Miners in India. The committee will assemble shortly at Roorke.

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Kew-gardens. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 20. *Clan Buchanan* (s), Calcutta; *Ashleigh Brook* (s), Calcutta; *Revolving Light*, Samarang.—21. *Annie*, Java; *Isw*, Java; *Cotherstone* (s), Bombay; *Sumatra* (s), Batavia; *St. Albans* (s), Bombay; *Charlotte*, Mauritius.—22. *Adele C.*, Java; *Highfield* (s), Bombay.—23. *Australia* (s), Calcutta; *Knight of St. George* (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—June 2. *Siam* (s), London; *Callor Ou*, Mauritius.—3. *Mobile* (s), Vitoria; *Assyria* (s), Bussorah.—4. *I.G.S. Tenasserim*, London; *C. Drummond* (s), Liverpool; *Burmah* (s), Compta; *Java* (s), Mozambique.—5. *Bengore Head* (s), Glasgow; *Scawfell* (s), Newport; *Draco* (s), Hull; *Hindustan* (s), Mauritius.—6. *Madagascar* (s), Bourbon.—7. *Booldana* (s), Calcutta; *Victoria* (s), Liverpool; *Nowahera* (s), Calcutta; *Sandal* (s), Aden; *Darlington* (s), Moulemein; *Keerata Roodrin*, Cochin.—8. *Pachumba* (s), Karachi; *Canton* (s), Marseilles; *Rhosina* (s), Port Said; *Ganges* (s), London.—9. *Shastri* (s), Grangemouth.

CALCUTTA.—May 31. *Malda* (s), Singapore; *Mahratta* (s), Rangoon.—June 1. *Coconada* (s), Penang; *T. MacLellan*, Madras.—3. *Scindia* (s), Bombay; *Asia* (s), Colombo.—4. *Peshwa* (s), Singapore.—5. *Abyasinia* (s), Genoa; *Chanda* (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—June 1. *Goorkha* (s), London; *Leo* (s), Shields.—2. *Bhundara* (s), Calcutta; *Brindisi* (s), Calcutta.—3. *Kerbela* (s), Bombay.—4. *Tibre* (s), Colombo.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 19. *Ehrenfels* (s), Shanghai.—20. *Siren*, Calcutta; *Arabella*, Port Natal; *Mobile Bay*, Rangoon; *Slangevecht*, Mauritius.—21. *Libero*, Batavia; *Rinnovato*, Singapore; *Australia* (s), Singapore; *Lesseps* (s), Singapore; *Albany* (s), Aden; *Kirby Hall* (s), Bombay; *Professor* (s), Calcutta; *Cuba* (s), Bombay; *Sierra Morena*, Calcutta; *Sierra Colonna*, Chittagong; *Barcore*, Calcutta; *Winnipeg*, Calcutta; *Celtic Monarch* (s), Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—June 3. *Arabia* (s), Persian Gulf; *Woodside* (s), Dunkirk; *Gulf of Mexico* (s), Antwerp; *Scindia* (s), Karachi; *Nepaul* (s), London; *Welbury* (s), London; *Hypatia* (s), Amsterdam.—4. *Punjaub* (s), Karachi; *Merka* (s), Zanzibar; *Bangalore*, China; *Secundra* (s), Calcutta.—5. *Clan Matheson* (s), Liverpool; *Narcissus*, Dunkirk.—7. *Arabia* (s), Liverpool; *Drummuir*, Bremerhaven; *Niagara* (s), Liverpool; *Huntingdon* (s), Tuticorin; *Java* (s), Zanzibar; *Carlton Tower*, Port Said; *Koxburgh* (s), Hull; *Pharos*, New York.—9. *Assyria* (s), Persian Gulf; *St. Dunston*, Marseilles; *Clan Fraser* (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—May 30. Steamers *Calcutta*, *Purulia*, and *Brindisi*.—31. *City of Khios* and *Bagdad*.—June 1. *Clan Maclean* and *Huzara*.—2. *Khyler* and *Lady Ruthven*.—4. *Bracadaile*.—5. *Clan Macintosh*, Galatia, Africa, and Sirdhana.

MADRAS.—May 31. *Rajpootana* (s), Negapatam; *Peshwa* (s), Calcutta.—June 2. *Clan Mackenzie* (s), Calcutta; *Bhundara* (s), Pondicherry.—3. *Brindisi* (s), London; *Oliveto* (s), Guam.—4. *Goorkha* (s), Calcutta; *Kerbela* (s), Rangoon.—5. *Rajah of Cochin*, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Ganges*, June 8.

From London: Mrs. Cooper and two infants, Miss Vandeleur, Mr. M. Sarkies, Mr. and Mrs. Sillitoe, two children, and infants.

From Venice: Mr. Candy.

From Brindisi: Hon. R. West, Col. Haig, Mr. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Rev. G. J. Bowen, Mr. H. J. Peter, Mr. Legh, Mr. A. Turner.

From Suez: Mr. J. D. Warfield, Mrs. Harrison and two children.

From Aden: Capt. Yerbury.

AT BRINDISI, Per *Mongolia*, July 28.

From Alexandria: Mr. J. Evans, Judge Hill, twenty Italians, Mr. Tilche and native valet, Mohamed Hoosain, Mrs. L. Alberti, Mrs. Frances, nurse, and child, Mrs. Luzratto, child, and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Tilche and infant, two nurses, and four children, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Morionoo, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Riwaloni, Col. and Mrs. Doyan and three ladies, General Earle, C.B., Lieut. St. Aubyn, Mr. T. W. Chalou, Mr. P. L. Leon, Mrs. Shakoar, son, and daughter, Count Morogna.

From Bombay: Mr. N. S. Cole, Mr. J. O. Dumbley, Mr. G. H. Heinrichs, Mr. West, Major E. L. Marryat, Mr. W. J. Dare, Major Gunter, Mr. J. H. Grant, Mr. Brasecke, Mrs. Bramall.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Lombardy*, June 10.

For London: Mr. D. Fauld, Mrs. Bramall, Mrs. Henderson and four children, Major E. L. Marryat, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Hannam.

For Marseilles: Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. W. J. Dare, Mr. A. R. Grant, Capt. A. C. Deany, Mr. and Mrs. Welchman, Mr. Caspersz, Capt. H. J. Mares, Mr. W. S. Cole, Mr. Dumphy, Mr. C. W. E. Forbes, Mr. H. R. Briddon.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. R. Heinrichs, Mr. West, Mr. John Gastain.

For Venice: Mr. F. E. Keays.

For Aden: Major H. Gunter, Mr. Sam Fernandez.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, June 25.

For Port Said: Mr. Ewen Rankin, Lieut. Col. Vandeleur.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Johnson.

For Coconada: Mr. and Mrs. Heiden.

Per s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail from London, June 30.

For Batavia: Miss Rose Edwards.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, July 9.

For Colombo: Mr. F. W. Besant.

For Rangoon: Mr. J. E. Souster, the Misses Dawson (3).

For Moulemein: Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, two children, and nurse, Mr. Slyn.

For Madras: Mr. Charsley.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jennings.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, July 23.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Thurman.

Per s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail from London, July 28.

For Brisbane: Mr. Terry.

Per s.s. *Henzada*, to sail from London, July 30.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Potts.

For Karachi: Rev. and Mrs. Cobbold.

Per s.s. *Huzara*, to sail from London, August 27.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and two children.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Miss Nash.

For Madras: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Duffield.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, two children, and ayah.

For Calcutta: Miss Mackay.

## THE BOMBAY WATER FAMINE.

BOMBAY, in addition to an ice famine, is threatened, it would seem, with a scarcity of water also. The Bombay papers are filled with letters complaining of the present state of affairs. Miss Edith Pechey, the lady doctor, draws a moving picture of her woes in the *Times of India*:—

I am deeply grateful to you for commiserating my sad plight. Fancy one's feelings in this weather at being told that the *dhobie* has had to suspend operations for want of water? This morning, as an answer to your prayers on our behalf, I heard the welcome sound of running water, though it continued, alas! for only one short hour. For weeks our supply has been not only deficient in quantity, but so foul, that even boiling and filtering could not remove the smell and taste, even the tea and coffee have been undrinkable, and had it not been for such public benefactors as Kemp and Co., and other soda-water manufacturers, our condition must have been deplorable in the extreme. But there must be numbers of people who are still greater objects of pity than myself. It makes me quite unhappy to think what the sufferings of the poor must have been if water has been doled out with as stingy a hand. They cannot afford to substitute soda-water and other drinks, and many must, I fear, often have suffered from actual thirst during the past hot days. The natural salubrity of the Bombay climate is a matter of frequent reflection to me. In the hottest season of the year the Corporation give us a limited supply of foul water full of decaying matter; they also choose this time for opening up sewers and cleaning out gully traps, so that one has to hold one's nose the length of several streets. The scavengers also in some quarters apparently take their holiday at this time of year; in short, a general invitation is given to cholera, typhoid fever and all the hosts of diseases attendant upon foul air and water, and yet how few of us comparatively die? It is not fair, however, to trust too much to healthy breezes and a salubrious climate; and those of us who take an interest in life would like to have the maximum and not the minimum of chances. It cannot be too prominently borne in mind that the supply of wholesome water in abundant quantity is a fundamental sanitary necessity, and that nothing tends so much to lower the death-rate of a city as the introduction of pure water, practically unlimited in quantity and constant in its flow. The ancient city of Rome is said to have been supplied at the rate of 300 gallons per head daily, a large portion of which was used in her magnificent public baths. The climate of India calls for a supply of water not inferior to this; and though at present we cannot hope for such costly works as the Roman Empire reached with so lavish a hand, we have a right to demand that everyone in this city shall be able at any hour of the day or night to procure a reasonable quantity of pure water fresh from the pipes.

THE SONEPUR RACES.—All lovers of racing in Bengal will, it is certain, be glad to learn that the Sonepur races are not likely to be abandoned, as was at one time anticipated. Anteus-like, they seem to have arisen all the stronger from their near contact with failure. The prospectus holds out every prospect of good racing, for good prizes are offered for horses of all classes, as well as ponies. To those who are not specially attracted by the love of racing, the pleasures of the camp, with its many balls, lawn tennis matches, polo, &c., always afford ample enjoyment. No every one should wish success to the Sonepur meeting.—*Id.*



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—June 5.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 99 13-16 to 100 1/4
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	101 1/4 to 102 1/4
Five Years' Debenture Loan	101 1/4 to 102 1/4
Ten years	101 1/4 to 102 1/4
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	78 1/2
Bank of Bengal	500	84 1/2
Bank of Madras	500	64 1/2
Agra	500	130
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	200
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28	700
National of India	12 1/2	87
Oriental	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba	700	78 1/2
Frere	150	1
Mazagon	2,000	30
Port Canning	1,000	370

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,080
Albert Ginning	500	495
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,150
Apollo (small shares)	2,300	330
Bellar	1,000	550
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	580
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	28
Carwar	1,500	—
Colaba	1,880	1,451
Dholleria Ginning	300	190
East India	1,000	1,200
Fort	8,500	2,800
French	500	600
Sind	750	600
Mofussil	400	410
New Indian	125	205
Prince of Wales	700	645
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,700	1,200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	400	840

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	2,475
Anglo-Indian	100	134
Alfred Manufacturing	500	500
Alliance Spinning	700	900
Bhowanuggur Mills	700	30
Bombay United	1,000	1040
Central India S. and W. Co.	500	700
Coorla Mills	1,000	785
D. Spinning	2,000	445
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	875
Khandeish	1,000	1,800
Madras	1,250	900
Madras United	1,000	3,100
Manchester Spinning	50	—
Mazgon Spinning	250	240
National Spinning	1,000	900
New Great Eastern	1,000	970
Oriental	625	670
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	200
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,510
Victoria Mills	1,000	690

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	330
Do. New 50 Shares	100-14-6	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	—
Do. do.	21-13-1	—
Do. New 51 Shares	—	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New 18 Shares)	105-15-5	352
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	100
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	4,900
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	350
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co.	500	1,300
Tracker and Co.	100	165

## CALCUTTA.—June 6.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs. 100 1 to —
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to —
4 1/2 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c.	Paid off
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893)	102 0 to 102 4
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 0 to 102 4
Debentures of 1867 (1882)	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 98 8 to —
6 of 1865 (1885)	99 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886)	99 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887)	100 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	102 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	104 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908)	101 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	510	195 to —
Agra Savings	100	185 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	130 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	875 to 877 1/2
Do. of Upper India	200	135 to —
Delhi and London	225	115 to —
Himalaya	100	115 to —
Mussoorie	100	115 to —
National of India	12 1/2	87 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	50	55 to —
Unconvenanted Service (Agra)	200	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	200	21 to 22
Bally Paper Mills	100	104 to —
Barnagore Jute	100	72 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1400 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	10 to —

Bengal Mills	5100	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	105 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	320 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	85 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	85 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	135 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	87 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	126 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	108 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	99 to 100
Darjiling Himalayan Railway	100	52 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	300 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	420	— to —
East Indian Railway	250	210 to —
Equitable Coal	100	40 to 41
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	220 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills	100	73 to —
Gouripore	100	85 to 86
Great Eastern Hotel	500	120 to —
Howrah Docking	100	74 to —
Howrah Mills	100	128 to 129
India General Steam Navigation	50	123 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	100	— to —
Labour Transportation	100	105 to —
Landing and Shipping	500	140 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	100	92 to 94
Murree Brewery	100	106 to 107
Naini Tal Brewery	100	30 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	98 to —
Nanthpore Indigo	100	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	146 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	89 to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	72 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	77 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	— to —
Riverside Press	100	247 to 248
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	280 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	100	850 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	88 to 90
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	115 to 116
Strand Bank Press	100	70 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	70 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	70 to —
Amuckie	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	91 to —
Assam	420	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	94 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	44 to 45
Bengal (Cachar)	100	33 to 36
Do. contributory	100	175 to 176
Bishnath (Assam)	100	87 to 88
Do. contributory	100	— to —
Borelli (Assam)	100	66 to 67
Borsillah (Assam)	100	140 to 141
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	57 to —
Central Cachar	100	100 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	41 to —
Cinnatollah	100	110 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	43 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	50 to 55
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	98 to 100
Darjiling	100	62 to 63
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	45 to —
Dehing (Assam)	100	48 to 49
Dehra Doon	100	80 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	50 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	50 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	71 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	110 to —
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	77 to —
Gowhatry (Assam)	100	550 to —
Grob (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hola (Kangra)	100	100 to —
Hoolimaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	100 to —
Indian Terai	100	100 to —
Jellapore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Kalscherra (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Kangra Valley	100	100 to —
Kornafull (Chittagong)	100	100 to —
Kuncharpore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	100 to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	100 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Loobah	100	100 to —
Lower Assam	100	100 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	100 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Moran (Assam)	100	100 to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	100 to —
Muttrick (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	100 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam)	100	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Phoenix (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	100 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	100 to —
Sapakat	100	100 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	100	100 to —
Seemah	100	100 to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	100 to —
Singel (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Springdale (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	100 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Upper Assam	100	100 to —

## MADRAS.—June 2.

Four per cents	1 1/4 dis to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	3 1/4 pre to 3 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	3 1/4 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1/2 to 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 25-32 d.	1s. 7 9-16 d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 23-32 d.	—	—
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 8 d.	1s. 8 5-32 d.	1s. 8 1-16 d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 5-32 d.	1s. 8 1-16 d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 8 5-32 d.	1s. 8 1-16 d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 8 5-32 d.	1s. 8 1-16 d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 8 5-32 d.	1s. 8 1-16 d.

## LONDON.—June 28.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
Do. October 10, 1888	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
4 India Enforced Paper	8 1/2 to 8 3/4
4 Do. do. 1885	8 1/2 to 8 3/4
4 Do. do. 1893	8 1/2 to 8 3/4
4 Do. Bonds 1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	100 to 100 1/2
4 Do. under 1,000 (months notice)	100 to 100 1/2
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, 1,000 & 6500	100 to 100 1/2
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	100 to 100 1/2
4 Do.	100 to 100 1/2
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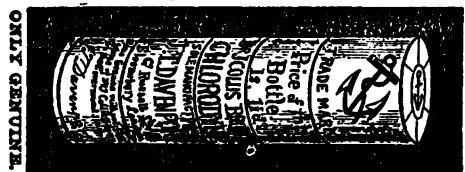
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO  
**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL**

CONTAINING

**A REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD AT ST. JAMES'S HALL  
ON THE  
BENGAL TENANCY BILL,  
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF  
WEMYSS AND MARCH IN THE CHAIR.**

**TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1884**

**THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.**

A LARGELY attended meeting to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to support the demand for a Preliminary Commission of Inquiry, was held in St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, June 25, at 2.45 p.m., under the auspices of the Liberty and Property Defence League, and at the instance of the Indian Constitutional Association. The Right Hon. the Earl of WEMYSS and MARCH was in the chair; supported by the London Committee formed to oppose the Bill, and by the following among others:—The Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue; the Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham; the Right Hon. the Viscount Sidmouth; the Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley; the Right Hon. Lord Bramwell; Mr. W. T. Marriott, M.P.; Mr. Hicks, M.P.; Mr. Forester, M.P.; Mr. David MacIver, M.P.; Mr. George Storer, M.P.; Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, C.I.E.; Mr. C. T. Buckland (late B.C.S.); Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E.; Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw (late B.C.S.); Brigade Surgeon J. Berry White; Mr. J. D. Ward (late B.C.S.) Mr. J. Dacosta; Mr. J. D. Sim, Mr. R. H. Elliott; Mr. W. Tayler (late B.C.S.); Colonel Godwin Austen; Mr. Claud H. Hamilton; Mr. J. W. Furrell; Mr. A. H. Louis; Colonel E. F. Jennett Browne; Mr. H. S. King; Mr. R. S. Hills; Mr. Garrett Man; Mr. E. M. Money (late B.C.S.); Colonel Walsh; Mr. A. Rogers (late B.C.S.); Mr. Hodgson (late Madras C.S.); Mr. C. W. Arathoon; Mr. A. Arathoon; Mr. E. S. Robertson (late B.C.S.); Mr. Patchett, Q.C.; General Orpherts; Mr. A. Lavien (late B.C.S.); Mr. W. Le F. Robinson (late B.C.S.); General Man; Mr. F. Collis-Sandes (late Administrator General of Bengal); Mr. J. Kintoul Mitchell; Colonel Hewetson; Mr. F. J. Fergusson; Mr. W. J. Courthope; Mr. F. W. Harper; Mr. F. Collingridge; Major W. Blount; Mr. L. H. Rosenthal; Mr. E. St. J. Fairman; Captain Tronson, Indian Navy; Colonel Campbell; Mr. Todd; Colonel Farrar; Captain Farrar; Mr. C. A. Whitmore; Mr. J. C. Durant; Mr. C. Henderson-Scott; Mr. G. P. Melitus; Mr. W. T. Cosby; Mr. T. L. Wilson; Mr. T. Trevor-White; Mr. Irvine D. Mitchell; Mr. C. Senior; Mr. G. Tremlett; Mr. Saltren Willett; Mr. J. Thursby; Mr. J. Lyons; Mr. C. Chapman; Mr. Lawrence Jackson; Mr. Adam Stewart; Mr. J. O. Whiddon; Mr. E. W. Gabriel; Mr. E. Thompson; Mr. W. A. Smith; Mr. G. P. Ridley; Mr. T. N. Cargill, Mr. J. Doyle-Smith; Mr. A. Avetoom; Mr. C. Sanderson; Mr. H. Adkia; Mr. Wingrove; Mr. L. Schmidt; Rev. Charles Voysey; Mr. W. T. Berners; Colonel H. T. Forbes; Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. Donisthorpe; Mr. F. R. Radcliffe; General Travers; Mr. D. S. Henry; Mr. L. H. Bruce; Mr. Pfoundes, Colonel Turner Jones; Mr. Earle, and many others.

Letters or telegrams of apology and sympathy had been received from (among others) The Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.; the Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, M.P.; Mr. Denzil Onslow, M.P.; Sir John Hay, Bart., M.P.; Colonel The Hon. Lewis Payn Dawnay, M.P.; Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart., M.P.; Mr. W.E. Tomlinson, M.P.; Mr. W.

Cochran-Patrick, M.P.; General Claud Alexander, M.P.; Mr. Henry Stewart-Reid (late B.C.S.); General Stafford Mr. W. Cornell (late B.C.S.); Colonel Carleton; Colonel G. S. Macbean; Mr. Alexander Thoms; Mr. A. P. Onslow (late M.C.S.)

The CHAIRMAN: My Lord and Gentlemen. The first thing I think I ought to do, is to explain to you how it happens that I have the honour of presiding at this meeting. You have probably most of you heard of a league which is called the Liberty and Property Defence League. (Cheers.) Well, I happen to have the honour of being chairman of that league. (Cheers.) It has become pretty well known, although it has not yet been two years in existence, and I think it has done a good deal of good parliamentary work already. It is so well known that 900 notices in the course of the year with regard to it have appeared in the press; but, further, this league has a European fame, because two days ago I got a letter from a gentleman, one of those distinguished men of Geneva, saying that he had seen in the English papers a report of the annual meeting of our league, and that it appeared to him that things in England were going on exactly upon all fours—he did not use the expression, but that is what he meant—with what they were trying to do at Geneva, in Switzerland, and he wished to know what our rules and our publications were. So that, you see, in Switzerland, in free Switzerland, you find there the same dangers which attend us in this country: those dangers being these. Those whom we put over us to govern, I do not care on which side of politics they are, receive from us very good salaries to do our business and to protect our liberty and our property; but what are they doing? They are betraying liberty and property in this country for the sake of party and for place. (Cheers.) And the same thing you see is happening in free Switzerland, where liberty even, as well as property, appears to be in danger. Well, but I go further as regards this Liberty and Property Defence League, for the knowledge of it—perhaps it is too much to talk of fame—but, at any rate, the knowledge of it is extending to distant India. About a month or six weeks ago we received a letter from Mr. Roper Lethbridge, stating that, in India, what was called the Indian Constitutional Association had been established, and that they wished to federate with the Liberty and Property Defence League in this country. Well, when we came to inquire about the matter, and to meet Mr. Lethbridge, who will later on explain to you all that is necessary with reference to this Bengal Tenancy Bill—we found that it was founded very much on the same principle as our league in this country—that it had the same objects in view, and that in India the same dangers, which we are endeavouring in this country to guard against, threatened property. (Hear, hear.) So that having in view the federation of associations, whether they are all in England, or whether in other parts of the British Empire, which are founded on the same basis—viz., the protection of liberty and property, that being the object which we have in view, I am happy to say that the Indian Constitutional Association and the British Liberty and Property Defence League are one in the matter of federation. (Cheers.) Well, now, it is in that capacity, and as representing the Liberty and Property Defence League, that I have the honour of presiding at this meeting. What Mr. Roper Lethbridge was anxious for, on the part of the Constitutional Association, was that there should be a meeting held in London to protest against and to discuss the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and that this meeting should be held under the auspices of the Liberty and Property Defence League. Well, gentlemen, that is the reason of our being invited here. That is the reason that has brought us all here to-day, and I shall leave it to Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who understands all the details of this measure, to move the first resolution upon this Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to explain to you its provisions, because his personal knowledge of the question enables him to make that explanation in a way that I could not do,

and which is not desirable I should attempt to do. But, I must say this, that though here I am fulfilling the duty of chairman on this occasion, it may be well, without entering into detail, that I should point to what appears to me to be the striking provision in this Bengal Tenancy Bill. On looking at the Bill, what strikes one? Why, the strange similarity between this legislation which is proposed for India and the legislation which we have already had such sad experience of in Ireland. (Cheers.) Now what is this Irish Legislation which is now being imported into India? In the year 1870, a Bill was introduced which gave the tenant what was called compensation for disturbance, that is that if anybody wished to resume his land in Ireland—which he had let on fair conditions—or whatever the conditions might be—conditions at any rate the tenant accepted, and was anxious to hold his tenure under—if the landlord wished to resume his tenancy below £50 he had to pay sums varying up to seven years' value. Further than this, you then have that system of breaking of contracts and forbidding of contracts brought into our legislation, and I am sure there is not a gentleman who hears me who will not admit that security of contract, and the power of free men to make free contracts, lies at the base of our national prosperity, whether it is in trade, in commerce, in land, or in anything else. (Cheers.) Now, this measure in Ireland was introduced as a final measure; mark that these measures are always final. (Laughter.) What was the result? Time ran on. The year 1880 came. There was a great election, and a great many speeches were made, especially in the county which adjoins my own, and which county rejoices in the name of Midlothian. (Laughter.) Well, in one of those many speeches made in that now celebrated county, we were told that Ireland had never been so prosperous, so contented, as she was in the year 1880. What followed? In the year 1881, a new Irish Land Bill is introduced, giving effect to what are called the three F's, viz.: fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale. Well that measure has had this result, that those who are conversant with the subject tell me that it is simply transferred from A to B, from the landlord to the tenant (I mean those two measures of 1870 and 1881, put together), property rights to the actual value of between two and three millions sterling, and that without any compensation whatsoever. And, from whom is this transfer or this redistribution, for that is what it comes to, of property by the State been made? It has been taken from the orderly, from the law-abiding and loyal, and been given to the disorderly, the law-breaking, and the disloyal—(cheers)—who are only making the Irish Land Question a stepping-stone, as we are told with the utmost candour (and I am bound to say I admire above all things, the candour with which Mr. Parnell and his followers have from the very first told the Government and the people of this country what they mean and what they want), a stepping-stone to separation, and the disintegration of the Empire. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, those are ugly features, and if we turn to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, what do we find? We find there the very same features which are to be seen in the Irish Bill. Here they are! Here is a paper which was read before the East India Association by Mr. Lethbridge on Oct. 31 last. Here are the leading features of the Bill, as described in the analytical table of contents: "The Bill contains occupancy rights over entire holdings, even when only an infinitesimal fraction has been occupied a statutable period," and this notwithstanding any existing contract to the contrary. Domain land cannot be increased, and presumption as to land being "domain" is to be always against the landlord. Domain land to be surveyed and registered (at great cost, and probably with general extortion). All existing contracts, authorising enhancement of rent, are to be swept away. All existing contracts forbidding enhancement of rent are to remain valid. No new contracts "for enhancement to be valid, except with sanction of revenue officer, who is to satisfy himself, &c., revenue officer (in certain districts) to draw up 'Table of Rates of Fair Rents.'" I shall not dilate on fair rents, but I think there is a noble friend of mine here who will have something to say upon this question of "fair" rents as applied in the new Government way of estimating and fixing rents. (Hear, hear.) Then, what are the further provisions—"Enhancement of rent," only to be obtained by costly suit in civil court; and then only under stringent limitations. And, finally, "Rent always to be limited by maximum of one-fifth annual produce of land." "Sudden and wholesale introduction of free sale"—there you have the Irishism of free sale—"of occupancy rights." Illusory privilege of pre-emption given to landlord. Abolition of summary distress, and substitution of tedious and summary process. Tenants at will to have compensation for disturbance at an enormous rate. Then, as regards the landlord, "he becomes a mere annuitant, all effective control of land passes into the hands of the middlemen (chiefly moneylenders) who will at once purchase the occupancy rights." He is still subject to the inexorable Sunset law. He is not allowed a free market. Every legal presumption being against him, he is always fighting battles in court, in which he is not allowed to gain, and may often lose. Continually forced to pay blackmail, he will be at the mercy of his enemies, and of speculative landjobbers, until he is ruined. The vast majority of landlords—very poor men, with incomes of less than £8 per annum—will be chief sufferers. Results of Bill to tenant: will become a serf, because the transferability of his tenure (hitherto virtually unknown in Bengal) will everywhere tempt him to kill the goose with the golden eggs. This certainty, admitted to be a possible danger by Lord Ripon's Government. Actual cultivators are to have no rights whatever against the middleman. That is the Bill which is for the benefit of the tenant! And mind you this, the original intent of this Bill was that it should be nominally for the benefit of landlords. It was introduced with a view to the landlord being better able to collect his rents, and yet it has grown strangely (by some process which is perhaps known in India, but which we do not quite understand here as yet), until at last it has become a measure which will effect the objects which you have heard described. Now what is the public opinion in regard to this Bill in India? I find that the *Hindoo Patriot*, the leading native paper of Bengal, calls it (and I would rather give it hard names from India than from myself) "that ungodly measure of wholesale robbery, and a measure which threatens to create an agrarian revolution." Then the Behar landowners in their petition to Parliament say, "The effect of

the Bill is simply to deprive the Zemindars of their proprietary rights and to render them mere cyphers upon those estates." The Chief Justice of Bengal writes this about it—what I have already read has been from Indian opinions. This is an English opinion from India. The Chief Justice writes, "I confess I view with horror and dismay the revolutionary provisions of the present Bill." . . . A native, a late member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Honourable Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohan Tajore, says, "Our rights, our social position, nay, our very means of living are at stake!" These are pretty strong expressions of opinion with reference to this Bill, and I think when Mr. Roper Lethbridge comes to move the first resolution he will show to you by entering into those details how very well justified those expressions of opinion are. And the most remarkable part of it is this that this revolution which it is proposed to make in tenure of land in Bengal follows after a settlement which was made in 1839; but above all, it follows after such a charter was given to the proprietors of land in India as was given by Lord Cornwallis's settlement in 1793. Turning to that settlement I find that Section 7, Cl use 2, is as follows: "The Governor General trusts that the proprietors of land sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment being fixed for ever" (that is the final measure, as you see, in Ireland), "will exert themselves in the cultivation of their land under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruit of their own good management and industry." (Cheers.) I say that was a charter to the people of India, and you see of what value that charter is when it is followed by such a measure as a Bill of the character described by these quotations which I have ventured to make to you. Now, what I will only now ask you to consider is this, whether the results of this kind of legislation at home are so satisfactory that it is—I will not talk of justice, I will not talk of anything but policy—whether it is politic to establish in India anything at all resembling the Irish legislation. Why, what has been the result of this Irish legislation? That was a "remedial" measure. It is a very pretty and euphonious term and sounds very nice, but when you gauge and test it, what does it mean? The result of all this legislation has been simply this: that it has ended in the most stringent Coercion Bill that has ever been passed for Ireland. (Cheers.) I do not say for a moment that that Coercion Bill is unnecessary; if that Bill were to be repealed you would have this last state of Ireland worse than the first. Then it was not only to be remedial, but it was to be final. Since 1881, including that Irish Coercion Bill, in every year there has been a fresh Land Bill of some kind or another, sometimes to pay the tenants' debts, under the name of arrears which they declined to pay themselves; and now we have even this Session a new Bill which is to be the great final step in Ireland by which the Irish tenants are to have money advanced to them—the money I suppose of the taxpayers of this country, of the ordinary hard working taxpayers of this country, the loyal well-behaved taxpayers of this country, in order to enable the Irish tenant to purchase his holding. There is this further fact, and in all these matters about Ireland do not forget this, that the Bill was introduced in Ireland to prevent rack rental; but it did this. Rack rental really means taking the market value of your rent. It can mean nothing else. (Hear, hear.) It is not always wise to take the highest offer for rent; not at all. In Scotland you advertise farms to know really what their value is, but you do not take the highest bidder. You take the tenant you believe to be the most solvent, and the one who will do most justice to your land. But still on that principle you may say that we rack rent; we take in Scotland what is supposed to be the value of our land. Well, that is what rack renting means really. But it is a bad name, and this Bill was produced, as it was stated, for the purpose of preventing rack renting in Ireland. What is the result? It has left rack-rent-right absolutely untouched, and what is the result? That whereas the landlord is pulled down in Ireland to a certain fixed rent by the State, the tenant is under no control whatever, and may sell his holding in the market for the highest figure that he can get. And what is the consequence again of this remedial legislation? It is this, that the peasant in Ireland, the labourer, the working man, is absolutely divorced from the soil forever, because unless he can afford to spend a sum in buying the tenant right he has no chance of getting a farm whatsoever. Well, that is the result of all this legislation in Ireland, and I ask you, gentlemen, who are conversant with India, and I am sorry to say that never having been there I cannot speak with any authority on the subject, I can only discuss general principles; I ask you whether—looking to the character of the Irish legislation—looking to those results, you think it will be for the benefit of Bengal or any part of India, whether for the landlord or the tenant, or for the cultivator of the soil that a measure such as the Bengal Tenancy Bill should pass into law? (No, no.) Well, at any rate, this meeting is not called for the purpose of asking you to throw out that Bill, if you had the power to do so. It is simply called for this purpose, to press for an inquiry into this Bill. It is proposed that before it becomes law there shall be a *bona fide* inquiry. I believe the Bill itself is said to be founded on an inquiry; but those who are conversant with it tell me that there was practically no inquiry at all, it was more of a foregone conclusion than anything else; and what this meeting is intended to do, as I understand it, is to press for an inquiry before the Bill becomes law; and that that inquiry, instead of being a make-believe inquiry, shall be a *bona fide* inquiry—a public inquiry by a properly constituted Commission, holding their meetings in public and publishing the result. (Cheers.) That I apprehend to be the object of the meeting, but at the same time I also apprehend that your wish and desire is by your presence here to day, to protest against the principles which are to be found in this Bill. India I hold to be the Koh-i-Noor of the British Empire. We hold that great country for the good of its people and for the glory and good of our own country. To keep your hold upon that country the Government—I do not care which side of politics it represents—must administer the affairs of that country, not on any theory, but on sound principles, and above all upon the principle of justice; justice to all, justice to the landlord, justice to the occupier, justice to the native, justice to the Englishman; above all if we wish to hold that country, measures such as these must not, I hold, be introduced; not a measure founded, as I

venture to say, in many respects the Bengal Tenancy Bill is founded upon injustice, and framed on a bad model, the model of the Irish Land Bill. (Cheers.) I have nothing more now to say, gentlemen, but to thank the meeting for listening to these few remarks, and I will now call upon Mr. Roper Lethbridge to move the first resolution.

Mr. ROPER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., who was received with cheers, said: My Lord Wemyss, lords and gentlemen, in rising to address you this afternoon as the accredited representative in this country of the Indian Constitutional Association, I desire first of all to tender the warmest gratitude of the Association to the Chairman and members of Council and members of the Liberty and Property Defence League, and to those gentlemen who have in many cases, at some sacrifice of their time and convenience, come together here to-day to enable us to lay our doubts and fears before the tribunal of English public opinion. Not a few of those who had intended to come here to-day, and whose valued names will appear on the list of our supporters, have written or telegraphed to me to explain how it is that various unavoidable circumstances have prevented them from being with us. Amongst those I am glad to mention the name of the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., who telegraphs these significant words: "I regret that absence from London prevents my attending the meeting to protest against the confiscation of property in Bengal." (Cheers.) I am also glad to mention the names of the Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, M.P., Mr. Denzil Onslow, M.P., Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., and Sir John Hay, M.P., and I might mention very many others; but to all of these I feel that the thanks of the Indian Constitutional Association are warmly due. The Indian Constitutional Association, my lord, claims to be the representative, and is, indeed, the embodiment, of the doubts and fears that have been aroused throughout India by the sensational legislation of the present Government. (Cheers.) Such an association was, unhappily, impossible during that unfortunate period when controversy arose between Englishmen and Indians in India regarding the merits of the Ilbert Bill. During that period there were indeed defence associations and reform associations, and associations of various kinds; but those were distinctly class associations, or race associations, or associations to protect or defend particular interests. Gentlemen, the Indian Constitutional Association claims to be no class association, not to represent any class or race, but is an entirely comprehensive one. I make bold to say that in the list of our members will be found the names of every one of the leading and more prominent representatives of native public opinion in Bengal, and not only so, but we have amongst us every one of those non-official Europeans, who, being untrammelled by the ties of official duty, are able to express an independent opinion on current politics. (Cheers.) And, my lord, the Indian Constitutional Association, consisting thus, as it does, of Hindu maharajahs and rajahs, and of Mahomedan nawabs and princes, and of Bengal gentlemen of all sorts and conditions of life, and of European gentlemen domiciled in and strongly interested in the affairs of Bengal, comes to-day before the tribunal of English public opinion, and it declares in its published manifesto that it is formed to resist the introduction into India of dangerous measures altogether unsuited to the country—(cheers)—it declares that it is formed solely in the interest of good government, but that it will endeavour to protect from encroachment the vested rights, landed and otherwise, of all classes of the community—(cheers)—and amongst those vested rights it declares that the first thing that occurs to them now to protect is the rights of the landed classes in India, and of the poor ryots, who are dependent upon those landed classes for their subsistence; and the Indian Constitutional Association is determined to protest with all its strength and with its power against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. When the Bengal Tenancy Bill was first introduced by Mr. Ilbert last year, it was described in the terms which have already been quoted by our noble chairman in the Press of India. It was further described by the Bengal landholders in their somewhat pathetic petition to Parliament in these words: "The Bengal Tenancy Bill, the manifest tendency of which seems to be to revolutionise the present relations between landlord and tenant in the provinces of Bengal and Behar, to re-distribute landed property on a new and inequitable basis, and to fetter the freedom of action of all classes interested in agriculture by driving them at almost every step of their mutual transactions to courts of law and to physical force, and to foster dispute, litigation, and animosities in lieu of peace, harmony, and good-will among them." My lord, that is a serious indictment, and I will now endeavour to show you that that indictment is by no means an exaggerated one. You will all admit the importance of the subject which we are met to discuss to-day. The whole of Bengal virtually consists of an agricultural population, and that population is as big as the united populations of England and France put together. Even in the parts of Bengal peculiarly affected by this Bill, even among the classes to whom this Bill will directly refer, the population is no less than 55,000,000, or larger than the population of any State in Europe except Russia. Now, gentlemen, as has been already pointed out by the Chairman, the charter on which the liberties, and the franchises, and the privileges of that vast agricultural community depend is that glorious enactment known as the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, which we owe to Lord Cornwallis, in 1793. If I were to dwell upon its details, time would fail me, and I should exhaust your patience before I could enter into all the controverted circumstances of that settlement. As to what were the rights that pre-existed that settlement, and as to what rights were confirmed or conferred by that settlement, and as to the wisdom of that settlement, opinions have differed; but upon the last point, upon the point of the wisdom of that settlement I would venture to quote the remarks of no mean authority upon such a question, the Duke of Argyll, who in a recent article contributed, curiously enough, to the *Nineteenth Century*, upon the writings of the famous prophet of San Francisco (Mr. Henry George), thus represents the diverse opinions upon the wisdom of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. He says: "Many Anglo-Indian statesmen have looked with envious eyes at the wealth which has been developed in Lower Bengal" (that is one side of the question), "and have mourned over the policy by which the State has been with-

held from taking it into the hands of the Government. There are two questions, however, which have always occurred to me when this mourning has been expressed—the first is, whether we are quite sure that the wealth of Lower Bengal would ever have arisen if its sources had not been thus protected?" (Cheers.) "And the second is, whether, even now, it is quite certain that any Government, even the best, spend wealth better for the public interests than those to whom it belongs by the natural processes of acquisition? These questions have never, I think, been adequately considered. But" (and this, gentlemen, represents the other side of the question, as to our dealing with that Permanent Settlement), "whatever may be the true answer to either of them, there is at least one question on which all English statesmen have been" (hitherto, I am afraid we must say) "unanimous, and that is, that promises once given by the Government, however long ago, must be absolutely kept." (Cheers.) That, gentlemen, is the sole point upon which I would ask you to fix your attention with regard to this covenant between the British Government and the agricultural classes of Bengal: it is the solemnity of the engagement into which the British Government then entered. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the proprietary rights of the landowners, the quotation that was made just now by the noble Chairman, I think, is sufficient to persuade any honest mind that those proprietary rights are indefeasible ones. I would venture further to quote one passage which seems to me even more forcible in the same direction. Section 1 of Regulation 2 in the great Permanent Settlement says:—"Government must divest itself of the power of infringing in its executive capacity the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders. No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the regulation can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected." (Hear, hear.) I ask you, gentlemen, could anything be more definitely distinct, more solemn, than these declarations of Lord Cornwallis? I do not contend for a moment that these declarations bar the right of the Government to interfere by legislation, even to the extent of confiscation, if it be necessary. But I do say that the solemnity with which those engagements were entered into by the British Government makes it incumbent upon us to consider with the utmost care what are the reasons, what are the causes which will justify such interference on the part of the Legislature? Gentlemen, the law of landlord and tenant as settled by these regulations of the Permanent Settlement endured without any material alteration until the year 1859. In that year the famous, perhaps I might almost say the notorious, Act X. of 1859 was passed, and on that Act and upon its corollary, the Act VIII. of 1869, nearly the whole of subsequent litigation in Bengal has been based. The point of that Act was simply this—that it conferred rights of occupancy upon tenants who had held uninterrupted possession of the same land for twelve years. Now, that Act X. of 1859, attracted, and would obviously attract, a good deal of opposition, not so much for what it actually conferred upon the tenants, not so much for what it actually enacted, but because it was feared that it might prove to be the thin end of the wedge. Well, gentlemen, we were told then, "There is absolute finality about this Act"; we were told then, "If you pass this Act X. of 1859, there will be virtually a millennium in Bengal." Now, gentlemen, I ask you to allow me to read one sentence only from the opening statement of Mr. Ilbert when he introduced this Bengal Tenancy Bill last year. Mr. Ilbert says, "The effect of Act X. of 1859 is admitted to have been on the whole beneficial, but in certain important points it cannot be considered a success." That is the finality of Act X., and what does that statement clearly mean? It means that a great reformer has arisen in Israel, and that he is determined to re-open the whole land question again. (Cheers.) Well, it is necessary for me now to come to the Bill as introduced last year by Mr. Ilbert, and as amended—so the technical phrase goes, it seems to me to be a very ironical one—by the Select Committee of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Now, the first and fundamental objection which is taken by the Indian Constitutional Association to that Bill as it now appears applies to its first state as it was introduced by Mr. Ilbert, and applies even with still greater force to the Act as it at present appears as amended in Select Committee. It is that that Act regulates in the minutest and the most inquisitorial fashion every one of a thousand of the most intricate relations between landlord and tenant in every one of their acts of life. I withdraws all these points from private discretion, it baulks effectually freedom of contract between landlord and tenant; and it places in this way the fortunes and the incomes and prosperity of the landed classes throughout Bengal at the mercy of a despotic Government and its executive officers. (Hear, hear.) Despotism is tempered, and under this Act can only be tempered, simply in the case of those who are able to pay the fees of the *deus ex machina* of this Act, that is the omnivorous lawyer. I am something of a lawyer myself, and I speak in the presence of some of the very most distinguished lawyers of this or any other country—(hear, hear)—and, therefore, without any invidiousness, I can say that it is not in our opinion the highest aim of politics, it ought not to be the aim of any legislation, to provide a paradise for lawyers—(laughter and cheers)—and, gentlemen, under this Bill of Mr. Ilbert's, I assert that over Bengal might be written, "If there is a paradise on earth for lawyers, it is here." (Laughter and cheers.) Well, gentlemen, as for this chaotic mass, which is so confused that I find it difficult really to tread my way through it so as to explain it intelligibly to you, I will only attempt to dwell on the salient features; and these salient features are not difficult to find out, for, as our noble chairman has already told us, they are the salient features of the Irish land legislation of the last few years. The three points that are most noteworthy are the three "F's," as they are called, to which our chairman has already alluded—those three Graces we may call them—the sister Graces of modern land legislation. With regard to the first F; that had already been introduced, to some slight extent, as I have told you, under Act X. of 1859. But what is it now? Now we are told that fixity of tenure the first F, is to be acquired by every settled ryot with regard to every inch of land the moment that land is settled; and not only so, but with regard to every tenant who can show that he is in possession, the legal presumption under this Act is to be—



whether it is true or not, is no matter—that he has been in possession for the last twelve years, and therefore possesses, *ipso facto*, these occupancy rights. Now, what did the present Prime Minister teach us in 1870 with regard to the operation of this blessed law, this saving grace, of fixity of tenure? In 1870, Mr. Gladstone said, from his place in Parliament: “Inasmuch as perpetuity of tenure on the part of the occupier is virtually expropriation of the landlord, and as a mere readjustment of rent according to the price of produce can by no means dispose of all contingencies the future may produce in his favour, compensation would have to be paid to the landlord for the rights of which he would be deprived.” Mr. Gladstone went on to speak of the financial difficulties attending compensation; but as Lord Ripon cuts the Gordian knot by the sharp sword of confiscation, I need not quote the remarks that followed. But Mr. Gladstone continued:—

“Suppose, for a moment, that we put the financial difficulty out of view, what would be the effect of perpetuity on the tenant? As I understand it, the scheme itself amounts to this—that each and every occupier, as long as he pays the rent that he is now paying, or else some rent to be fixed by a public tribunal charged with the duty of valuation, is to be secured for himself and his heirs, in the occupation of the land that he holds, without limit of time. He will be subject only to this condition—somewhat in the nature of the Commutation of Tithes Act—that with a variation in the value of produce the rent may vary, but it will be slightly, and at somewhat distant periods. The effect of that provision will be that the landlord will become a pensioner and rent-charger upon what is now his own estate. The Legislature has, no doubt, the perfect right to reduce him to that condition, giving him proper compensation for any loss he may sustain in money; the State has a perfect right to deal with his social status, and to reduce him to that condition, if he thinks fit. But then it is bound not so to think fit unless it is shown that this is for the public good. Now is it for the public good that the landlords of Ireland, in a body, should be reduced by an Act of Parliament to the condition practically of fundholders, entitled to apply on a certain day from year to year for a certain sum of money, but entitled to nothing more? Are you prepared to denude them of their interest in the land? And, what is more, are you prepared to absolve them from their duties with regard to the land? I, for one, confess that I am not; nor is that the sentiment of my colleagues.”

Then, again, with regard to the second F, fair rent, the title to which our noble chairman has already directed your attention as being so illusory, that underlies almost every clause, almost every section of this Bill. “The Court may direct what is fair and equitable.” “The revenue officer may direct what is fair and equitable.” “The Court may order this.” “The revenue officer may refuse to order that;” and so on throughout the whole Bill. “Fair and equitable” is the song of the Bill, and who is to judge what is fair and equitable? Why, the servants of the Government, the Civil Courts, or the revenue officer. (Cheers.) And once more, I should like to put before you Mr. Gladstone's views on the subject. In the same debate from which I have already quoted, Mr. Gladstone said:—

“I own, I have not heard, I do not know, and I cannot conceive what is to be paid for the prospective power to reduce excessive rents. In whose interest is it asked? Certainly not in the interest of the landlord? Is it asked in the name of the tenant? Shall I really be told that it is for the interest of the Irish tenant bidding for a farm that the law should say to him, ‘Cast aside all providence and forethought, go into the market and bid what you like; drive out of the field the prudent man who means to fulfil his engagement, bid right above him and induce the landlord to give you the farm, and the moment you have got it come forward, go to the public authority, show that the rent is excessive and that you cannot pay it, and get it reduced.’ If I could conceive a plan more calculated than anything else, first of all, for throwing into confusion the whole economical arrangements of the country; secondly, for driving out of the field all solvent and honest men who might be bidders for farms, and might desire to carry on the honourable business of agriculture; thirdly, for carrying widespread demoralisation throughout the whole mass of the Irish people, I must say, as at present advised—to confine myself to the present, and until otherwise convinced—it is this plan and this demand that we should embody in our Bill, as a part of permanent legislation, a provision by which men shall be told that there shall be an authority always existing, ready to release them from the contracts they have deliberately entered into.”

And finally, Mr. Gladstone objected:—

“How are these rents to be valued, what is the test? The prices of produce? Of what produce? Of one kind of produce or of all kind? Can any man fix by law any system upon which it will be possible to adjust rents by calculations founded upon prices of agricultural produce of all kinds? Perhaps you will say ‘What was done in the case of commutation of tithes?’ I will tell you what was done. It was a very rough process indeed, it was a process to which the tithe commutators submitted, but to which, you may rely on it, no other powerful class in this country will ever again submit. Besides the cases differ in this—the tithe of agistment was gone, the right of the tithe commutator only subsisted in produce of certain kinds, and therefore it was not very difficult to get at the prices of these kinds of produce. The landlord's interest is not restricted to wheat, barley, and oats, but extends to all the varied descriptions of produce. There are no records of the prices. I defy you to keep up records of the prices. They are sold in every possible way and under every possible circumstance. It is impossible to combine them together so as to found upon them a compensation which you can make the basis of these enormous and complicated arrangements. Again, how is the landlord's rent to vary? Is it to vary according to the prices of produce? Because that is the proposal I have seen. It is impossible, in my opinion, to get the prices of produce so as to found the rent upon them by a public authority; and if you could get them, it would be absolutely impossible to apply a standard according to the varying cir-

cumstances of each particular holding, and its capacity to produce this or that kind of produce.”

Then again with regard to the abolition of freedom of contract. This is the reassuring and equitable phrase that recurs in every clause almost of this reassuring and equitable Bill: Notwithstanding any existing contract to the contrary! It has been explained to you that all contracts in the past are to be swept away; as a general rule all contracts for the future are to be invalid, unless under certain specified conditions, and those conditions are with the sanction again of the Civil Court or of the revenue officer of the Government. I should like to be allowed just to give you the details of that. I will read a short statement of the actual circumstances under which freedom of contract is to be absolutely abolished in Bengal. “The matters which are placed beyond the reach of contract are thus specified by the Committee. The acquisition of the status of settled ryot, and of the occupancy right.” That is almost the whole business. Then contracts may not hold with regard to “The incidents of the occupancy right specified in Section 31: nor in respect to the occupancy ryots' right to demand a reduction of rent”—that is to say, if there has been when the ryot entered into possession of the land a contract for some good and sufficient reason, that the ryot is not to be allowed to ask for any deduction of rent, that contract is swept away. Is that justice? (Cheers.) These contracts may not be made with regard to the right of either landlord or tenant to demand a commutation of a produce rent, or with regard to the protection afforded by the Bill to a non-occupancy ryot or an under ryot from ejectment, except on specified grounds, nor in respect to the right of a tenant to a reduction of rent on account of a diminution of the area of his holding, nor as to the right of a ryot to make improvements and claim compensation for them, nor in respect of the protection afforded to all tenants against ejectments except in execution of a decree. Well, gentlemen, the Hon. Kristodas Pal who represents the native element in the Viceroy's Council, and I think most of us will agree with these remarks, says, I have, in my remarks on the introduction of the Bill, strongly protested against this retrograde move. The Permanent Settlement regulations not only recognised, but openly encouraged freedom of contract, and Act X. of 1859 did the same. I cannot conceive that if the ryot can be fairly considered a free agent in mortgaging or selling his hearth and home or his agricultural land, disposing of the produce of his field, or engaging his labour and fulfilling a thousand other obligations of every day life, why should he be considered incompetent to enter into a contract with his landlord?” (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, it is under the operation of the third of the three Graces, namely, the free sale of occupancy rights, that we of the Indian Constitutional Association, say that the most disastrous results of all will occur, not only to the landlords, but to every class of the agricultural community in Bengal. That principle, the principle of free sale, has been hitherto absolutely unknown in Bengal, I might almost say in India. Attempts have indeed been made to show, by citing a few cases in which sales have possibly been effected by ryots, without protest on the part of their landlords, that there were precedents for this free sale. But the whole weight of native testimony is against those precedents, and a native judge, who has had eighteen years' experience in the very districts that are cited as the only ones in which this precedent has occurred bears this testimony against it. The native Judge Babu Nuffer Chandra Bhattacharya says:—“Of the alleged custom I have not been able to see one instance in which it was proved in my experience, of nearly eighteen years in the districts of Nudua, twenty-four Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Backergunge and Dacca. Ryots sometimes sell such right, but landlords do not recognise such transfer by receiving rents from the purchasers unless they pay them salami—that is, a fine—or submit to an enhancement of rent.” Well, gentlemen, I will not dwell on the hardship inflicted on the zemindar by this third F, because it is perfectly evident that this novel departure from the ancient law and custom of India deprives the landlord of the right of selecting his own tenant. It cuts away the very principle on which the twelve years' statutable period for the creation of occupancy rights was founded, that principle being obviously that when a ryot has held for twelve years, he is presumably a good ryot. If he is allowed to sell his tenure to another ryot, how do we know that that other tenant is a good tenant? The whole principle is cut away. And it also allows and affords an opportunity to every malicious enemy of the zemindar—and we know that feuds of this kind do exist in Bengal—to establish himself indefeasibly on that zemindar's land, and to be ever afterwards a source of annoyance and irritation to him. But, gentlemen, I do not dwell upon those points, they are obvious; and, after all, it may be said that the zemindars are not such a large class as the ryots; but I will dwell with all the emphasis in my power upon the injury—the untold, unspeakable injury—that will occur, and that will happen to every class of ryot, by this very introduction of free sale. No condition of residence, no condition of occupation, is to be attached to this right. It is not the actual cultivators that we attempt to benefit. And what will be the consequence? These occupancy rights will be acquired, and then—we all know it is a fact, all who know anything of India—they will at once be sold to the neighbouring mahajan, or money-lender. The result will be not only the ousting of all the landlords of Bengal, but the tenants, without a single exception hardly, after a short time, will become the serfs of the money-lenders. (Cheers.) Those money-lenders—I do not wish to speak against them, they act up to their rights very properly—invest their money as a commercial speculation, and it is their duty, as I might say, to make the full profit that they can out of that investment and what, therefore, must be the result? The result must be rack-renting, not in the sense in which it has been explained to us by our noble chairman to-day, but rack renting in the foulest and most disastrous sense in which it has ever been used, rack renting in which the ryots will be crushed, and to which no limit can be placed, except the actual starvation or the death of the tenant. (Cheers.) These, then, are the broad outlines of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It might be asked, and it would be asked probably, what was the origin of this legislation? If the results of this legislation were not likely to be so terribly grave, it would be an almost comical consideration to

remember that the origin of this Bill was actually in the grievances of the landlords, and in the pledges given by Sir George Campbell and subsequently by Sir Richard Temple, and subsequent Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, to redress the grievances of the landlords, who, under the Act of 1859, found that they were unable promptly to recover their rents! We all know that the landowners of Bengal are subject to the law of which much has been said on both sides, but which is a terrible law, that famous Sunset law. If the landowner does not pay his revenue demand to the Government by sunset of the very day on which it is due his land is sold up, and under Sir George Campbell's legislation, at the time when Sir George Campbell was Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, some further demands were made upon the landowner. Those demands were in the shape of a road cess and a public works cess, and it was enacted then that the landowners should be liable to the Government for payment by sunset on the day when the cesses were due, not only of their Government revenue, but also of their own share and of the ryot's share of the road and the public works cess. The landowners naturally found when they were driven into this corner, that they would be sold up unless they paid these demands, and that they had to pay not only the demands for themselves but also for the ryots. They found considerable difficulties, and it was not unnatural that they should do so, in realising those demands; and the Government pledged themselves to introduce legislation to enable them to recover these payments more rapidly. A Bill was actually introduced in 1877 and in 1878, which was moved by Mr. Mackenzie, the present Home Secretary, who is responsible for much of the present Bill, and in the speech in which he introduced the Bill, he stated distinctly that the position of the landowners was getting worse and worse from year to year, and that it urgently needed immediate legislation. From this point the Bill gradually germinated, until we see it as I have described it. I shall leave to those who will follow me the task of describing how that germination occurred. It was through one so-called Committee, and one so-called Commission; but we shall probably be told, their inquiries were held *in camera*, and the result is that we have a Bill such as that which I described. It seems to me, my Lord, that the present time is peculiarly opportune for the discussion in which we are engaged to-day, because only last week we heard of a great meeting at Bankipore, in which all the agricultural classes of Behar combined to complain of the action of this Bill. Further than that we have had the most remarkable debates within the last fortnight in both Houses of Parliament. We have had Mr. Trevelyan's Bill, which has been already referred to, under discussion, and we have had expressions of opinion from Lord Derby and Lord Carlingford on the result of the Irish Land Legislation, and it may be said that we have now before us ample grounds for judging fully of what are likely to be the disastrous results of the introduction of this Bill. (Cheers.) Lord Derby confessed last week that the Irish legislation was a revolutionary measure; but he said it was introduced because of revolutionary circumstances. Now, gentlemen, I ask you, can that plea be adduced for Bengal? Is Bengal in such a state that it must be described as revolutionary? What does the Duke of Argyll say on the condition of Bengal? He said, "I could not fail to observe when I was connected with the Government of India, that the portion of the country which has most grown in wealth is precisely that part of it in which the Government has parted with its power of absorbing rent by having agreed to a Permanent Settlement." The most prosperous part of India is admitted to be Bengal. And I would refer to a still higher authority than even the Duke of Argyll—to one whose personal knowledge is absolutely unrivalled on the point, and that is to Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. (Cheers.) Sir Ashley Eden, after an extended tour in the interior of Bengal in 1877, thus spoke of the condition of the peasantry: "Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world, well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong." Is that a revolutionary state of affairs? That passage which I have just quoted, it is fair to explain, referred only to Lower Bengal. It has been said that the condition of Behar is not so favourable—possibly owing to the fact that there have been recently long minorities of the chief rajas and landowners of Behar, during which the Government of Bengal has had the direct management of those estates, it may possibly be said, and it has been said, that the machine-like heartlessness of Government management has introduced somewhat a worse state of affairs there. But, gentlemen, I again upon Sir Ashley Eden to bear witness to the state of the peasantry even of this less favoured part of the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal. Sir Ashley Eden, in 1881 in addressing a deputation of the Behar landowners, thus spoke of the condition of the rural population in that part of the province: "I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter of general congratulation." Is that, gentlemen, a revolutionary state of affairs to justify a revolutionary measure? (Cheers.) I maintain, after this statement of Sir Ashley Eden—and I can quote, and I intended to quote, but time fails me, other statements from various officials, commissioners, collectors, magistrates, and others, but I will refrain from doing so—that it is an absolutely notorious fact that the position of the peasantry of Bengal is, at the present time, a good one. I am going to quote in the resolution that I am about to have the honour of moving some words of Lord Hartington on the subject of this very Bill, or of portions of it. I will ask you to compare those words of Lord Hartington with the legislation of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, and I would ask you to say, is there not some "anarchy of opinion" such as the

Duke of Argyll spoke of last week? Is there not anarchy of opinion there? And who are these people on whose behalf I am now calling in the witness of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington and the Duke of Argyll and others to plead before this assembly? They are the most docile, the most quiet, and most law-abiding peasantry in the world. They are also a class of landowners who have proved themselves as loyal and as munificent as any other similar class in any country in the empire. (Cheers.) Why, I ask, what have these people done that we should sow dissension among them? Is it the part of a wise Legislature to embitter the relations between the various parts of the community? We have all of us learnt in the Bible that a type of ancient patriot and wise administrator once, on seeing two of his kinsmen striving together, would have set them at one; he said, "Sirs, ye are brothers, why do ye wrong to one another?" But, gentlemen, our modern administrators do not even wait until they see their kinsmen striving together; they find them living together in peace and amity; they find a condition of affairs in which there is mutual esteem and mutual respect, resulting in well-earned prosperity and contentment; and they apply themselves to set race against race, envenom class against class, and to bring all things into confusion and anarchy. (Cheers.) My lord and gentlemen, I have the pleasure to move— "That, in the opinion of this meeting, many of the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, while likely to prove injurious to the actual cultivator of the soil, will inflict cruel injustice upon the owners of land in that province. And that these provisions are deserving of the condemnation passed by Lord Hartington when Secretary of State for India, on certain portions of the bill, which are described in his despatch of August 17, 1882, as 'anomalous and undesirable,' and as making 'so great and so entirely novel a departure from both the ancient custom and the existing law of Bengal.'" (Cheers.)

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY: My lord chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, Mr. Roper Lethbridge has gone over the whole subject so entirely that he has left me very little more to do than to summarise in a few words the objections to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The first and the principal one of those, to my mind, is that it is an infringement of the Perpetual Settlement and a breach of faith with the zemindar—(hear, hear)—and that no adequate reason has been given for it. On the contrary, many official reports, to some of which Mr. Lethbridge has alluded, have spoken strongly of the prosperity of Bengal, and of the well-being of the tenants under the Perpetual Settlement. Now, if the Perpetual Settlement had not been a benefit to the Bengal ryots we should not have had so many unofficial Englishmen recently urging the adoption of the perpetual settlement of the rest of India as a remedy for the sufferings which the ryots are enduring under the settlement law, and the constantly recurring settlements of thirty years' interval. Amongst these I may say that Sir William Wedderburn was one; if he did not exactly say so in so many words his address to the East India Association implied that certainly. (Hear, hear.) Well, the supporters of this Bill often make erroneous statements, and say that it is opposed by the planting and zemindar interest. Now, the planting interest, on the contrary, entirely upholds the Bill, since if it is enacted, it would throw into their hands more land for the cultivation of indigo, which is at present applied to the production of food. It would also supply them with cheap labour at their own prices by driving many of the occupation ryots into the ranks of day labourers and coolies. (Hear, hear.) And the framers of the Bill (I think Mr. Lethbridge did not allude to this) themselves have admitted that the effect of this Bill would in many cases be to sell up the occupancy ryots, and to put them in the condition of day labourers. [See Clause 41 of Mr. Ilbert's "Statement of Objects and Reasons."] Well, gentlemen, I must say again that the assertion of the official upholders of this Bill that it is in the interest of the ryot, must be looked upon with the gravest suspicion, and I ask you what confidence will you put in that assertion when you find that this care for the ryot does not exist in the rest of British India, in the part which is under the governing of revenue officers? How is it that only as late as last May, what the *Indian Spectator* of Bombay calls a new departure in land survey is taken, and in future it is ordered that the water under the earth should be taxed, and that instead of taxing wells made by the ryot, in future all land capable of having wells made in it is to have an extra value and an extra assessment put upon it, and this irrespective of the fact, which is unknown to those revenue collectors, whether water may be found at five or twenty feet depth or 100 feet depth. The Duke of Argyll, when lately speaking upon the Irish Land Act, appealing to the other Secretaries of State for India who were listening to him, asked them whether it was not the fact that in every Settlement Act of India that had been passed, in all cases directions had been laid down to the survey officers how they were to proceed, and how they were to ascertain the rent; and he pointed out that the Irish Land Act was vicious and lawless, because it left to an irresponsible so-called Court no guidance whatever as to how they were to assess fair rent, but merely said that they were to fix fair rents without an indication of how that was to be done. (Hear, hear.) Now I have looked at this Bengal Tenancy Bill, and I cannot find that it contains any instructions for the guidance of the revenue officer, or for the Court. (Hear, hear.) All that it says is that there is to be a fair and equitable rent. In one case (Sub section 2 of Clause 44, which treats of where a landlord claims an enhancement) it is laid down that the Court may enhance the rent on the claim of the landlord, only so as to give him not more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land. Now this at first sight will be seen to be a snare. It is the adoption of Sir Charles Wood's legislation set forth in his despatch of 1854. That despatch is looked upon by all those who have written upon the subject as for the protection of the cultivators in India, but those authorities also say that it has invariably been a dead letter; and no wonder, owing to the faulty means which have been taken to ascertain what the net produce is. There is no guide in the Bengal Tenancy Bill to ascertain the net produce. If the Government were so anxious to secure the benefit of the ryot, is it not to be supposed that they would first have taken measures to protect the ryots in those territories which are under their immediate protection and where there are no intermediate landlords.

Last session, in the House of Commons Mr. Cross denied the statement that the taxation of India was excessive, and he said that it was not so because the Government of India had become the possessor of the lands and become the landlord. He did not say how the Government had become so—by what means, fair or unfair—but he stated that to be the case. And so far from the State only taking, as Sir Charles Wood's dispatch lays down it should take, half of the net produce, it has been proved by statistics and by experiments, in measuring the produce of certain fields, that in many cases the Government takes not only more than its half, but actually leaves the ryot a deficit, which has to be supplied by the money lenders. Now, as we cannot speak upon the next resolution, which is to ask for a commission of inquiry, I wish now to say that no commission of inquiry should be entrusted to the Indian officials alone. (Hear, hear.) It is absolutely necessary that competent English experts should be sent out, and adjoined to them as assessors. (Cheers.) I have much pleasure, my lord, in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Lord FORTESCUE: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I have great satisfaction in moving the resolution which has been placed in my hands. I do not know much about India, but I do know that the present rash and reckless Viceroy, a benevolent man, but a man of some socialistic theories, not very long ago brought forward a measure which aroused the unanimous opposition of almost every European in India, and revived the antagonism of races which, during the quarter of the century which has elapsed since the Indian Mutiny, when it was inflamed to its greatest height, had been, happily, year by year subsiding more and more. (Cheers.) It is a great misfortune that the two viceroys appointed to Ireland and India by the present government should have assumed, each of them, so decidedly partisan a character—(hear, hear)—and have shown such sympathy with socialistic doctrines, thus, in both countries, fanning instead of stilling the, unhappily, already existing, to a certain degree, antipathies of race. This conduct on their part raises *a priori* the presumption that any given proposition of theirs is more likely to be founded on injustice and impolicy than on anything else—(cheers)—and in the case of India, the fact that Lord Ripon should have proposed the Ilbert Bill, which the general opposition of everyone who knew most about India—(No, no, and Hear, hear)—I will say *general* opposition—perhaps I went too far in saying everyone who knew most about India; but the great majority of those who knew most about India—(hear, hear)—has succeeded, in American language, in whittling away by degrees until it remains little more than a shred. I say, the fact that he proposed such a measure as that would, in itself, justify us in demanding that a full and impartial inquiry should precede the final ratification in this country of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. (Cheers.) That Bengal Tenancy Bill, however, it must be allowed, differs from the Ilbert Bill in this respect, that it has contrived to unite in opposition to it a large proportion both of the official and unofficial authorities in India convinced of its impolicy, and a very large proportion of the native landowners, who complain of its fearful injustice. (Hear, hear.) I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, after the speeches, full of knowledge of India, and of the question, with which we have been favoured. I have to move:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that before the Bengal Tenancy Bill becomes law, there should be, as desired in India, a full inquiry by a Commission, which shall take evidence, and examine into all the circumstances of the case in such a public and formal manner as shall command the confidence of all classes interested in the question at issue."

I do hope that this Commission will be a *bona fide* commission, such as will command the confidence of all classes, and will not be a mere official inquiry. There should be no difficulty in getting unofficial Englishmen to serve upon such a Commission.

The CHAIRMAN: All I say myself is that if any Englishman or any person conversant with this subject is to be added to it, I hope it will not be the Irish Land Commissioners. (Laughter.)

Mr. C. T. BUCKLAND (late of the Bengal Civil Service and senior member of the Bengal Board of Revenue): My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I see a number of old familiar and friendly faces before me, having been in India a long time, and therefore I hope to meet with that indulgence which is necessary for a man like myself who has not been accustomed to speak in public, and I will promise one thing, I will detain you but a very short time, and I will try not to say anything technical or anything that is unintelligible in the ordinary English language. The point I have to lay before you is very simple, and it is that before legislation is carried out to its bitter end, further impartial inquiry is necessary. Gentlemen, objection has been taken to official inquiry. You are aware that I am an old official—a very old official I am afraid—(laughter)—and I am perfectly aware of all the faults and difficulties that attach to us. But I am not by any means the oldest or most experienced official in England, and there are many gentlemen who entertain the same opinion as I do about certain provisions in the Bill, who do not care about saying anything against it. Some of them, men of great experience, are in the Indian Council, and they would not care about saying anything against it. (Laughter.) But I have every reason to believe that some of them, and some of the most important officials there, are strongly opposed to certain provisions of the Bill, and are really on our side. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, there are several other old officials who ought to appear here, but who have not come, and one of the reasons is because, I think, they are hoping to get into the Indian Council—(laughter and cheers)—and, therefore, will not pledge themselves to opinions which might not be acceptable. Then, again, there are many other officials who have, to an extent, lost touch of India; because, as you know, it is difficult for us to get all the official papers and information. I have endeavoured to inform myself, by studying the gazettes and the enormous number of pamphlets that have been published upon this subject, and I am very glad if I can be of any use to those old friends or mine in India, the natives of India, the zemindars and ryots, or the ryots and zemindars, which ever you like, amongst whom many happy years of my life have been spent. I have

also to take this opportunity to add my thanks, upon their part, to the Liberty and Property Defence League, who have been so good as to put the ægis of their protection over us, which, I am sure, will be of the greatest value in this country and also in India. (Cheers.) I have said that I would speak very briefly. There can be no doubt that further inquiry on this Bill is necessary. You have heard that the Bill has been sat upon by a Select Committee. That Select Committee has hatched a report of nearly 100 paragraphs, and nearly all those 100 paragraphs want further information and inquiry; that is confessed. I do not like to trouble you with all the minute points, but there is almost everything you can imagine, from the most elementary definition to such refined points as to whether the ryot should be allowed to use a post-office order to pay his rent. (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, that is a very peculiar point, and I will explain it. It presumes that the landlord is unwilling to accept his rent. You will observe that that is a very curious presumption, never heard of in any other place—(laughter)—that the landlord and tenant living in the same village, when the landlord sees the tenant coming towards him with a shilling in his hand to pay his rent, he gets behind a tree or stays in his house, because he does not want to give a receipt for it. Now the Government has come to this wonderful device. The ryot is to go to a post-office, which may perhaps be ten miles away, and get a post-office order, put it in an envelope and direct it to his landlord, and then he will have made the payment and got the receipt all in one. (Laughter.) That is a point referred, and the Government of Bengal has been solemnly requested to report upon it. That is a rather comical specimen of legislation, but it is one of a great many. Then the Government of India, having got hold of this long report of the Select Committee, thought fit to improve the opportunity. You know in India every official wants to write something; a few more paragraphs do not much signify, but the official may, by some lucky chance, get promotion by writing something clever. So the secretary in the legislative department has had a turn at it, and added 25 paragraphs to the 100 which were there before. Then the Government of India writes to the Government of Bengal, and it says: "You make inquiries on all these points which the Select Committee want to have information upon, and we beg to offer a few more suggestions for your information. We rather doubt whether the Select Committee are quite right in creating so many more middlemen." Instead of benefiting the ryot and the landlord, the actual effect of the legislation now is that middlemen are to be grown wholesale; and a Member of Parliament just returned from Calcutta told me (and he is a brother of one of the members of the Legislative Council) that that was the chief effect of the Bill—to multiply middlemen. Well, the Government of India has some doubts on that point. Then there is also another point, the Government of India is a sort of hydra of several heads. It has got a legislative head and it has got a financial head, and the financial department has suddenly cropped up in a way which I may say is auxiliary to our endeavours to promote further inquiry, and, I may also say to promote delay. The financial department says, "Hallo, here is all this work to be done by the Civil Courts and by the collector: 13 different new duties are enumerated, and that is not an exhaustive list." The collector has to do all this; he has to go and cut a man's hair, and wash a fellow's face almost—(laughter)—or things of that kind; but he has to give a receipt to everybody, and to inquire into everybody's business. Then they say this will cost money, and require more officers; so the financial department says, "Who is to pay?" Now, that is a very important thing, because the answer cannot be that you will make the landlord pay, because the object of the Bill is to despoil the landlord, so they will not be in a hurry to pay. As to the ryots, they are poor men with very small means—they cannot pay; and it certainly is not likely that the cost of this new work can be thrown upon the general taxes of India. Well, that means another year's delay. The financial department and the legislative department will enter the arena and they will fight it out, and it is not settled yet; but meanwhile there is lots of room for inquiry, if the liberty of inquiry is given. One more point. The Government of India has written to the Judges of the High Court in Calcutta. Mention has been made already of a famous letter of the Chief Justice of Calcutta, a letter which was burked by the Government, and was only produced, I think, on the motion of a noble lord in the House here. Now, the Government of India have thought better of their burking policy, and in consulting the High Court they have referred the whole of the law back to the Judges of the High Court. Well, gentlemen, as we are anxious for inquiry, we shall get from the Judges of the High Court a sound and independent opinion upon every point, legal and executive, and therefore that is another thing in our favour. (Cheers.) The Judges of the High Court are not gentlemen to be hurried; they will wait for their vacation before they write their minutes, and very rightly too, because they are very hard worked. Well, one more point. The Government of Bengal, who are the people responsible for the Bengal Tenancy Bill, have issued a little circular of their own, calling for further information and reports from their subordinates, but they have done it in a very peculiar manner, they have written letters to what are called Commissioners. The whole province of Bengal is cut into divisions, presided over by Commissioners. Each Commissioner is a little king ruling over 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 people. I was a Commissioner for sixteen years myself, so I ought to know something about it. The rule has been that the Commissioner collects the information from all those under him. But now the Government of Bengal says, "Oh! Mr. Commissioner, you do not know how to do your work. We will tell you how to do it. You are to send for all your subordinates and take their opinions, and put every question to the vote." The result is that the lowest and most inexperienced officer in the country will have an equal vote with the experienced Commissioner who has hitherto been the adviser of the Government. That I look upon as a fraud. (Hear, hear.) Then there is another point. Usually the local officers are told to take counsel, not only with officials but with non-officials. If there is a charitable subscription to be got up you may be quite sure the non-officials are called in then; but on this occasion non-

officials are to be entirely excluded, and the Government gets only this forced opinion of the officials. It is also particularly to be noted that the Lieutenant Governor does not express his own opinion in this circular, but he has expressed it already on half a dozen occasions, and he must be a very mild gentleman who cannot see which way the wind blows if he wishes to please the Lieutenant Governor. (Laughter.) Now all this goes to prove the necessity of further independent and impartial inquiry. I am sure you will all join with me in voting for this resolution, that a commission should be appointed upon which all interests should be represented; and if possible independent and able men—not Irish Commissioners, as has well been said—should be sent out to join the commission, but independent men, just as Sir James Caird was sent out to join the Famine Commission, and that they should take evidence and inquire for themselves and make a report, and until that report is received legislative action should be stayed. I must apologise for having detained you so long, and I now beg to second the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it will be as well to amend the resolution by asking for "a full inquiry by a Commission comprising unofficial Englishmen." (Cheers.)

The resolution, as amended, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. DACOSTA (late of Calcutta, merchant): My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I am entrusted with the moving of the following resolution: "That the chairman of the Liberty and Property Defence League be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the Indian Constitutional Association, Calcutta, for submission to the Government of India through the ordinary channels." Now it may be of interest that I should speak briefly to the circumstances which led to the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, because they will explain the extraordinary discrepancies which must have been observed to exist between the provisions of the Bill and its avowed object. As has already been stated, the Government of India asked the landowners of Bengal to collect along with their rent certain new taxes which were then being imposed on their tenants; and having its attention drawn to the serious difficulty which the zemindars experienced in getting from the ryots the share of these cesses which they, the zemindars, had paid on behalf of the ryots, it was determined to introduce an act for facilitating the recovery of rent. A bill was accordingly drafted by Sir Richard Temple, and later a similar bill was introduced in the Legislative Council of Bengal under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Ashley Eden. The opportunity thus offered for legislation, however, was eventually diverted from its purpose and turned to account for the introduction of—what shall I call it?—an experimental measure by certain officials who were simply imbued with peculiar theories concerning land, and who were evidently indifferent to the discredit which breach of public faith would reflect upon the Government. These officials declared that Sir Ashley Eden's Bill of 1878 could not practically be confined to the object indicated by him, and they contrived to obtain the appointment of a commission for drawing up a bill upon entirely different lines, and under special instructions a bill drafted by that commission was, after undergoing modification at different times, introduced into the Legislative Council in March, 1882, under the name of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. A most remarkable feature in that Bill is that among the 230 sections which it contains, dealing with rights of property in land, with freedom of contract, and with complicated matters of detail, not a single provision is to be found for the attainment of the primary and special object for which legislation had been undertaken. (Cheers.) The plea of facilitating the recovery of rent was, nevertheless, maintained in the statement of objects and reasons, and another plea was added to it, that of ameliorating the condition of the cultivator by restoring to him his original position and rights. The second plea has enlisted much sympathy among the public, but a perusal of the Bill will suffice to show that it is as delusive as the first—(hear, hear)—and that the actual provisions of the Bill are directed to the creation of a new class of middlemen, empowered to rack-rent their tenants and cultivators. That a measure of this nature, that has been asked for by no class of the community, that is based upon inapplicable theories, that has been introduced under delusive pleas, should have occupied the attention of the Indian Legislature for so many years indicates the pernicious and dangerous extent to which irresponsible power may be exercised under the *régime* that was established in 1858. (Cheers.) The Indian Council sitting in London, which embodies much Indian administrative experience and personal knowledge of the people of India was devised, as we know, for the guidance of the Secretary of State, when the supreme control of the affairs of India was placed in his hands. The power of that Council to check maladministration has, in certain circumstances, when its minutes were produced (the production of which minutes enabled the public to form an opinion upon the subject) been found to be insufficient for that purpose, but on this occasion it must be a matter of sincere congratulation that the advice of the Indian Council has prevented the passing of a measure which the very officials, who would have to administer it when it passed into law, had denounced to be calculated to endanger the peace and prosperity of the country. The hitherto unsuccessful progress of the Bengal Tenancy Bill is due entirely to Lord Hartington's despatch of the 17th August, 1882, written doubtless by the advice of his Council, and it is evident from that despatch that the fictitious nature of the necessity pleaded in justification of this Bill and the delusive character of the intentions with which it is said to have been framed could not escape the attention of the author of that despatch. This has already been made clear from certain passages that have been read by a previous speaker. The Government of India, in its reply of the 17th October following, strove to convince the Secretary of State that the ancient customary rights of the cultivators could best be restored by the rights of occupancy being attached to the land and not being made dependent as hitherto on the status and residence of the cultivator. This is rather an anomalous proposition, and if it were carried out, it would naturally enable money lenders, capitalists, and others entirely unconnected with the land, to absorb those rights which are claimed for the

cultivators. Lord Kimberley, therefore, very indelicately telegraphed in reply on the 15th December to the Government of India that he adhered to the opinion expressed in the despatch of the 17th August that their proposals went beyond the necessities of the case. But for the clear-sightedness and the firm attitude of the Secretary of State, this measure, this cruelly-digested and ill-considered measure, which the majority of the Bengal officials, the Chief Justice, and the District Judges of Bengal have denounced as being calculated to set class against class and ruin both the landowners and the cultivators, would long since have been on the Statute Book of India. The danger, however, has not passed away entirely. The officials committed to this measure are striving still by argument and alterations to render it acceptable to the Secretary of State. A Select Committee has reported on and re-cast the Bill, and further amendments are promised when the Council meets again in November; but notwithstanding the changes introduced hitherto, while they imparted to the measure a form perhaps nearer the views expressed by the Secretary of State, the vicious principle condemned by him has been maintained. The danger now is lost persistency, ingenuity, or the chapter of accidents, may yet, at some future period, enable the promoters of this Bill to elude the safeguards which have, for two years now, saved India from this iniquitous measure. (Cheers.) It behoves, therefore, those who interest themselves in the welfare of our great dependency, and in the maintenance of public faith, to support the Secretary of State in the attitude he has assumed on the Bengal Tenancy Bill—(hear, hear)—and the best way of strengthening his hands would doubtless be to urge the appointment of a Commission such as has been asked for in the previous resolution. Such a step, besides affording the Secretary of State complete information for his ulterior decision, would serve also to enlighten public opinion, which has been greatly misled in this instance by the unjustifiable statement, widely circulated, that the Bengal Tenancy Bill aimed at ameliorating the condition of the cultivator. (Cheers.) I have much pleasure in proposing the resolution which I have read.

Lord BRAMWELL: I rise, my lord and gentlemen, I may say nominally, to second that resolution, because I have not the least doubt that our noble chairman, without much additional persuasion on my part, will comply with the request that is made to him in the resolution; but, as he has somehow or other divined, I want to say something to you that does not bear very directly on the resolution, though I have not the least doubt that I could make it do so in an indirect way, if I chose. (Laughter.) I want to call your attention to some words in this proposed Bill. In chapter 3, subsection 6 (1, b), you will find something like these words: "That the tenure holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it"—rather a remarkable expression as to the capacity of land, but, however, if it is a little slipshod we will not say anything about it. Now, the next clause, clause 7 (2), is this: "Where no customary right" (I need not read the description of customary rights) "exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enounced up to such limit, as the Court thinks fair and equitable." (Laughter.) Now, at page 34 of the Bill, in clause 9, it says, "The Court may, if it thinks fit that the immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement should be gradual. Now, what consideration would influence the Court I do not know—whether if the tenant had got half a dozen children—(laughter)—it would be a hardship upon him to have his rent suddenly enhanced I do not know. I do not see how that can be taken into account, or indeed what could be taken into account really under such a clause as that. Now, I think there are two others of a similar nature. In page 37, as to one of the persons spoken of, it does not matter who, it is said, "He shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates;" and at page 40 we have "in any suit instituted under this section the court may direct such reduction of rent as it thinks fair and equitable." Now, those words, or something very like them, have been used before. That they should have been put into any law by any lawyer who had anything in contemplation except that paradise for lawyers which Mr. Roper Lethbridge has so well depicted, is to me a matter of the most profound astonishment, for a reason which I will tell you; but that they should be put into a proposed law a second time after the knowledge we have of the mischief that they have caused utterly passes my understanding. (Cheers.) I altogether fail to understand it. I do wish most earnestly that I could deliver to you the magnificent speech of the Duke of Argyll upon this subject, when the Irish question was brought before the House of Lords, by him the other night. I wish I could deliver it to you, even apart from the impressive way in which he delivered it. He described the law, shall I call it?—he described enactment as one perfectly lawless. (Cheers.) So it is. It is not a thing to be decided by lawyers, to be interpreted by lawyers. What is fair and equitable, is a thing utterly beyond and independent of all law. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, see what has happened in Ireland in consequence. Rents have been reduced. Wherever returns have been made where they have been reduced by the Commissioners, or County Court Judges, they have been reduced something about 20 per cent. It is a most marvellous thing that all over Ireland, whenever a case has come before a court for revision, the reduction has been something like 20 per cent. It is a singular thing. I am not going to blame those gentlemen, and do not see how they can help themselves. They were sent out to administer an enactment without a meaning to it, and no doubt they were sent out with a sort of feeling that somehow or other, for some reason or other, rents must be reduced. But you will say we are not discussing the Irish Land Act. No, I know we are not discussing Ireland, but Bengal. But it is said in mitigation of the amount of mischief that has been done, "Why that has only been done in 70,000 estates, whereas in Ireland there are 400,000 holdings." Yes, but what has happened in the other case? Why the landlord, in order to avoid the nuisance and probable wrong that would happen to him if he is dragged into a court of justice—I cannot call it anything else—by his rapacious tenants, consents to a reduction of his rent. The noble Earl (Lord Fortescue) is an illustration of the truth of what I am saying. (Cheers and laughter.) I hope it was not much. (Laughter.) A friend of mine told me that he had done the same thing; that he had



had a tenant who had been in the occupation of his holding for forty years, and had been able to save a deal of money. However, he threatened my friend with the Land Court, and my friend said to him, "How much—what will you let me off for?"—(laughter)—and he reduced his rent, and directly he had done it the tenant put an additional value on his tenant right, which he was desirous of selling, and immediately said he would ask more for it than he had done before. You must not, therefore, suppose that the mischief was limited to the unfortunate owners of the 70,000 farms with which the Land Court has directly meddled; it extended to others, depend upon it. That is not all the mischief. This is the point. Irish land is now unsaleable; nobody will buy it. The tenant will not buy it, because he hopes to steal it—(laughter)—and other people will not buy it, because they think it will be stolen from them presently. That really, is the present condition of the country. I think that we had it mentioned to us officially that you cannot get more than four years' purchase for land in Ireland. Now, I said I would tell you why I spoke about Ireland. There are some truths that are true all over the world. What has happened in Ireland will happen in Bengal with certainty if this kind of measure proceeds. (Cheers.) Now, just let me make this remark. It is said that rents are being paid now, and you are better off with the four-fifths of your rent that are paid than you were with the whole five-fifths which were not paid. Why are they being paid? Because the law is being enforced. I respectfully differ from the noble earl near me (Earl Wemyss) and do not say that everything Lord Spencer has done has been wise, and offer no opinion as to it one way or the other, but I think we Englishmen owe very much to Lord Spencer for what he has done in the enforcement of the country, and the personal risk that he must have run in the discharge of his duty. (Cheers.) I think we are indebted extremely both to him and to Mr. Trevelyan—more indebted than I have language to express. (Cheers.) But then it has been said the excuse for this kind of legislation is that you cannot define; you can lay down a rule saying what you want and what shall be done. Can't you? Well, then don't do it at all. (Laughter and cheers.) If two meet and agree to put down that so and so shall be law, and one of them says, "Yes, I know that we do not mean the same thing, but we will put down certain ambiguous words"—why, I say if people make a law on that footing it is dishonest, it is not true. (Cheers.) Do not suppose for a moment that I say that the Irish Land Act was dishonestly passed. I say nothing of the sort. I do not think so. If I did I would say so out loud, plainly enough, but I do not say so. What was the cause of the unfortunate Act or the language of it? The cause to a great extent was this. They wanted to get rid of a present difficulty; they wanted to do something; everybody wanted to do something, one side as well as the other, and they use ambiguous language in order to get rid of a present difficulty, trusting that somehow or other the matter would come right. (Hear, hear.) I dare say many of those who hear me now may remember the "Alabama" treaty, that treaty that we entered into with America for the settlement of the claim they made in respect of the "Alabama" depredations. I daresay you may remember also that after the treaty had been come to between this country and America for settling that difference, the Americans made a claim upon us to the amount of 300,000,000. (No, no.) Well, 100,000,000, or two more or less does not matter, but several hundred millions. There was a great doubt upon the part of the Government in this country whether they would go to arbitration with such a claim as that against them. "How came you to use such language?" was said to those who negotiated the treaty, "that such a claim could be made upon us." Well, now, a gentleman whose acquaintance I had the honour of possessing, a most able gentleman, Mr. Montague Bernard, told me that the reason they had used that ambiguous language was because afterwards they could put their own construction upon it. (Laughter.) Well, that was very true, but upon the same reasoning the Americans could put their own construction upon it. (Laughter.) It is a very singular thing that the head of the Embassy which negotiated that treaty was the Marquis of Ripon, then Earl de Grey; he was made a marquis in consequence of the ingenious achievement. As to the other member of the Legislative Council responsible for this measure, I desire to speak of him with all respect. I certainly cannot speak ill of him, because I know nothing about him. I have been a lawyer all my life—(cheers)—and I fancied I knew most of the lawyers of any note, but I never heard of this gentleman until I heard of him as a subject of execration on the part of all the Englishmen in India. (Cheers.) I do not mean to say that those are the only two responsible for the measure. There is the Council, of course, but what chance do people stand when a thing is ready cut and dried for them for their acceptance? They are at liberty to talk about it indeed, but that is the thing that they are to accept or leave alone. Now, I say the excuse that has been made for ambiguous language is that you cannot define it. I deny it, and I quote the Duke of Argyll again. He said: "You can define practically what rent ought to be paid; it is the rent that would be commanded in the market—(cheers)—the market value; that which two persons who are free to choose, the one to take and the other to let, will agree upon; that is the fair and reasonable rent, and the only fair and reasonable rent." (Cheers.) There is no other fair and reasonable rent; any other rent is a mistake and a delusion—I do not like to use harsh language, but I feel inclined to say a fraud, because the man has some part of his rent taken from him. Well, this was too obvious, too plain; everybody could have said what I have been saying to you, and it was sought to find some reason, some explanation, and that phrase "land hunger" was invented. It was said that there was a land hunger, and that the Irish peasant, or cultivator, or whatever you like to call him, the farmer, was so labouring under the effects of this hunger that he was not a free agent, and that there was no market price that could be fixed. I think that was the sort of argument that was used, and with that ingenious phrase as to which I have no doubt the author first of all deceived himself, and then with his unhappy faculty deceived others; and with a flippant reference to Jupiter and Saturn, and political economy, people were induced to pass that unfortunate Act of

Parliament. I say most unfortunate Act of Parliament, because I am satisfied that anything which interferes with the natural price of land—price I mean in the shape of rent—is mischievous, and I will show it to you to demonstration. A great deal of nonsense has been talked about landlordism, whatever that may mean. I say it exists in the nature of things, and you cannot get rid of it. (Hear, hear.) If there is a field which with a certain amount of capital and labour will produce twenty quarters of wheat in the year, and there is another field which with the same expenditure, of capital and labour will produce twenty-five quarters, and it is worth while to cultivate that which produces twenty quarters only, the other will inevitably command a rent of five quarters more. It is as impossible to get out of it as it is to alter the law that twice two make four. It inevitably is so. If the better land is in the hands of an owner—well, it would hardly do for him to say that he received the rent, but in truth he does. The portion of what he gets out of the better land is the fair return for his capital and labour, as is shown by its contenting the man who is next to him on the inferior land, and the additional quantity is, in truth, the rent that he is receiving, and you cannot get out of it. That cannot be altered in any way, and the only proper way of dealing with the land is to recognise the truth, and to confess that every man who is in possession of land, the produce of which is more than a fair return for the capital and labour bestowed upon its cultivation, is in the receipt of rent. Now, see the mischief of interfering with this. Here are two farms; we will say two pieces of land, if you please. Well, they are in the hands of two tenants; we will suppose each pays £50 a year. We will suppose that either of these tenants, if he could, would get both pieces of land, and would be content to pay £150 a year for the two—perfectly possible, as you know—because there might be some convenience of water or access to roads, or a difference of soil, or other things which would enable a man to cultivate more profitably. If you treat the peasant cultivator as a man who has fixity of tenure, and whom you cannot turn out of one of these farms in order to join in to the other, what is the consequence? That you have diminished the value of the two farms taken together by the amount of £50 a year. Well, that is not a loss to the owner of that land only, it is a loss to the community. The wealth of the community is made up of the wealth of the individuals who compose it, and it is all very well to sneer at landlords, and to talk about landlordism, but the best thing that would happen would be to take those two unfortunate people, and to let the man who had got a personal interest in doing so make the best of his land, because, although the £50 will go into his pocket, it will only go into his pocket because it can be spared out of the pocket of the man who will take the land. (Hear, hear.) And I should just like to remind you of this while we are talking about it. I should like to remind you of what was said by the late Sir William Siemens, one well capable of forming an opinion upon any subject to which he directed his attention. He said, "If an invention lay in the gutter unowned, if I had my way I would pick it up and give it to somebody who had an interest in the development of it;" and what is true of that is equally true of land, and I suppose is true of land in Bengal as it is true of land elsewhere. I say, therefore, my lord and gentlemen, that to my mind all these attempts to interfere with the natural price of land, either as the price for what we call the fee simple, or to interfere with the annual or whatever other sum is paid for its use, are, and must be, most mischievous, and therefore I do join in the request to our noble chairman which is contained in the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Brigade Surgeon BERRY WHITE (late Bengal Medical Department) moved a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Wemyss and March for presiding.

Mr. J. D. WARD (late of the Bengal Civil Service and Judge of Puriab) seconded the motion, and said that having been an official for twenty-five years in India, he would take the opportunity of corroborating the views which had been stated by Mr. Roper Lethbridge as to the operation of Act X. of 1859. For twenty years up to the date of his leaving India that Act had been administered by different courts, and the decisions formed a sort of Calais Douvres. About nine or ten thousand decisions had been come to during that twenty years which left the law in a state of chaos, and not only were the poor ryots left to fight the battle with the zemindars, but that Act had brought the courts and lawyers themselves at loggerheads with each other. Up to the date of his leaving India there was not a single intelligent or intelligible definition of the Act, and he did not know that there had been one since. He felt considerable satisfaction in being able to lend his small aid to such a protest as had been made that day against the outrageous proposal contained in the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The resolution was carried amid applause.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, said: My lords and gentlemen, I can only thank very much those gentlemen who have moved and seconded the resolution for the very kind way in which they have done so. It has been a great pleasure to me, besides discharging my duty as Chairman of the Liberty and Property Defence League, to preside at this meeting, and I really hope that the good sense which you have heard spoken and the strong arguments that have been used with reference to this Bill will have some effect upon the authorities who have finally to deal with it. I would further say this. You have heard from Lord Bramwell and from others, what is going on and has gone on in Ireland, and what, unless we are successful, is likely to go on in India, and that is, that legislation now does not proceed at all upon the old lines, but that it proceeds on lines wholly novel and not honest. (Cheers.) And it is for the people of this country, without regard to parties or persons, no matter from whom this sort of legislation comes, it is for them to say whether they will allow the legislation of this country to proceed upon the lines which it has at present adopted. Government exists for the security of liberty, and for the security of property. It is for the people of this country to take care that they do not lose those two great boons, security of property, and of individual liberty to make contracts in this Empire. (Cheers.)

The meeting then separated.

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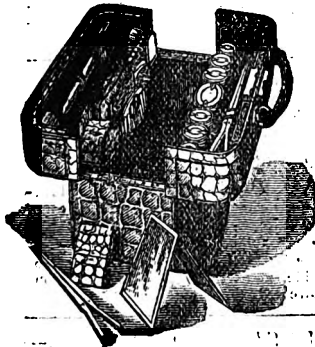
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Is of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted  
The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly  
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Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and, IN REALITY CHEAPER than  
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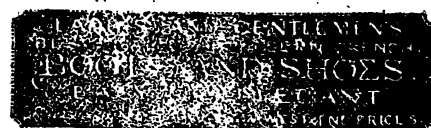
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younger daughters, aged nine and thirteen years. His  
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tion paid to health and training.

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Good references to members of the Civil and Military  
Services in India, and to others.

## A RIDE TO KHIVA

CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were  
also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be  
supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some  
quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable  
medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of  
Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact,  
the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body  
of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medi-  
cines, when I administered to him five  
**COCKLE'S PILLS**  
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,  
who passed through the same district many months after-  
wards, informed me that my friend's medicine had  
not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even  
then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA,  
Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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THE OLDEST

PATENT MEDICINE.

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This invaluable REMEDY if well rubbed into  
the system, will reach any internal complaint.  
It cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT,  
STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. For  
BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores, GOUT, RHEU-  
MATISM, and all Skin Diseases, it is unequalled.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay June 16; Madras and Allahabad, May 16; Calcutta, May 15.

Mr. GRANT DUFF's speech on the system of "Government by picnic," is decidedly weak. He abandons all reasonable defence of that system when he confesses that "Madras only wants good sanitation to make it an extremely agreeable place"—for it is obvious that if a tithe of the sum now spent on taking the poor shivering Native clerks up to Ootacamund were only devoted to the sanitation of Madras, Madras would (on Mr. Grant Duff's own showing) become "an extremely agreeable place."

THE meeting at Madras marks the resolute way in which this important question has been taken up by the whole Native community, as well as by the non-official Europeans. And we are glad to observe that the objections taken to the existing pernicious system on behalf of the independent public of Madras, are virtually identical with those taken by ourselves in our leading article to-day, which was written before the report of the Madras meeting reached this country.

WE are glad to see that there is now a fair certainty that the Exhibition scheme for Bombay will turn out the magnificent success it ought to be. The guarantee fund is rapidly increasing.

A RUSSIAN messenger once more entertained with effusion in Kabul! This is one of the most natural results of four years of Radical rule in England and India. The decline of British prestige throughout the world is one of the numerous penalties we incur for the privilege of being governed by Mr. Schnadhorst and Mr. Bradlaugh in the constituencies, and by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone in the Cabinet. Happily for the Empire, the British people cannot be deprived very much longer of their right to decide whether the privilege is not too dearly purchased.

BUT meanwhile, the Russians are making hay while the sun shines. A Reuter's telegram of Saturday last from St. Petersburg shows that the Russian authorities are rapidly consolidating a strong customs line around their new acquisitions, so as to effectually exclude all British and Indian trade.

NO one who has any knowledge of Indian journalism would care to deny that the *Indian Statesman* possesses powers of invective of a very high order. There never was a subject on which those powers could be more effectively or more usefully employed than in regard to the helpless huckstering way in which Mr. Cross inclined to treat the momentous question of Indian Railway Extension—over which he unhappily has, for the moment, so much control. We entirely agree with the following remarks of Mr. Knight on this point, and for once we heartily wish him "more power to his elbows."

There is a feeling of grave disappointment in India at the inadequacy of the inquiry going on before this committee, and it is refreshing to turn from the general evidence recorded to the clear and exact testimony of Major Conway Gordon. We have but one regret in reading it—that Major Gordon did not insist more earnestly; 1stly, upon the advantages of State construction and working, and 2ndly, upon the stimulus which the railway gives to the general progress of the country. There is a narrowness in the views of the Committee evidenced at every stage of the inquiry that wants a sensible shock to lift it out of the grooves in which it is running. The cost of the lines and their immediate and direct return, fill the minds of the Committee to the exclusion of everything else. And yet

who that knows the India of thirty years ago and the India of to-day fails to see that the purely financial aspect of the enterprise is so secondary that it is the instinct of the shopkeeper and not of the statesman that fastens such attention upon it? The general fact that the outlay already made has been fairly successful as a financial speculation, is all that wise men would care to ask for, upon this head. It is the indirect influences which the railway has had upon India as upon all other lands, upon which everything turns, while you cannot get a man of this Committee apparently to understand the fact. They are treating the question just as it was treated in 1877; as it has ever been treated by Indian officials; and as Mr. Cross is treating it now, to justify the inaction of the India Office. What is wanted is a forceful and somewhat enthusiastic picture of what the railway has already done for India. It is here that Major Gordon fails us signally. While answering patiently every inquiry made of him, he should have resolutely refused to have the question narrowed to the dimensions that suit Mr. Cross. There is one passage in his evidence, and but one only, that strikes the right note—

Mr. Cross—The proposals of the Government of India would abolish the existing distinction between productive and protective works?

A.—They would abolish the technical distinction. The advances of the Secretary of State during the last ten years have been a matter of grave consideration. The figures by which the proposal is illustrated refer to public works all round, and the argument is that the portion which has been spent on railways produces enough to defray the interest on borrowed money. If that is the case, the financial position is sound.

Mr. Cross—If you did not spend the money upon railways, you would have it to pay off the debt, would you not? And therefore is it not fair to say it is really a charge upon the revenues of India to that extent?

A.—The argument fairly pushed would be that the Government should never complete a road or a building. If it had occurred to Major Gordon to persevere in this strain, to lift the narrow inquiry on to another platform, he might with effect have adduced Sir John Strachey's testimony in 1877:—

"Although the system of borrowing under which India has had to pay for these works has entailed very serious burdens, the benefit which they have conferred upon the country has been literally incalculable. I will say nothing of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity which they have given us. I will only ask you to reflect on what would at this moment be happening through a vast extent of country in Western and Southern India if we had no railways; but for them the people would probably be now dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands; and it would have been beyond the power of the Government to save them if it had devoted to the task all the resources of the Empire. With such facts as these, and those which I have narrated regarding these railways in my review of the Regular Estimates, staring us in the face, the statements which we sometimes hear that these works ought not to have been constructed with borrowed money, and that we ought to have waited until we could provide the necessary funds from the surplus resources of the year, seem to me to deserve no serious consideration."

WE believe that the Hon. Mr. Hope, whose knowledge of the whole subject is unsurpassed, and whose judgment is equal to his knowledge, holds very much the same views. Even in this age of Sciolism, when an ounce of *doctrinaire* Radicalism outweighs a ton of judgment and experience, such a consensus of intelligent and instructed opinion ought to be able to command a respectful hearing.

Dr. KING's report on cinchona cultivation in Bengal and the operations of the febrifuge factory for the year 1883-84 is of a highly encouraging character. The total expenditure on the plantations amounting to Rs. 78,660 showing a considerable saving on the budget estimate, which was Rs. 93,605. The entire produce was 305,160 lb. of dry bark, as compared to 358,100 lb. in 1882-83. The smaller amount submitted to the process led to an increase in the cost per pound of the febrifuge produced, which was Rs. 10-4-8 as compared to Rs. 8-8 in the preceding twelve months. The distribution of febrifuge to the Government depots was in excess of the quantity issued in 1882-83, but the amount sold to the public fell from 4,560 lb to 4,276 lb. The Government resolution on the report states that a supply of English-made febrifuge is expected shortly to be sent out to this country for sale at a very low rate in malarious tracts, and it is hoped that its cheapness will induce the poorer classes to have recourse to it. The revenue derived



from the sale of febrifuge seed, plants, and bark amounted to Rs.1,54,463-14, showing a net profit of 5½ per cent. on the capital outlay; and Dr. King points out that this does not represent the whole actual gain for the year, "as the cost of febrifuge used in Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was Rs.80,045, whereas an equal quantity of quinine would have cost three times as much."

A "special appeal to all the Native gentlemen of India" from P. S. D. Muttuswamy Pillai a Native of Tanjore, is published in a Madras paper. We have not space for the whole of Mr. Pillai's appeal, which reviews at considerable length the many advantages India has derived from British rule; but we gladly give the following extract:—

"I humbly beg to submit the following for your favourable consideration. We are now plunged into deep sorrow, together with our Royal Mother, the Empress of India, and the Royal Family of England on account of the death of His Royal Highness the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. I do not doubt that our Rajas, Nobles, and wealthy people will collect a certain sum of money and erect a monument in memory of the late Prince Leopold. Will it not be a good thing for each family in India (where there are 250 millions of inhabitants, which is equivalent to about sixty millions of families on an average) to give a donation of eight annas? Then the total amount will be thirty millions of rupees, as a memorial fund styled "Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) Memorial Fund." If this sum is invested in Government Paper, it will amount to about 1,000,000 rupees per mensem at 4 per cent. per annum. By the aid of this income, industrial schools can be attached to all the schools except colleges, giving education for half the day, and trade the other half day. By this arrangement, within the space of twelve years we and our children shall be able to reach a prosperous condition to help ourselves and to increase the revenue of the country. I do not doubt that our present blessed Viceroy, Lord Ripon the Just, will readily give his lending hand towards this great undertaking. If this plan is carried out, it will not only be a universal and an everlasting memory of our late Prince Leopold, but also a blessing to us, the British nation, the Empress of India, and the Royal Family of England. Glory be to God."

The *Englishman* says:—

"The last act in our International Exhibition in Calcutta may be supposed to be concluded by the publication of the advertisement in another column announcing that the office of the Secretary to the Executive Committee has been removed to Writers' Buildings, and that the office of the Superintendent of Juries is closed. It may be concluded from this announcement that the Government of India has finally decided that all those to whom the public are indebted for the success of the Exhibition should now pass into the region of oblivion, 'unknown, unhonoured, and unsung;' it may be added unrewarded. It is no encouragement to gentlemen, whether officers of the Government or others, who devote their time and talents to a good cause, to be treated in the manner in which all those connected with the management of the Calcutta Exhibition have been. Thanks cost nothing, and even if such a little regarded honour as C.I.E. were not at the disposal of the Government, at any rate some farewell notice might have been publicly given to those who have laboured so long and so well in a good cause. As the Government, however, seems indisposed to give any recognition to the services which were so freely placed at their disposal it becomes the duty of the Press, on behalf of the public, to thank everyone connected with the management of the Calcutta International Exhibition for their exertions which resulted in the success of the Exhibition."

We gladly reproduce the following from the *Bengal Times*:—

"We are glad to notice the laudable conduct of Babu Dwarkanath Ghosh, Zemindar of Barniah, in Nuddea, for much substantial help that he afforded his ryots, during a recent outbreak of cholera in that village. Babu Dwarkanath not only voluntarily bore all charges for providing sick ryots and their families with medicine and medical attendance, but he distributed food among them, and that with no sparing hand, while the epidemic lasted. This gentleman is as a shining light to his countrymen, and should receive the recognition of Government for his generous benefactions to the distressed and suffering. We hear that, as a zemindar, he has distinguished himself ere now by his conspicuous kind-heartedness, enlightened views, and his cheerful co-operation in the cause of benevolence."

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Cal-

cutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday June 14:—

"There has been no change in the current rates for steam tonnage since last mail. By sailing ships rates have improved 1s. 3d. per ton for immediate employment; a few forward charters are reported for October-November loading, showing an advance of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton over rates ruling at present. Of the vessels in port two ships have been taken for London, two for Dundee, one for Liverpool, and one for New York. Almost as many arrivals are reported, and the total of unfixed tonnage does not show much variation, amounting to-day to 40,000 tons."

We take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

"There have been several good falls of rain since our last issue over Behar generally, and prospects have consequently improved. One or two factories in Champaran are just opening vats, and the entire division will probably be at work in ten or fifteen days hence. The plant is more backward in Chuprah than in the neighbouring Zillahs. There has been rather more rain than was wanted over most of the districts in Lower Bengal, and a little sunny weather would now be acceptable. We hear of one or two factories in Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Moorsshedabad having opened vats, but Mahai will not be general before the end of the month. The reports from the Benares provinces generally are favourable, and the same may be said of the little we hear from the North West."

The same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"At the sale held on the 12th instant, 4,808 chests were offered, of which 4,792 were sold. The quality of the tea offered showed generally no improvement, but prices were a trifle higher. For a few specially desirable lots full rates were paid."

The *Times of India* has the following obituary for the week ending June 17:—

"Surgeon T. R. Rogers, Professor of Chemistry and Chemical examiner to the Madras Government; Lieut. Y. Patterson, 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieut. E. A. F. H. Day, R.A.; Brigade Surgeon Andrews (known on the Indian Turf as Mr. Aubrey); Dr. William Green Balfour, Bombay; Rev. Father Venantius Jansen, O.S.F.C., Morar; Lieut. G. Peaker, Bombay Volunteer Rifles."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated July 6:—

"The agitation against the migration of Government to the Hills has had the effect of eliciting a kind of apology from Mr. Grant Duff. His Excellency came down to the capital for a few days at the beginning of last week and took the opportunity to deliver a speech at the opening of some new sewage works on Monday. He said Madras only wanted good sanitation to make it an extremely agreeable place. He preferred living there during the greater part of the year. But he denied that work could be done in Madras with the thermometer in the nineties, as well as on the Nilgherries with the climate of the Wiltshire downs. The present dual system must go on until, as at home, places were found which could serve as capitals all the year round. The Government had done all it could for the improvement of Madras, and would continue to do so. He could not as yet say whether the Military Accounts office would be removed to Bangalore; but he desired most distinctly to explain that there was not the remotest intention on the part of the Government to derogate from the position of Madras. On the contrary, he would be sorry if, at the end of his period of office, he could not say he left Madras in many respects a more beautiful and well-ordered city than he found it. Already they were far on the way to having one of the most beautiful marinas in the world, and they must soon have a new High Court. Personally, he wished to do for Madras all that his lamented friend Sir Bartle Frere did for Bombay, but he was not unfettered and had to contend with the Finance Minister, the Accountant-General, and other financial demons. They, and not he, were to blame."

"The *Madras Mail* regards this speech as holding out the olive branch to a scandalised public, but would have preferred the Governor to say that he would not attempt to apologise for a practice which was indefensible."

"A great public meeting to protest against Hill emigration was held in Madras on Thursday. It is described as the largest assemblage within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, the attendance being variously estimated at from 9,000 to 15,000. Patcheappah Hall could not contain the crowd, and after the

sheriff had opened the meeting he found it necessary to adjourn to the adjoining plain, where the people divided into three separate meetings, which were addressed respectively in English, Tamil, and Telegu. On the motion of Dr. Colgan, Roman Catholic Bishop, Rajah Sir Madhava Rao was called to the chair. After addressing the meeting at some length and reading telegrams of sympathy from most of the principal towns in the Presidency, the chairman called upon the Hon. A. Mackenzie to propose the first resolution, which was in these terms:—

"That this meeting record its protest against the removal of the seat of Government from Madras and against the removal to and permanent location at Ootacamund of the Madras Army headquarters."

"Mr. Mackenzie having delivered a forcible speech, was followed by the Rev. William Miller and Mr. Annada Charlu, and the resolution was carried."

"The second resolution, proposed by Mr. Reddy Branson, solicitor, and seconded by Mr. Jaggarow Pillay, pleader, was that a petition should be adopted and presented to the Houses of Parliament, and that copies should be forwarded to all members of Parliament, the Secretary of State, the members of the India Council, the Viceroy, and the Governor of Madras. This was also carried unanimously."

"A third resolution, recording a protest against the contemplated removal of the Military Accounts Office from Fort St. George to Bangalore was proposed by Mr. Grant, barrister, and seconded by Dr. Athalye."

"The fourth and fifth resolutions related respectively to raising a subscription and forming a committee, and were proposed and seconded by leading European and native merchants."

"A strong committee was nominated, including among others, Rajah Sir Madhava Rao, Mr. Lawson, editor of the *Madras Mail*, Mr. Branson, solicitor, Mr. Annadacharla, pleader, and Mahomed Mahmood Saib Bahadur."

"The memorial, which was adopted, states the case moderately yet forcibly. While admitting the necessity of relaxation on the hills, the memorialists deny that residence there during the greater part of the year is compatible with the thorough discharge of public duty. The evil has grown from a small beginning, and has now attained grave proportions. The Commander in Chief has been permitted permanently to locate the army headquarters in the hills far away from the native army. Buildings are being constructed which will allow Government to follow his lead and fix itself in a remote station virtually inaccessible to the people of the plains. The memorial goes on to contend that it is the duty of the chief officers of state to accommodate themselves unselfishly to responsibilities, and that the difficulty of government is aggravated when they seem in practice to attach slight value to personal intercourse with the people. It argues that their salaries are fixed on a scale to compensate for residence in the plains, and points out that by living almost entirely in an atmosphere of European officialism, untempered by contact with the people of the country or with non-official criticism, the heads of the civil and military executive secure an isolation that deprives them of all opportunity of feeling the pulse of the country, estranges them from the natives, and exposes them to the risk of forming erroneous opinions of the requirements of the times. The retirement of Governments from the plains tends to widen the chasm between rulers and ruled, which it is the avowed aim of the Government to fill up. The memorialists believe that to sacrifice the money already expended at Ootacamund would be a smaller evil than the perpetuation of the present evil. They base their remonstrances chiefly on the political aspect of what they regard as a misuse of the hills, and submit that only men capable of enduring the climate of the country should be entrusted with high administrative authority therein. Holding these views, they pray Parliament to discountenance any persistence in a policy which they are convinced is seriously detrimental to the welfare of Her Majesty's Empire in India."

"Serious discontent is said to exist at Indore, owing to the high-handed oppression practised by the Bala Sahib, or heir apparent. This young man is the eldest son of Maharajah Holkar, and the same who won unenviable notoriety by an assault on British officers at Allahabad some time ago. It is stated that his father allows him to work his will unchecked, and the result is that by acts of inhumanity and oppression he has driven the people to the verge of revolt. At the same time Holkar is agitating for re-opening the question of his own conduct during the Mutiny, with a view to obtaining a clearer verdict of acquittal of disloyalty than was given at the time. It seems plain that the affairs of the Indore State demand the close scrutiny of Government."

"The report that the Bengal army was about to be strengthened by the formation of new regiments is officially denied."

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has informed the Calcutta Corporation that he is unable to waive the condition upon which he offered to take over a portion of the police

charges, namely, that they should set aside 2½ lakhs annually for sanitary improvements. He adds that he has learnt with grave displeasure that the Corporation, notwithstanding express injunctions of Government, have reduced the allotments for sanitation. He has considered their proposal for a levy of octroi duty, and has decided to refer it to a commission for report. A memorial praying the Lieutenant Governor to appoint a committee of inquiry into the action of the Corporation in sanitary matters has obtained a large number of signatures, including all the leading citizens."

"The rainfall during the first month of the monsoon has been deficient over a great part of the country, a fact which is causing some anxiety, but in Lower Bengal and in some other places it is somewhat above the average."

"The guarantee fund for the Bombay Exhibition is rapidly increasing, and there is now every prospect of the scheme being a complete success."

"An unconfirmed report comes from Cabul, that the Russians have sent the Ameer presents and congratulations on the capture of Maimana, and that he has provided a house outside the city for the messenger."

"Communications regarding the Boundary Commission are passing between the Government of India and the Ameer. The former is believed to have now before it proposals of the Commander-in-Chief as to an escort to accompany the Commission. Among the reports in circulation is one that the Russian escort will consist of a regiment of cavalry, a battalion of infantry, and a battery of artillery, and that the English escort should be of equal proportions. This may be taken for what it is worth. The Ameer will probably be asked to send some troops with the Commissioners in addition to the British escort, to prevent trouble with the nomad tribes."

"On Monday evening some convicts made a desperate attempt to break out of Rangoon Gaol; the military were called out, but before their arrival the riot was suppressed by the gaol guard. One convict was killed and nine wounded in the affray."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.

THE *Army and Navy Magazine* for July opens with an article entitled "Ambushes and Surprises" by Colonel Malleon which gives an excellent account of the early training of Hannibal and his passage of the Rhone and of the Alps. Mr. Holmes brings forward the case of Syad Wilayat Ali Khan of Patna whose loyalty and stanchness during the Mutiny was of great aid to us. The amusing skit termed "Why I resigned," by Ignotus, is completed in this number, and the reader will find the finale as laughable as the opening was. Colonel Furse writes on the proposal of the new rifles being furnished with thumb triggers. His great experience in actual war gives much value to his opinion that thereby firing in action would be likely to be greatly improved as the present method of pressing or pulling the trigger with the forefinger leads to a most undesirable jerk in the excitement and flurry of combat. A Field Officer sends some valuable notes on the equipment of a camel corps for service in Egypt, though from personal experience of camels we very much doubt if, as he states, a British infantry soldier could learn to drive and manage a camel himself in three days. Egyptian camels may be more docile than Indian ones, but speaking generally, camels are of all beasts the most awkward and difficult to manage except by men accustomed to their management, and to whom they are accustomed. Mr. Stone gives a short account of the doings of the predecessors of the Honourable Artillery Company during the Civil war. The novel of "Man Proposes" by Mrs. Phillips is approaching to the end, and promises to be one of the most successful of the present season.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### SIR EDWARD CLIVE BAYLEY.

THE last mail brought us the details of the somewhat sudden death of the late Sir E. Clive Bayley, the bare fact of which had been previously announced. His life was not marked by any events of sufficient importance to distinguish it markedly from the ordinary career of officials who rise to a high position in this country, but there was much about the personality of the man which will justify in the eyes of his many surviving friends, both native and European, a few lines in memory of him. Coming to this country in 1842 when, as he said at the farewell dinner given to him by Lord Lytton, the news of the destruction of General Elphinstone's army in Afghanistan had come to astound a generation hitherto unacquainted with disaster and defeat, he remained to be a near spectator of the events of the Sikh campaigns and of the Mutiny, and only left India a few months before the action of Shere Ali led to the second Afghan war of 1878. Within that period of thirty-six years he passed through the usual stages of a successful civilian career. He

served his apprenticeship to district work in the Punjab, at one time in Guzerat, at another in Kangra. He served as Under Secretary in the Foreign Department under Sir Henry Elliot, who exercised a life-long influence over him, not only in the direction of his official work but still more in the direction of those antiquarian, numismatic, and historical studies to which his leisure was devoted. Returning from furlough when the wave of the Mutiny was beginning to roll back, he was attached as Secretary to the temporary Government at Allahabad, and after gaining some experience of judicial work at Futtahgurh and Lucknow, he spent the last fifteen years of his service in India as Home Secretary and member of the Viceroy's Council. Of Sir Olive Bayley's official labours in these various appointments it is not our desire to say much. He was intensely conscientious and gave his utmost energies at all times to his work. He brought to bear on it an exceptional amount of varied knowledge and laborious reading, and the criticism most frequently, and, perhaps, most justly, made upon his work, was that he was occasionally induced to obscure and lose sight of the point at issue in the amount of illustration which he collected, but failed sufficiently to concentrate upon it. In council he was thoroughly fearless and upright, vigorously protesting against jobs, accepting defeat readily on small matters but generally endeavouring to make his voice heard on matters of principle. He was a staunch supporter of the claims of his own service, and if occasionally he took a more conservative line in this respect than modern ideas altogether approve, the members of that service have at all events much to thank him for in the improved leave rules which were mainly due to his successful advocacy, and in the gallant fight which he made against the powers of darkness (personified at that time by the Financial Department here and at the India Office) in their endeavours to do a sharp stroke of business at the expense of the Civil Fund. But perhaps the most characteristic and special note of his official life was his thorough and sincere sympathy with natives, and more especially with the educated Mahomedans. With him this sympathy was not the professional sympathy of the philanthropist nor the affected sympathy of the literary mourner over the glories of past anarchy which he contrasts with the decadence of an era of railways and of peace, but it was the honest sympathy of man for man, devoid of patronage and looking to the broad grounds of similarity rather than to the narrow grounds of difference; stimulated, no doubt, and rendered easier than it is to most men by an unusual knowledge of Mahomedan literature and culture and by a keen intellectual interest in the writings of their historians, but based on real friendly regard and recognition of human worth. To the Mahomedan historical literature he devoted much of his leisure after retiring from the service. The work which his old chief, Sir Henry Elliot, had begun, he designed to continue, by publishing translations of the native historians, and one of these, the "History of Guzerat," he had after great labour just completed before his death, and hoped to pass through the press in the month of May. As a numismatist his work was well known and appreciated, and in the sister science of archæology he had an intense interest, which with larger leisure might have led to great results. Such papers as he contributed to the *Asiatic Society's Journal*, and his more recent brochure on the genesis of the Arabic numerals, show not only how earnestly he worked at subjects which can only repay those who devote to them the most patient and unwearying study, but show also how the long drudgery of thirty-six years in official harness had not left him, as it does so many of his brethren, resourceless and hopeless at the end of it, the wearied victims of a leisure which they no longer know how to employ. But after all it is not for his official success, nor for his numismatic or antiquarian labours that we most sincerely cherish the memory of Edward Olive Bayley. Rather for those personal qualities which endeared him in quite a special and exceptional degree to all who came in contact with him. The words in which Lord Lytton spoke of him gave as true and accurate a description of his character as any which we can frame. He said that "Nature's elements were never kindlier mixed, to associate a sweeter temper with a gentler, more courteous, or more chivalrous character than his," and those who knew him will understand that the epithet "chivalrous" is not here thrown in as a makeweight, but represents what was always a real and, in his younger days, a very marked element in his character. He himself on the same occasion said his greatest pride was his connection with the Indian Civil Service, and it is as a typical member of that service that we have noticed his career. We do not believe that the type is dying out or becoming lost, but we can utter no better wish for India than that the combination of industry, many-sided culture, gentleness, courtesy, and sympathy with the people and with the learning of the country, which characterised Sir Edward Bayley, may be found with increasing frequency in the ranks of the service to which he was an honour.—*Pioneer*.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN has occupied the most prominent place in public attention recently. From facts that are gradually leaking out, we see with pleasure that the Government are giving serious attention to matters connected with Russia's position in

Central Asia, and our own relations with the Ameer Abdur Rahman. An Anglo-Russian Commission, to meet on the spot next autumn and demarcate the boundary line between the Ameer's possessions and Russian territory, is talked of, and there is a prospect of a British officer being sent on a mission to Herat. For this latter duty General Sir C. Macgregor is mentioned; and it would be difficult to make a better selection. Sir Charles is not only a valiant and tried soldier, but he has made Central Asian, Afghan, and frontier affairs his special study. We understand that the Ameer has been required to give a guarantee for the safety of the mission, and that, on this guarantee being given, Sir Charles Macgregor will be sent to Herat. The rumour is again revived, on the authority of native reports, that there is a Russian agent—a *pucca* Muscovite, not an Asiatic—resident in Cabul. This may be no more than a popular interpretation of the Ameer's well-known Russian sympathies; but whether it is true or not, it is a fact that the position demands the presence of an English officer of standing and experience at the Afghan capital. With a properly demarcated frontier and a clear understanding with Russia that it must not be overstepped, with a British Resident at Cabul, and with our own frontier defences put in a thoroughly efficient shape, the Central Asian question may be considered satisfactorily settled for some time to come at least. Meanwhile, the Ameer has made a considerable step towards the accomplishment of that unity of his kingdom about which our Government has encouraged and assisted him to direct his efforts, in the suppression of the Maimena rebellion. News has reached India that Hashim Khan, the Meer of Maimena, who revolted in the interests of Ayoub's party, and was defeated by Iahak Khan, the Governor of Afghan-i-Turkestan, on May 18, and Maimena was captured. So the rebellion, which at one time threatened to be a serious affair, may be considered at an end, and a blow has been struck at Ayoub's cause, from which probably, now that he is in safe keeping, it will not recover. No doubt, now, the Mangals will soon come to terms. So long as the Ameer's attention was seriously occupied with affairs in Maimena, there was always a prospect of their breaking out again, but now they will find that wisdom lies in submission. Attention is being devoted to the important matter of the improvement of our north-west frontier defences. Grants have been sanctioned for extending the cantonments of Pishin and Duki, and Sir Robert Sandeman has the work under his supervision.

One of the results of the delay in punishing the Kakar Pathans of the Zhob Valley for their late raid on Duki has been the murder of Lieutenant G. A. S. Dupuis, of the North Staffordshire Regiment, by Yassinai Pathans, while out alone on an excursion in the vicinity of Quetta. Nothing but prompt and severe punishment for such outrages will keep our outposts from molestation. The Yassinais who shot Lieutenant Dupuis and buried his body have been caught, and are in custody at Quetta. They belong to a small clan which possesses only two villages.

#### AFGHAN NEWS.

(From the Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India*.)

Cabul reports state that a Russian agent is located there, who is not a Turcoman or Bokhariot, but a true Muscovite, and that he has been there for months, and is on the point of his departure, only to be replaced by a colleague.

Kandahar news states that the Ameer intends visiting that city after the Ramazan, and will go afterwards to Herat. The Kandahar artisans are not pleased at the idea of the visit. The recent prosecutions for embezzlement are not approved of. It is reported that the Russians are carrying telegraph wires to the frontiers of Maimena; also that another Russian is about to visit Cabul. The Mustaufi of Kandahar has recently taken to flight. He is evidently not satisfied with the turn affairs have taken at Cabul. His flight may be owing to the projected visit of the Ameer. He is brother to the Mustaufi of Cabul who recently invited the Ameer and Court to dinner and feasted them right royally, the utensils being of gold and silver. During the meal the Ameer seems to have ruminated how the Mustaufi could have amassed so much wealth. The following morning he sent his host to prison, on a charge of embezzlement.

It is stated that the Government of India are about to present to the Ameer of Cabul two miles of light railway on the Decauville system, with engines and carriages complete. The line will be laid in the vicinity of Cabul.

The Lahore paper says:—Recent news-letters speak of further vigorous measures on the part of Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan. It is said that he has fined Muhammad Yusuf Khan, the Kotwal of Kandahar, Rs.16,000. For what crime or offence this heavy fine has been imposed is, as yet, not known. The Ameer has further thrown into jail a certain man called Tor, who had been an officer in Ayoub Khan's army, and who, after the decisive battle, had taken service with Abdur Rahman Khan, and had enjoyed his master's confidence. The Ameer is said to have raised the pay of each soldier of the Cabul regiments from Rs.8 to Rs.10 a month.

The following are some recent items of Afghan news:—On

the report of the capture of Maimena reaching Cabul, the Ameer ordered a salute of 31 guns to be fired. According to this account Maimena was taken on the 18th May, and not on the 20th, as formerly stated. The Ameer has ordered the Cabul Arms Manufactory to produce 300 breech-loading rifles and 100 field guns. The Kafirs of Darra-i-Nur are said to have assembled and threaten disturbances. Some further fighting is reported from Mongal country. The Mongals have fled from their villages, and Gholam Haidar Khan has sent cavalry in pursuit.

The writer in the recent article on Abdul Rahman in the *Times* stated that the Ameer affects a contempt for newspapers, and accepts as his principal source of information newspapers which he receives from his numerous correspondents throughout India. The *Pioneer* referring to this statement, says that, so far from affecting a contempt for newspapers, the Ameer employs agents in India to cut out and forward to him all articles which appear in the Indian papers regarding Afghanistan. These he reads with much attention, and it may be fairly argued that agents in Samarkand and Tashkend also forward to him extracts from the Russian Press.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"It is reported from Kandahar that an Afghan lady applied to the Ameer Abdul Rahman for a judicial separation, on the ground that her spouse was becoming bald-headed by reason of age. The Ameer solemnly ordered a vial of sour milk to be poured over the husband's head, and ordered the wife to lick off the milk. This humiliating ceremony performed, the woman was placed on a donkey, her face to the tail, and was led through the bazaar. This instructive story certainly illustrates two things—that Abdul Rahman Khan's mode of judicial procedure differs slightly from ours, and that divorce is not so easily obtainable in Afghanistan as in some more civilised countries."

#### THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" ON THE SIMLA SCANDAL.

THERE is so complete a consensus of opinion in the Indian press as to the abuse of the annual practice of "going to the hills" that the Government will certainly be forced to modify if not abandon it. The *Englishman* now writes:—

It has become the fashion of late years to state that the better atmosphere of Simla enables our rulers to do more work than if they stopped on the plains as other business men do. Special correspondents at Simla foster this idea, as otherwise there would be no excuse for their adding to the number of the idle crowd. Our rulers have now been at Simla since the beginning of April, or nearly two months, and I think if a handsome reward was offered to any one who could prove that any really important business had been done during that time the reward would, most probably, go unclaimed.

Is not that statement absolutely true? And can India really afford to be governed in this perfunctory manner? The writer proceeds:—

But if our rulers require nine months' comparative holiday in a cool climate, why do they insist on so many native clerks accompanying them to help in the game of "how not to do it?" Why, again, if they must take these poor clerks away from their homes, do the authorities, when the clerks are completely in their power, began to cut down their allowances and rights? If reports are true, not only have the house-rent allowances of poor clerks been cut down to such sums as they can prove that they have paid by the production of vouchers, but now the gratuitous medical attendance always hitherto allowed for their wives and children is to be discontinued. This latter order looks very much as if our rulers wished to prevent the clerks bringing up their families to that abode of bliss, where water was a short time ago so scarce a commodity that work on some of the public buildings was likely to be stopped, and the watering of the roads, and even of the Viceregal garden had to be given up. This, of course, means that the poor clerks must keep their families in Calcutta, whilst their allowances at Simla are reduced, a question of domestic economy which probably never entered into the consideration of those who framed the new rules, but who draw large salaries, and whose allowances are sacred from the touch of official shears.

It is the improper development of the "exodus" into the costly and monstrous proportions it has assumed that is attracting so much attention everywhere. The suffering which it entails upon the subordinate establishments, of which the writer so justly speaks, is very great, while the handful of officials who so unscrupulously abuse their freedom from responsibility, make no account of it whatever. They forget that this long residence at the hills entails an amount of discomfort, suffering, and pecuniary loss upon their subordinates out of all proportion to the enjoyment and advantages which the mere handful of English officials secure therefrom. It is perfectly right that the Viceroy, who comes to this country in advanced life, and such of his colleagues as are ailing, should make an annual resort to the hills, but the gradual removal of all the establishments in their train, regardless of the cost to the public and the demoralisation that attends the practice, is an abuse of so gigantic an order that it cannot possibly last.

Mr. Gorst, we observe, has called attention to the matter in Parliament, and it will not be long before the whole subject is brought up therein. It is Government of a thoroughly unconscientious order, and attended by suffering and demoralisation upon a scale that ought not to be tolerated.

#### LORD RIPON'S LAND LEGISLATION

IN confirmation of the opinion which we recently put forward that desperate attempts were in progress to drop up Lord Ripon's reputation, we would invite attention to an article in the May number of the *Fortnightly Review*, on "Lord Ripon's Indian Land Legislation," by R. Campbell. Sir G. Campbell is known to fame, and his brothers, Mr. J. S. Campbell and Mr. C. Campbell, are not altogether unknown as Civil servants of some distinction on the other side of India. But the leader of this very forlorn hope must either have profound confidence in his own obscurity or in the *insouciance* with which all Indian subjects—except railways—are at this moment regarded by the English public absorbed in the prospects of Khartoum. On no other theory of interpretation can we account for the astounding statements to which the reviewer has committed himself. We are gravely told that Lord Ripon has steadily followed in the wake of "all our best Indian administrators" and that his efforts have been favourably received by English public opinion; that the Ilbert Bill was not terminated by any concession to outside agitation, but by able advocacy in the Council itself; and that the elevation of Local Self-Government into a means of political and popular education is a "stroke of the highest policy." It is difficult to decide which of these assertions is the more audacious. We do not know from what school of politicians Mr. R. Campbell may hail, but we take leave to inform him that we in India do not consider it able administration to narrowly escape wrecking the ship in a period of profound calm, and then only to be saved by the superior sagacity and strength of your opponents. We know very well from the speeches of Mr. Evans and Mr. Miller, who were at great pains to explain the matter to the Council and to the public that the celebrated compromise was a concession to outside agitation which would take no denial. As to Local Self-Government, we know that Lord Ripon did his utmost to hamper and discredit, till then, a perfectly successful experiment by the addition of fantastical novelties of his own, which the Bombay authorities were the first to denounce. The proposal to initiate a period of properly anticipated failure, in the hope that it would be brief, was no doubt "the touch and impress of the Viceroy's own," to which the reviewer alludes with more shrewdness than discretion. In any case no one is likely to dispute with him any claim to the glory of this novelty in Indian administration. Of Lord Ripon's other claims to the eulogies so profusely lavished upon him we prefer at present not to speak, until at least they are specified with a little more coherence and precision by some other and better advised admirer. Lord Ripon has been unfortunate in many things, but most unfortunate in his supporters. It has been his fate to confer credit and distinction only on his opponents, and in the degree to which they have opposed him. It is well known that there are at this moment in the Council men who are writhing under the consciousness of having marred a previously unblemished career by appearing in public, in spite of their convictions and even of their admissions, as supporters of the Viceroy. Hence is it that some of the strongest arguments of the Viceroy's measures have been taken from the speeches in support of them, and that, in some instances, his own account of his own policy has been sufficient for its condemnation. The reviewer has not been well advised to call attention to these deficiencies. Their only and best chance was to be forgotten.—*Pioneer*.

#### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

The Viceroy returned to Simla from Nalderra on the 9th ultimo.

Maharajah Nain Narain Sing, of Ramghar, has undertaken to pay the entire expenses of maintaining a homoeopathic charitable dispensary at Hazaribagh.

Amongst those who perished in the ill-fated steamer *State of Florida* was the eldest son of the late Dr. Ogilvie, who was Principal of the General Assembly's Institution in Calcutta from 1845 to 1871.

The Hajipore branch of the Tirhoot State Railway will probably be opened for traffic some time in September next. The branch may be expected to drive a roaring trade.

The *Statesman* hears that Messrs. Hastie and Fish had obtained permission to be heard by the Foreign Mission Committee, on the Tuesday after the mail left, on the subject of their dismissal, not on the merits of the "*Pigot v. Hastie*" case.

The proposal to create a post of Assistant Inspector of European and Eurasian schools in Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400 a month, to which allusion was made some time ago, has been submitted by the Government of



India to the Secretary of State for his approval and sanction.

**ANOTHER FOOTBALL ACCIDENT.**—Mr. A. W. Joseph, of the Preventive Service, whilst playing football on Wednesday evening, the 11th ult., on the Maidan, slipped and fell. He sprained his right ankle, and was removed to the General Hospital.

**ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE MAHABHARATA.**—Mr. Rivers Thompson has just given a convincing proof of the interest he takes in the improvement of the natives. Baboo Protap Chunder Roy is, as our readers know, publishing gratis an English translation of the Mahabharata, and towards the work the Government of Bengal have subscribed Rs. 5,000, to be paid in annual instalments of Rs. 1,000. If this example were followed by some of the leading native noblemen of the province, a great work would speedily be brought to a successful conclusion.

The *Englishman* of the 9th ult. calls on the tea planting community to join their influence to the present active opposition to the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Rain fell in Simla on Wednesday, the 11th ult., for four or five hours, and it would seem, that the *chota bursat* has at last burst. Sufficient rain fell to improve the water supply, which has been extremely short for the last few weeks.

Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, purposes taking privilege leave home next month. Probably Colonel Wace will officiate for him.

The post of Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North West Provinces, when Mr. W. C. Benett goes shortly to the Board of Revenue, will be filled by Mr. Donald Mac kenzi Smeaton, at present Revenue and Settlement Secretary, British Burma.

The Frontier Bank of Peshawur is reported to have suspended payment.

A Russian fort is being built at Kalo-i-Karshid Khan, in the centre of the enclosure built by the Turcomans in 1880.

It is intended to raise a corps of cavalry in Merv, and the Turcomans are now being enrolled, principally the professional raiders.

A society has been established in Calcutta by natives with the object of improving the breed of cows.

A meeting is shortly to be held in Calcutta to pretest against the annual migration of Government officials to the hills.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has left Simla for Mahasu for the sake of change, the state of his Honour's health being by no means satisfactory.

A Wahabee convict who was released from the Andaman Islands some time since has applied to the Punjab Government for leave to be enrolled as a pleader or mukhtiar without examination.

Several smart earthquake shocks were felt at Delhi between 11 and 3 p.m. on the 5th ult.

It is stated that his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner of the North West Provinces has directed the appointment of a European practitioner to Lucknow, who will hold rank as assistant civil surgeon, and be in direct charge of that class of the community which has hitherto had its necessities attended to by a native official. This step is believed to have been taken as the direct outcome of a memorial which was sent to the local Government some time since, and which was numerously signed by European Government pensioners and many uncovenanted and non-official Europeans and Indo-European residents of Lucknow.

An attempt has been made at Merv upon the life of General Komaroff by a Tekke, who on being captured by the Russians was killed by his own brother.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has ordered the levy of an income-tax of one per cent. per annum for four years. He intends to secure to himself the monopoly of the sale of ghee and country oil.

The capture of Maimana by Mohamad Jan Khan has been the cause of great rejoicings in Afghanistan, and it is stated that the cities of Kabul and Jelallabad have been illuminated for three nights in succession.

## MADRAS.

**FEMALE EDUCATION.**—We are glad to notice that H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore has offered, and the Government has accepted, a donation of Rs. 6,000 for the establishment of a scholarship entitled "Bharati Lakshmi," and for the reward of a gold medal annually in the Medical College, to encourage female medical education in this presidency. The scholarship, worth Rs. 15 per month, is open to all females irrespective of nationality or creed, but is limited to those who have matriculated or have passed the higher examination of women. It is tenable for four years by a candidate for the L.M.S. degree or college diploma, and for five years by a candidate for the M.B. and C.M. degree. The thanks of the Government have been accorded "for this additional instance of the enlightened

liberality of H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore."—*South of India Observer.*

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have under consideration the question of applying to Government to sanction the establishment of a Port Trust for the port on the lines of the Bombay and Calcutta Port Trusts.

A native lad was stung to death by a scorpion at Bangalore on the 4th ult.

During the quarter ending March 31 last, the number of cattle killed in the Madras Presidency by tigers and cheetahs was as follows:—518 bullocks, 616 cows, 258 calves, 150 buffaloes, 269 sheep, 205 goats, 24 horses or ponies, 16 asses, 46 dogs, and 35 pigs.

An inquest was held at Bangalore on the 7th ultimo on the body of a native boy, aged five years, who was killed by lightning on the previous day. The deceased and two other children were sleeping with their mother in their hut at about eight o'clock in the evening, when there was a flash of lightning, accompanied by a terrific report. The electric fluid struck the hut, killing the deceased and rendering the other inmates insensible. The thatch on the hut was ignited, and the whole structure was completely destroyed in a short time.

A sad fatal accident has happened to a daughter of Major C. V. Fisher, Ordnance Department, Madras. Major Fisher's son, a lad of thirteen years, was shooting birds with a saloon rifle, when the weapon accidentally went off, the bullet lodging in the body of the girl, a child aged nine years, who was playing near. The unfortunate child died about twenty-four hours after the occurrence of hemorrhage of the left lung, the bullet having struck her under the left arm.

At Madras on the 9th ult., the congregation of the Walla-japettah Roman Catholic Chapel met and presented an address to the Rev. Father Angelo, their pastor, on his retirement from the position which he has occupied for seven years. The rev. gentleman, in the course of his reply in acknowledgment of the address, spoke of his connection with educational work, and made some remarks on the subject of flogging which are worth recording. He said that he did not advocate the entire abolition of flogging, but he entirely disapproved of having the cane continually before the eyes of the children, like a sword of Damocles hanging over their heads. The use of the rod ought to be a rare exception, and not a rule. American slavery was made worse than it might have been by the free use of the lash.

## BOMBAY.

H.E. the Governor of Bombay held a levee at Poona on Wednesday, the 9th ult.

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has recommended the Town Council to carry out the Tansa water scheme at the cost of a crore of rupees.

The Bank of Bombay on Wednesday, the 9th ult., reduced its minimum rate to 8 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Nusservanjee F. Bunsah has been appointed an honorary assistant surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. C. Douglas has been appointed by Government a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. M. Mowat, resigned.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood is appointed to act as a judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Pinhey on privilege leave.

We learn from Surat that an entertainment was given in that town on the 7th ult., in honour of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas's elevation to the Bench of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. A. F. Woodburn has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. J. Elphinstone on privilege leave.

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* hears that cases of hydrophobia have been increasing to an alarming extent in the district of Salsette, and that people are rather afraid to move abroad, as the number of mad dogs is uncommonly great.

On the 24th May a Pathan sepoy shot the native officer commanding the detachment of the Belooches at Sibi. It appears that the native officer had reported the sepoy for absence from barracks, and he was punished for the offence with detention in barracks for some days.

Captain Hext, R.N., Director of Marine, with the Naval Constructor of the Bombay Dockyard, was expected at Calcutta on the 25th ult., on inspection duty. From Calcutta Captain Hext will continue his tour of inspection to Burmah and Port Blair.

Captain George Parker, Port Officer and Conservator of Kurrachee, will act as Port Officer and Registrar of Shipping during the absence of Captain Henry Morland, who is about to proceed on leave to England. Captain E. Bishop, commanding the I.G.S. Patrick Stewart, will act at Kurrachee as Port Officer during Captain Parker's absence.

Mr. Townsend, the petroleum expert, who has been em-

ployed in examining the oil-bearing strata about Sibi, has left India for Canada, with a view to purchasing some Rs 50,000 worth of boring plant for the Indian Government. On his return in the autumn he will commence forcing operations in earnest at several points near Sibi and Hurnai.

A Jeypore telegram, dated the 10th ult., says:—"An accident occurred last night to a goods train at the 178½ mile post, above fourteen miles from here. Ten waggons were derailed. The Bombay mail train, with the overland mails for Lahore, is delayed here. Mr. Harris, the permanent way inspector, is on the spot, endeavouring to get arrangements completed to take passengers and mails across, so as to catch the Punjab train to-night."—*Times of India*.

The monsoon is believed to have set in Bombay, although up to the present the rainfall has not been very heavy.

The wounds inflicted on Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Nasik, by a panther while out shikaring a few days ago, were lanced by Dr. Peacocke on the 9th ult. One of the tooth wounds was not getting on quite so well as Drs. Peacocke and Leahy wished but on Wednesday, the 11th ult., it took a more satisfactory turn. The claw wounds on the right shoulder near the collarbone are almost healed.

The Central Indian Horse shikar party, which broke up near Goona at the beginning of June, has had exceptionally good sport this year. The party consisted of Colonels Gerard, C.I.H., and Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Scots Guards, Captain Herbert and the Hon. H. Lawrence, 17th Lancers; and the bag of 21 tigers and 5 cubs, 6 panthers, 12 bears, besides deer and small game.

## BURMA.

RANGOON.—A large Chinese firm has failed, with liabilities over three lakhs. The Chetties are chiefly the sufferers. The newly started Arakan Oil Company have been very successful in striking oil.

A RANGOON JUDGE. The result of the inquiry into the accusation made by Mr. Lingham against the local bar is condemnatory of his conduct as a Judge. It is reported that he will not return to Rangoon after the expiry of his leave.

Three of the five ships which were stranded during the recent cyclone in Burma have been got off. The ship Boston Hall, which was dismasted during the cyclone, has been towed into Akyab in safety.

Several cases of sporadic cholera and typhoid fever have occurred in the European community. Two cases have ended fatally.

Mr. Cowley, Assistant Comptroller, was attacked with cholera, but is recovering.

## UPPER BURMA.

In order to check the wholesale migration of his subjects to British territory, Theebaw has issued a proclamation abolishing the capitation grant of five rupees per family, and the import duties.

The Pangyetwoun, at a late meeting of Ministers, stated that a French Ambassador was shortly expected to ratify an offensive and defensive treaty with Upper Burma, and that a party of engineers were on their way out from France to survey the country (Tonquinwards) for a line of railway.

A rumour that the Mengoon Prince had escaped from Chandernagore caused consternation among the King's party at Mandalay. It does not appear to have been anything more than a rumour.

Mandalay has been the scene of another great fire, which, the telegram says, destroyed four blocks of houses.

## CEYLON.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS.—Mr. H. Parker an Irrigation Officer stationed at Tissamaharam, near Hambantota, has made a valuable discovery of inscribed bricks. The inscriptions are relieved to date 200 B.C. and are in a character older than any yet found in Ceylon, and almost identical with the Asoke alphabet of Northern India.

CEYLON RAILWAYS.—The delay in the opening of the new line to Hattori beyond the date fixed by the contractors has caused much irritation in Colombo. A local paper, dated the 3rd ult., says:—"Mr. Strong, the resident engineer, returned to Colombo from his inspection of the Hattori extension lines yesterday, and we are given to understand that the line will be opened to-morrow, Wednesday, the 4th instant, but, in the absence of any notice to that effect from the traffic manager, we cannot believe the rumour. The delay which has occurred has not occasioned much inconvenience, but it had been at another time of year, this would not have been so, and the

resentment of the public and the press would have been much greater. As it is, the whole thing seems to have been muddled and mismanaged, reflecting anything but credit on the responsible officers."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The commercial seat in the Ceylon Legislative Council, which carries an "Honourable" with it, has been going a-begging. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, three members of the Chamber were successively elected for nomination, but declined the honour. Since then, Mr. Bosanquet has been elected.

A well-informed gentleman, writing from Colombo, says in a private letter, that "The estates in Ceylon will do very well this year, and those in which the Oriental Bank is interested will show a very handsome profit. Every year they will become more valuable, when tea, with which so many are planted, begins to give a return. Capitalists could not do better than turn their attention to Ceylon just now, as the planting industry is on a sounder footing than it has been for the last twenty years."—*Calcutta Indian Daily News*.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

#### THE BIKANIR FIELD FORCE.

Lord WAYNEY said that in consequence of the revolt of the Thakor of Bidasir and other chiefs against the Maharajah of Bikanir the attention of the Indian Government had for some eighteen months been called to the disturbed state of the districts in question, and alarm had been created on our frontier. The Indian Government at length sent out a force for the purpose of restoring order and arranging matters between the recalcitrant chiefs and the Maharajah. A small contingent of the Maharajah's men accompanied the troops, and the surrender of one of the forts, held by 3,000 resolute men, was effected. That he took to be an exploit creditable to the force and useful to the Government of India, as it enabled them to show that there was at their command a force of military police capable of maintaining order on our frontier and within our frontier. The troops started from their base of operations on the 16th of December, 1883, and the fort was surrendered on the 25th of that month. It struck him that it was one of those operations which did more to impress upon the Indian mind the power of the British arms than larger and more ambitious operations. The first question he had to ask was whether any report had been transmitted by the Indian Government of the operations of the Bikanir field force, 16th December, 1883, which resulted in the surrender of the Thakor of Bidasir and other chiefs in revolt against His Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir and the capture of the strong force of Bidasir on 25th December, 1883. He knew the rule of the service was that if an officer commanding in the field did not think a particular action of sufficient importance to make a special report upon it, it did not become the subject of special notice. But in India it must have a most unfortunate tendency if any action creditable to the force engaged should be overlooked, instead of having a mark of honour against the name of every man who took part in it. His second question was whether it was not desirable that all operations in the field should be communicated by the Indian Department to the War Office and Horse Guards for the information of the military authorities at home, and for record of war services of officers of Her Majesty's forces, British and Indian.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said he was sorry to say that he was not aware of any omission in this case until his noble friend called his attention to it. It was the invariable rule and practice that information of any movement sent home from India was at once communicated to the War Office, but in this case unfortunately, through some oversight, that was not done. It appears that there was a rebellion against the ruler of Bikanir, and he, being unable to suppress it, applied to the Indian Government, which sent to his assistance about 1,800 men, under the command of General Gillespie. They marched into the country, and he was happy to say that there was no bloodshed whatever, and that the troops were not called upon to act beyond blowing up some forts. That was the whole, the beginning, and the end of it. He had no desire to depreciate the service rendered by General Gillespie. He might say that the authorities at Bombay had expressed their entire satisfaction with the conduct of the expedition. Colonel Pottinger, military secretary to the Government of Bombay, in forwarding (17th January, 1884) to the Government of India a letter from the Quartermaster-General respecting the operations of the Bikanir field force, said:—"I am to express the satisfaction of his Excellency the Governor in Council with the judicious and complete arrangements made under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant General Commanding the Mhow division for the service required by the Government of India, whereby success was assured and every precaution taken for the efficiency and health of the troops engaged." The Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, in the communication referred to, says:—"The Commander-in-Chief desires me to express his Excellency's entire

satisfaction with the management of the expedition, which was carried out ably and judiciously by Brigadier-General Gillespie. General Hardinge has read with pleasure the favourable report on Lieutenants Coles, R.E., and is glad to record that the conduct and health of the troops were all that could be desired."

#### INDIAN MARINE BILL.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY moved the second reading of this bill, and explained that its object was to enable the Government of India to make arrangements to secure the discipline in the Indian Marine and to provide for its closer conjunction with Her Majesty's Navy in time of war.

The Bill was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

##### CHOLERA IN INDIA AND THE SALT TAX.

In answer to Mr. McCarthy, Mr. CROSS said: I have no reason to believe that want of salt has any connection with cholera in India. It is not the case that vast numbers of the natives are unable to procure sufficient salt. Extension of railway communications and recent reductions in the tax have made salt more plentiful and cheaper than it previously was. Thus, in the North West Provinces, the part of India most remote from the sources of salt supply, the mean price of salt in the autumn of 1873 was 15lb. the rupee, or a little over 1½d. per lb. In the autumn of 1883 it was 22lb. the rupee, or rather over 1d. per lb., a decrease of about one-third. The net revenue from salt is now about 5¼ millions sterling, and there is no probability that the surplus will be sufficient to justify the surrender of this large sum.

In reply to Mr. Cropper, Mr. CROSS said: (1) In 1882 the Madras Salt Laws were amended, and made in some respects more strict; (2) the number of persons convicted in 1882-83 of offences against the Salt Laws was 8,399. This number is less than of 1879-80 before the amendment of the Salt Laws, when the convictions were 9,678. A large proportion of the convictions were for illicit manufacture of salt from salt earth. (3) The salt tax in Madras was reduced twenty per cent. in March, 1882. Comparing the years 1880-81 and 1882-83 the loss of revenue caused by this reduction is 9 per cent. (4) Considering the present state of the finances of India there is no immediate probability of a further reduction in the salt tax, which has in the greater part of India been lowered from 33 to 39 per cent. within the last seven years.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

ALLEN—June 11, at 27, Theatre-road, Calcutta, the wife of Robert Allen, Esq., Barrister-at-law, a son.  
BAKER—June 5, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of H. V. S. Baker, C.E., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.  
BEECH—June 9, at Cocoraca, the wife of Lionel Beech, District Surgeon, Godavery, a son.  
CHISHOLM-BATTEN—May 29, at Thorn Falcon, Umballa, Punjab, the wife of Captain Chisholm-Batten, A.P.D., a son.  
DICKSON—June 3, at the Old Palace, Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of John Frederick Dickson, Esq., C.M.G. (Ceylon Civil Service), a daughter.  
DEANE—July 1, at Kintyre, Maskeliya, Ceylon, the wife of Horace Drummond Deane, Esq., a daughter.  
FERGUSON—May 29, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Donald Ferguson, a daughter.  
GOODSIR—At Royapooram, the wife of J. R. Goodsir, a son.  
MARTIN—June 11, at No. 9, Middleton-row, Calcutta, the wife of C. Martin, a daughter.  
MONCREIFFE—June 30, at Calcutta, Mrs. T. G. Harry Moncreiffe, a son.  
MOUNTFORT—June 7, at Nasik, the wife of the Rev. C. Mountfort, C.M.S., a son.  
NOYES—June 10, at Kodi Konal, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Noyes, M.A., a daughter.  
PHILLIPS—June 2, at Murree, the wife of Captain Phillips, The Carabineers, a son.  
REID—June 8, at Mt. Abu, the wife of G. B. Reid, Bombay S.C., a son.  
RHENIUS—May 31, at Ootacamund, the wife of Arnold Rhenius, a daughter.  
STRANACK—On Trinity Sunday, at West Hatch, Murree, Grace Ellen the wife of E. F. Stranack, a daughter.  
WORSLEY—June 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of Colonel R. Worsley, Commandant 13th N.I., a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

BEVIS—CLINE—June 7, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, Frederick John, third son of George T. Bevis, Esq., Thornbury, Gloucestershire, to Evelyn Violet, fourth daughter of E. A. Cline, Esq., Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Allahabad.  
JONES—VANDELEUR—June 11, at St. Mary's Church, Puna, George Sutton Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers, second son of Morgan Jones, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, to Gie, youngest daughter of the late Major Vandeleur, County Limerick, Ireland.  
PYM—WOODHOUSE—June 1, at Sambalpur, C.P., Edward, Alfred Innes Pym, Lieutenant Worcestershire Regiment, to Eliza Clara, daughter of Major A. T. Woodhouse, Madras Staff Corps.

VETTER—TALBOT—June 2, at Rangoon, Carlos Vetter, to Cecile Mary, third daughter of H. Blaquiére Talbot, Esq.

##### DEATHS.

COLLINSON—June 7, at Dorunda, Chota Nagpore, Alice, wife of Frank Collinson, Barrister, aged 25.  
FISHER—June 7, at Madras, Daisy, the only daughter of Major and Mrs. V. C. Fisher, R.A., aged 9.  
JANSEN—June 6, at Morar, Very Rev. Father Venantius Jansen, O.S.F.C., Roman Catholic Military Chaplain, aged 59.  
MADGE—June 7, at 27, Lower Circular-road, Wilton Phipps Madge, Government Pensioner, aged 69.  
NEWBERRY—June 2, at Craig Dhu, Simla, Major Edward Newbery, B.S.C., Personal Assistant to the Instructor General of Police, Punjab, aged 42.  
POTTER—June 2, at the Baptist Mission House, Agra, India, of cholera (and its after effects), Emma, the beloved wife of the Rev. James G. Potter, aged 27.  
RHENIUS—May 31, at Ootacamund, Marie Caroline, the beloved wife of Arnold Rhenius, aged 24.  
ROGERS—May 30, at Dalhousie, Emily, wife of Major G. W. Rogers 4th Goorkhas.  
SHEEN—May 27, at Allahabad, Charles J. Sheen, E.I.R., aged 39 years and 9 months.  
SAVIELLE—June 1, at Allahabad, George Athanas Savielle, aged 52 years, 11 months, and 27 days.  
STEEL—May 31, at Ongole, Nellore District, Madras, Anthony Ponsonby John, the infant son of James Edward Ponsonby Steel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, aged 5 months.  
THACKERAY—June 23, at Solan, near Umballa, East Indies, Charles Carnegie Thackeray, Esq., the 2nd Cheshire Regiment, third son of Captain Fred. R. Thackeray, late 74th Highlanders, of Ashwood-in-Petney, Norfolk, and 13, Earl's-court-square, London, aged 25.  
VAKIL—June 15, at Thana, Rustomjee Cowasjee Vakil, father of Khan Bahadur Kharshedjee Rustomjee, Chief Justice of Baroda, aged 84.  
WADIA—June 13, at her residence in Parsee Bazaar-street, Ratanbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Hirjibhoy Merwanjee Wadia, and daughter of Mr. Burjorjee Munchejee Wadia.  
WILLIAMS—June 10, at Wellington, Archibald Gresham, the child of Rev. Harry Archibald Williams, M.A., Chaplain of Wellington, aged 13 months.  
WHITTALL—June 8, at Mussoorie, Annie, wife of Surgeon Major R. Whittall, aged 57.  
WOOD—June 8, at Bangalore, Albert Vincent, youngest son of Mr. W. Wood, of Madras, aged 20 years, one month, and 21 days.

#### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### MARRIAGES.

BLUNT—SMITH—July 3, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Ernest Blunt, Captain Royal Engineers, to Mona, daughter of Colonel H. Coape Smith, Bengal Staff Corps.  
FRANCIS—HOLBERTON—June 5, at All Saints' Church, Kirkee, J. C. Francis, Bombay S.C., to Francis Maud, elder daughter of Colonel T. N. Holberton, Royal Artillery.  
GEOGHEGAN—KNIGHT—July 2, by special license, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Thomas Geoghegan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, son of the late Colonel Geoghegan, to Marion, youngest daughter of the late Captain Edward Knight.  
WALTER—WALLER—July 1, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dover, Edward Charles Lethbridge Walter, Esq., Captain 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, eldest son of the late Edward Walter, Lieutenant Colonel 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Mabel Blanche, daughter of the late Robert Waller, Colonel Bengal Horse Artillery.

##### DEATHS.

BRICE—June 25, at Heathfield, Bury-road, Gosport, the residence her son, Major Scafe, Royal Marines, Sarah Frances, widow of Henry Smith, Surgeon, Madras Army, and also of Captain William Scafe, 28th Regiment, M.N.I.  
HAMOND—July 2, at 12, Castle-hill-avenue, Folkestone, Captain George Hamond (late Madras Army), aged 81.  
MORRIS—July 4, at Pelham-crescent, Kensington, George Gordon Morris, Bengal Civil Service, formerly one of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, aged 54.  
SWANSON—June 14, at sea, Henry Swanson, late 78th and 14th Regiments, youngest and only surviving son of the late Major General Swanson, Bombay Army.  
SHAKESPEAR—July 5, at Holly Lodge, Burnham, Bucks, Alexander Shakespear, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 63.  
THOMAS—July 2, Mary Jane Thomas, widow of the late Lewis S. Thomas, of Bombay, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Fair, of Buenos Ayres, greatly beloved and deeply mourned.

#### LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—At the Indian auctions 300 chests Indian and 200 packages Ceylon tea sold without alteration in price; 636 chests Java tea from the Sinagar estate sold at firm rates. Flowery Pekoes from 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.; Pekoes, 1s. 1¼d. per lb.; and Souchongs, 8¼d. to 8¾d. per lb. China.—Privately only a small business is passing in new season's teas, at about yesterday's values. Exporters have taken good common to medium black leaf at from 10d. to 11¼d., and fine at 1s. 7d. per lb. By auction only 600 half-chests were offered and sold at from 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. For to-morrow 13,000 packages are already catalogued (new and old season's), to be sold without reserve.

SUGAR.—There has not been any business done in West India today, and of 654 hhds. 125 brls. Porto Rico the bulk was bought in.

Beet is dull, with sellers at yesterday's decline. In the Clyde market a better demand prevails for pieces at hardening rates.

**COFFEE.**—The public sales have been small, and went at steady prices for East India and Guatemala; 84 casks 16 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon also sold at last week's quotations; middling colory, 64s. to 65s. 6d.; good middling, 68s.; bold, 80s. to 84s. 6d.; 46 cases 505 bags East Indian sold—medium, Coorg, 61s. to 64s.; bold, 88s. 6d. fine 92s. to 92s. 6d.; 167 bags Guatemala sold at 49s. to 49s. 6d., for good foxey greenish; 466 bags Costa Rica, few lots at 57s. 6d.; 141 packages Jamaica part sold, 45s. to 47s. 6d. for fair ordinary.

**RICE.**—A cargo Bassein, 1,000 tons, sold at 7s. 9d., open charter; and one of Saigon, 1,800 tons, at 6s. 10½d. for Fiume.

**SPICES.**—Black pepper is held for stiffer rates, which checked business. At the weekly sales a dull tone; the only change was a fall of 1s. to 2s. upon Cichin ginger, and rather more upon Jamaica. Of the former 300 packages chiefly sold at 47s. to 48s. for fair rough, and 48s. to 48s. 6d. for washed; the latter ranged from 48s. to 53s. for common to good common, and up to 76s. for good. Of 350 bags of Bengal a few lots at 35s.; bulk bought in at 38s. 166 bags Zanzibar cloves bought in above valuation. 64 cases Amboyna part sold at 7½d. Of 18 cases, Penang nutmegs, one lot bold sold 3½d., rest withdrawn, being unsaleable on former terms. 632 bags Pimento partly sold, 2½d. to 2¾d. for ordinary to good. One case fine Penang mace sold at 1s. 7d., but nine cases of middling were bought in at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

**SAGO.** dull. 650 bags small sold at 11s. 6d., a few lots good medium at 13s. 6d., and a lot or two large at 14s. 6d. Seed and medium pearl tapioca realised 11s. 6d. to 12s., and bullet 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. Flake tapioca is 1-16d. easier, Singapore selling at 1¾d. to 1½d. per lb.

#### THURSDAY EVENING.

Mr. W. J. and H. Thompson say that the markets continued in the same state of depression as last quoted, with lower quotations for several kinds of imported produce. There has been a very moderate quantity of coffee brought to public sale. Home trade descriptions of Plantation Ceylon and East India have realised about last week's rates, but the demand generally remains inactive. There is a large supply of Central American offering. Guatemala obtains steady prices. Costa Rica has partly found buyers at easier rates. The stock of coffee in Havre decreased to the extent of about 2,000 tons in June, with improved deliveries, but it is still exceptionally large. The public sales of Indian teas have again been small, and the market is quiet. Sugar has in several cases sold at reduced rates. To-day, however, the tone is more steady. Best for prompt shipment, after selling at 13s. 6d. f.o.b., closes at a recovery of 1½d. to 3d. p-r cwt. for prompt and August shipment. A better demand prevails for refiners' produce here and in the Clyde. The stock of cane grown is large. Cocoa has been quiet, and Ceylon is without change. The spice sales have gone flatly. By private contract black pepper is again hardening in price. The public sales of East India Cinchona have been larger than in the former period, but at lower rates a good demand prevailed.

**TEA.**—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly China report:—"The arrival of the s.s. Glenogle on the 27th ult., with about 60,000 packages of new season's black leaf, has been the leading feature of the past fortnight. Samples of nearly the entire cargo were placed on the market in the course of the day, and the eagerness of owners to be the first to realise was evinced by auctions for about 12,000 packages, being advertised for 11, 11.45, and 12 o'clock of the same day. The bulk of these teas realised at from 8½d. to 1s. per lb., or fully 2d. to 3d. under last year's opening rates. The—in some instances—very obvious irregularity in prices is fully accounted for by the short time which was at the trade's disposal for valuing the various breaks. Auctions of the last few days, although without any improvement in price, show more regularity. The quality of the teas throughout, and especially of the higher grades, is much superior to last season's. Although prices for all grades below 1s. 1d. per lb. are on an unprecedentedly low scale, the effect of larger hurried auctions, ex arrivals close on hand, has to be awaited before buyers will accept the present range as a basis for large purchases. Over three-fourths of the cargo per Glenogle has been sold. Black Leaf.—The demand for teas at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d., and for the comparatively few parcels of fine quality, is fair, and prices for these steady. The bulk of fair, medium, and good medium teas was sold at auction; prices for these are weak and irregular. Old season's have been without inquiry privately, and show again a further decline at auction."

**SUGAR.**—There has been business done in beet for early shipment rather above yesterday's rates, with more demand for refined sugar. A cargo of 300 casks St. Kitts sold at 12. On the spot 357 casks 1,200 bags refining West India reported at 11s. to 13s. per cwt. Subjoined is M. Bertrand Si's circular, dated Paris, July 2:—"During last week 20,000 bags were tendered for the liquidation of June engagement, which took place yesterday with 30,400 bags. This important quantity produced a fall of 11. on last Wednesday's quotations, but as soon as the liquidation was over, the market grew stronger, and 50c. were soon recovered on the lowest. The present dryness keeps sellers on forward terms back, but on the other hand, buyers are bold enough to enter into operations. Attention now lies entirely with the new law, which, it is said, will come before Parliament on Saturday next, while the future of the article will depend solely upon the decision which will be given."

**COFFEE.**—The market is quiet. 58 packages Plantation Ceylon, chiefly in small lots, sold at 61s. to 65s. for low middling; 77s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. for greyish bold; and 82s. to 86s. for colory. 949 bags Ea st Indian—medium to palish, 58s. 6d. to 62s.; colory 73s. 86 packages—mixed to good ordinary, 42s. 6d. to 45s. 4,182 bags Costa Rica, part sold at rather lower prices, 47s. to 51s. for mixed to fine ordinary greenish; 54s. 6d. to 59s. for low middling to middling grey; 64s. good middling bold. 1,912 bags Guatemala went at previous rates—mixed and foxey, 45s. to 49s.; low middling to middling grey, 55s. to 57s. per cwt.

**RICE.**—Some business has been done on the spot partly in white Bengal.

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 17.)

H.E. the Commander in Chief is expected to visit Bangalore early next month.

Captain John Lyons, Bombay Barrack Department, intends, it is stated, settling in Tasmania on retirement.

Major Withers, of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been advanced a step.

Lieutenant T. C. Hunt, of the King's Own, has been appointed the extra aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor.

Surgeon Roe, from Bangalore, has been appointed civil surgeon, Akola (Berar) District, vice Dr. Moran, on privilege leave.

Deputy Surgeon General R. H. Perkins, Indian Medical Establishment, Bengal Army, is about to retire from the service.

Major James Hay, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding 4th Goorkhas, Bukloh, is about proceeding on furlough on urgent private affairs.

Major W. Franklin, Staff Paymaster, 2nd West York Regiment, intends visiting Australia and Tasmania, leaving India about June 23.

Furlough to Europe and the Colonies for one year and 202 days has been granted to Colonel Humfrey, S.C., commandant of the 30th Native Infantry.

Colonel Turton (late of the Hyderabad Contingent) delivered over the command of the H. S. F. to Brigadier General Buck on return from his leave.

Major H. K. Young, Brigade Major, Rawal Pindi, will, on relief, on expiration of tenure of appointment, proceed to England to join his regiment.

Captain Krohn and Lieutenant Buchanan, of the Secunderabad Rifle Volunteers, have obtained six months' leave, and Lieutenant Stone one month's leave.

Surgeon R. T. Baker, B.A., M.D., staff surgeon, Quetta, has been attached to the Foreign Department for temporary employment in the Biluchistan Agency.

It is reported in well-informed circles that the Khedive has granted a fixed allowance to all officers of the British Army, Navy, and Marines engaged in the operations round Suakim.

Captain Strachan, of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, having resigned, Lieutenant J. Pollen has been promoted to be captain. Volunteer W. Martin Towelle succeeds Lieutenant Pollen.

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Pedler and Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Johnson, Madras Staff Corps, have been permitted to reside at Ootacamund and Conoor, respectively, but will be available for duty, not regimental.

Captain Hext, R.N., Director of Marine, with the Naval Constructor of the Bombay Dockyard, is expected to reach Calcutta on the 25th inst., on inspection duty. From Calcutta he will proceed to Burmah and Port Blair.

Lieutenant C. H. Brackenbury, of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 5th N.L.I., and Lieutenant H. C. Macdonald, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 8th N.I., have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

The Surgeon General Her Majesty's forces, Bengal, has issued a circular calling on all medical officers to be most particular in filling up the medical history sheets of soldiers invalided home, great inconvenience having been caused the service by soldiers arriving in England with incomplete records from India.

Major Charsley Thomas, Commandant Lucknow Volunteer Corps, has been awarded high praise by Lieutenant General Cureton, at the inspection of the corps, for its marked improvement in drill and general efficiency. The figure of merit obtained was 95.90, with a percentage of extra-efficients of 65.96.

The resignations of Lieuts. T. W. Whympier and E. A. Murphy, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, have been accepted, and the following promotions made in their room:—Volunteer F. Clark to be lieutenant in A Company, vice Whympier; and Sergt. J. Browne to be lieutenant in B Company, vice Murphy.

After a period of service extending over thirty-three years, Colonel C. D. F. Dodd, of the Bombay Staff Corps, retires on a pension of £783. His first commission was dated June 13, 1851. Five years later he was promoted to a first lieutenantancy, and in 1863 he became captain. He attained his majority in 1871, and became a lieutenant colonel in 1877 and a colonel in 1881. He was admitted to the Staff Corps in 1861, and had commanded the 10th N.I. since October, 1882.

The garrison class which is shortly to assemble at Simla for instruction by Major Hutchinson, will consist of the following officers:—Captain Riddell, R.H.A.; Captain Eustace, R.H.A.; Captain Owen, A.D.C. to Commander in Chief; Lieutenant D. Stewart, ditto; Captain Lord William Beresford, V.C.; Captain Rookfort, R.H.A., A.D.C.; Captain Hon. C. Harbord, A.D.C.; Lieutenant C. Burn, A.D.C.; Captain Beadnell, Adjutant, King's Own Borderers, Lieutenant Jenner; 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Glanoy, Adjutant, Royal Canadians; and Lieutenant W. Ross, Durham Light Infantry.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1884.

## GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

On the general subject of the advantages and disadvantages of an annual visit of the Viceroy to the hills for health and change, much has been said and written on both sides. But we know of no Indian authority, whether Englishman or native, who has anything to say in justification of the great extensions and abuses of this privilege that appear to have grown up under the rule of Lord Ripon. It may probably be urged with much fairness that the evil has been one of long, silent, and almost secret growth; and that the reason why it seems to have attained such prodigious proportions under the present Viceroy is, that we only now begin to appreciate the magnitude of the mischief when its full results begin to show themselves. And it may be admitted that a rush of headlong reckless legislation such as that to which we have been treated by Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, very naturally emphasises any defects in the system of administration, and may possibly have caused "the Simla Scandal" somewhat suddenly to assume alarming proportions. At the same time, it is clear—if only from the light thrown on the present system by the absurd proposal of the Madras Government to transplant the Military Accounts Department, with all its array of accountants, clerks, &c., from Madras to Bangalore *en bloc* and for ever—that during the last few years the pernicious tendency in the direction of "Government from the Hills" has undergone an enormous development. It was only so recently as in Lord Lawrence's time that the visit to the breezy heights of Olympus became recognised as a normal annually recurring affair. And it is very certain that, up to the end of Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty, the idea had never occurred to anyone that the "exodus" was anything more than an annual "visit." Now, however, in scarcely more than four years, it

appears that "the Hills" have come to be considered the true home of the Government, and the "visit," or period of tour is that which is spent at the Imperial or provincial capitals in the plains. We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that this development of the original idea—that original idea having apparently erred on the side of effeminacy and self-indulgence—is an utterly pernicious one, that should be at once and energetically opposed by every Indian patriot, Native or English.

We are by no means unaware of the many arguments, all specious and plausible, and some really weighty, that have been urged in defence of the hill system of Government. But there are two hostile considerations, not to mention a large number of others, that seem to us to be absolutely decisive. The first is to be found in the fact that the vast bulk of the *personnel* of each Department, whether in the Imperial or in the Local Governments, is Native; and to these poor shivering subordinates, a prolonged sojourn in the cold climate of the hills is an exile as real as, and not less painful than, that of the Englishman in the plains of India. It is even more painful; for as a rule it is impossible for the Native clerk, although drawing special allowances, to provide himself with those alleviations of the climate which an Englishman can usually obtain in the plains.

The second objection is far more serious, and altogether insurmountable. It is, the complete withdrawal of the Imperial and Provincial Governments during the greater portion of each year from those healthy influences of an educated and powerful public opinion—not merely official, not merely English, but a really Indian public opinion—without which we may see Indian statesmanship habitually degraded to the level of the authors of the Ilbert Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

On the other hand, as our contemporary, the *Indian Statesman* aptly observes, the most telling argument in favour of the Simla picnic is the danger that, if it were abolished, our choice of Viceroys in the future might be unduly restricted. Now, we are particularly desirous of saying nothing that may be regarded as improperly harsh in regard to the present representative of Her Majesty in India; but we fear it must occur, even to the most ardent admirer of Radicalism *in excelsis*, that the experience of the last two or three years does not seem to show that the existing system necessarily gives us the type of Viceroy most calculated to advance the happiness, the peace, or the general prosperity of India. Both Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton, each on a most notable occasion, showed that English statesmen of the highest eminence are not to be deterred from the path of duty and honour by any craven fears of the heat of the most trying seasons in the plains; and it is by no means certain that the sifting process, so much dreaded, that might possibly warn off from the Viceroyalty a few politicians of less robust stamp, would be an altogether unmixed evil.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA; REMARKS ON THE ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.

We have already noticed several points in the letter of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, commenting, for the instruction and guidance of the Government of Bengal, on the report of the Select Committee of the

Legislative Council on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Among the other subjects remaining to be noticed is the vexed question of the enhancement of rents, and, as unfortunately Mr. Fitzpatrick must have written his despatch long before he could have seen what the Duke of Argyll and Lord Bramwell have had to say on this comparatively simple question when it is treated according to the true laws of political economy and practical honesty, it is rather distressing to see how the Government of India, like a mariner who has lost his compass, deals with this important subject.

As a fact, the enhancement of rent lies at the bottom of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This was admitted by the Government of India in its original despatch of the 21st of March, 1882, to the Secretary of State, when it was shown that the provisions of Act 10 of 1859 regarding enhancement had failed, and that Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of Bengal had pointed out that an amendment of the law was necessary. It is in Act 10 of 1859 that we first come across those innocent-looking words "fair and equitable rates of rent" the fallacy of which Lord Bramwell has exposed with such ability and clearness; especially when a Court of Justice is called upon to determine them. With regard to the power of the landlord to enhance rent, we have only to turn to Mr. Justice Field's well-known and authoritative digest of the Rent Laws; where he states that the whole course of legislation from 1793 to 1859 had recognised the rights of the zemindars to enhance at discretion the rents of all ryots except a few protected classes. The Privy Council had also recognised this power of the landlord to raise from time to time the rents of all rent-paying lands, unless he were precluded by a contract binding on him, or the ryot was one of the protected classes. This was the actual and rational state of the law in Bengal for nearly a century. The landlord could grant a lease, and thereby limit his own power; or his ryot might be one of the protected classes, exempted from enhancement. Otherwise he could at any time proceed to enhance his rental according to the Perguanah or current rates.

Such being the state of the existing law, it will probably be in the recollection of some of our readers that it was proposed by the Government of Bengal, at the special instigation of the secretary, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, to limit all money rents to a maximum of one-fifth of the gross produce, thereby practically annihilating any possibility of the enhancement of rents. This proposal, however, was rejected in the Select Committee, who reported as follows:—"As regards enhancement by suit, our object has been, while laying down rules which will be substantially just to both landlords and tenants, to devise a system which would avoid those elaborate and difficult inquiries, the necessity for which has made the present enhancement law an almost useless instrument in the hands of the landlords." They therefore specified the grounds on which an enhancement suit can be instituted as follows:—

(1) That the rate of rent is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy ryots for land of similar description.

(2) That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality.

(3) That the productive powers of the land have been increased by, and improvements effected at the expense of, the landlord.

(4) That the productive powers of the land have been increased by fluvial action.

We now have to see what the Government of India has to say on these proposals. Mr. Fitzpatrick writes as follows:—

"The omission of the section limiting money rents to a maximum of one fifth of the gross produce may perhaps give rise to some misgivings; and it may be said that with this section the only absolute check on rack-renting has been removed. On the other hand many objections have been taken to this provision of the original Bill. It has been condemned as setting up a maximum rate of rent, which would certainly work inequitably, as an uniform standard for all classes of crops, and in all districts. It has also been condemned as likely to encourage enhancements of rents in all cases in which the rent was below the legal maximum. It has been further condemned as economically vicious, because it leaves out of view the important elements of the cost of cultivation, and ignores the difference between staple crops and special crops."

The Government of India having thus elaborately and unnecessarily killed the scheme for limiting money rent to a maximum of one-fifth of the produce, although it had been already slain and cast out by the Select Committee itself, proceed to consider the amendment which we have quoted above as proposed by the Select Committee for the enhancement of rents. It will be sufficient if we look only to the question of the rise in the average prices of staple food crops, as in practice, this affords the most common ground for a demand for increased rent. The Government of India observes that the explanatory remarks of the Select Committee should be considered. "Their intention is that authoritative price-lists of staple food crops should be prepared by the Local Government, and that in deciding an enhancement suit on the ground of an increase in prices, the Courts should have regard to those lists as indicating a general rise or fall in prices in local area without any reference to the particular crop grown on the land, the rent of which is in dispute. When a general rise has thus been ascertained, it would rest with the tenant to prove any particular causes which may have prevented him from enjoying the full benefit of the rise. The general tendency of these provisions would be, that, so far as this particular ground of enhancement is concerned, the standard of rent, as expressed in grain would not vary, but the landlord would be protected from the loss now arising from the diminished purchasing power of silver in relation to grain. The Government of India agrees with the Select Committee that these proposals would materially facilitate the decision of this class of enhancement cases, and considers also that the zemindars are entitled to some substantial improvement in the procedure for obtaining enhancements of rent in such cases. In many parts of Bengal the rise in prices in recent years has been very considerable, and the complaints of the zemindars that under the present law, they have been unable to obtain a proportionate increase of rent are admitted to be well founded. If the proposals of the Select Committee are calculated to work equitably, the Government of India would be glad to see them enacted, as they go far to redeem the promises which have been made at various times to the zemindars." We have made this rather long extract because it sounds as if some member of the Government of India had felt for a moment a desire that justice should be done to the zemindar; and, indeed, it is something to find the admission that promises have been made to them which ought to be redeemed. But we fear that this is little more than a delusion and a snare. The Government of

India proceeds to state the other side of the case, and to raise difficulties, which it obviously believes that the Government of Bengal will fail to solve. How are the staple crops to be selected? Are they to be restricted to food crops? And are jute and indigo (and, we may add, the poppy) to be excluded? If there has been a rise in prices, has there not been also an increase in the cost of production? Can the price lists be made to distinguish a permanent from a temporary rise in prices? Is the fluctuation of prices at headquarters a true index of the fluctuations in the villages? These and other considerations are said to point to the impracticability of devising any method of enhancement that can be worked in a mechanical way; and, therefore, the Bill provides that the courts are not to decree any enhancement which is unfair and inequitable. Finally, the Government of Bengal is asked to state, if any other considerations, to which the courts ought to have regard, should be more definitely specified in the Bill.

We have said above that the Government of India is like a mariner who has lost his compass. It should rather be said that the Government of India has got hold of a compass which is wrongly adjusted. Having determined to do away with the right of private contract between landlord and tenant, it looks for light and guidance to the action of the civil courts in determining fair and equitable rents. Those who have read Lord Bramwell's speech can now judge for themselves whether the question of a fair and equitable rent is one which should ever be committed to the tribunal of a civil court. There is but one real law which can determine the proper rate of rent according to the true value of land. That law is the simple law of demand and supply; and people need not be led astray by the clap-trap terms of land-hunger and rack-renting, which are suitable only to the abuses that grow up under almost every commercial dealing in connection with the laws of demand and supply. The Government of India, in its instructions and suggestions to the Government of Bengal has only added to the clouds of error by which the question of enhancement of rent has already been enveloped.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 7.)

- NEILSON, Surgeon W. H., M.B., officiating medical officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from May 10, vice Surgeon Major J. Scully, appointed deputy assay master, Bombay Mint.
- HODGSON, Lieut. C. E., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, officiating wing officer, on probation, Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted six months' leave to Bombay to study the native languages, with effect from May 29, or subsequent date.
- The following station orders issued by the officer commanding at Erinpura, dated respectively April 26 and May 5, are confirmed:—
- SMITH, Major P. W., being about to join the Mhairwarra Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. L. K. Hewett will, in the absence of any other officer, officiate as station staff officer, subject to confirmation.
- ALEXANDER, Captain F. G., will officiate as station staff officer during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. R. A. Cole, or until further orders, subject to confirmation.
- BELL, Lieut. J. A., officiating commandant of the Deoli Irregular

Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as cantonment magistrate of Deoli, with effect from April 20, vice Colonel C. H. Clay retired.

PIERCE, Mr. W. T., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Madras, assumed charge of the duties of his office on May 26.

CAMERON, Captain E. H., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, was posted to the office of the superintending engineer, Biluchistan Agency. Captain Cameron joined his appointment on February 25.

CAMERON, Captain E. H., is transferred to the Bolan Road Division. Captain Cameron took over charge of the Division on March 21.

WEBB, Surgeon W. W., assumed medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps on the 20th idem.

TICKELL, Mr. R. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination as prescribed in the P. W. Code, chapter II., paragraph 18, as modified by Standing Orders Nos. 19—109 and 174.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., officiating cantonment magistrate, Deoli, is invested with the powers of a second class magistrate as described in section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the powers of a sub-judge of the second class to hear suits of a civil nature up to Rs. 500 in value.

REID, Mr. D., inspector, Ghazipur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Shaw.

RUTHERFORD, Mr. J. M., in class II., of the State Railway, Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is granted nine months' furlough to Europe with the usual subsidiary leave from January 21.

RAINIER, Mr. P., assistant traffic superintendent, is promoted from Class IV. to Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from June 1.

#### MILITARY.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on H. E.'s personal staff:—

MAUNSELL—To be Honorary Surgeon—Surgeon Major S. E. Maunsell, Army Medical Department, vice Surgeon Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D., transferred to the Home establishment.

MONEY, Captain E. E., Bengal S. C., squadron officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster general on the establishment, vice Major A. Gaselee, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated May 31.

MONEY, Major E. A., Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Cavalry, officiating squadron commander, to be squadron commander, and Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, with effect from October 16, 1882.

MALTBY, Captain F. G., Hyderabad Contingent, 2nd Infantry, wing officer and officiating 2nd in command, to be wing commander and 2nd in command, vice Major J. G. Proudfoot, appointed commandant 4th Infantry; and Lieut. J. C. Swete, officiating wing officer, on probation, 5th Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Captain Maltby.

WAY, Colonel T. H., 3rd Infantry, commandant 4th Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel D. Shaw, who vacates.

PROUDFOOT, Major J. G., 4th Infantry, wing commander and 2nd in command, 2nd Infantry, and officiating commandant, 3rd Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Way, with effect from May 3.

THOMAS—PIRIE—BOYS—1st Administration Battalion, N. W. Provinces Volunteers, Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major C. Thomas to be lieut. col. commandant; Captain A. H. Pirie to be major; and Captain H. S. Boys to be major.

MACAULAY, Lieut. Col. C. E., Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from May 5, subject to H. M.'s approval.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted a furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WELCHMAN, Major A. J. T., General List Infantry, squadron commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, medical certificate, for one year, 46 days.

DALMAHOY, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel P. C., Infantry, deputy inspector general of police, N. W. Provinces, is granted furlough, private affairs, from March 31.

HARRIS, Lieutenant F. A., Bengal S. C., has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India, medical certificate, for six months.

SHAW, Mr. A. R., assistant commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted three months' privilege leave.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 7.)

Under the orders of Government, and in pursuance of instructions received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, a special committee, composed as below, will assemble at Roorkee on the 9th inst., to consider the question of the reorganisation of the Corps of Sappers and Miners:—President, Brigadier General J. Hudson, C.B., Brigade Staff Members, Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Hamilton, Lieutenant Colonel W. North, and Major L. Brown, Royal Engineers.

Headquarters, Simla, June 11.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PENNEL, Lieutenant H. L., 1st Dragoon Guards, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Major G. E. Rogers, dated May 15.

CRAWLEY FAIRBROTHER—Lieutenant W. T., 13th N. I., wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Molesworth, seconded; Lieutenant G. B. Grawley, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Fairbrother.

ROWCROFT, Lieutenant G. F., 15th N. I., wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Captain Buckland, vacated on promotion, dated May 6.

**DILLON**, Lieutenant G. F. H., 26th N.I., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer on probation, dated May 25.

**CHATFIELD**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant Colonel C. K. Chatfield, South Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

**REMMINGTON**, Captain F. A., Bengal Staff Corps, on removal from the 15th N.I., is posted to Lucknow for general duty.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—

**Lieutenants** C. P. Triscott; J. R. B. Davidson; A. J. Abdy; A. H. P. Turner; W. H. F. Taylor; and A. Tracey, Royal Artillery.

**BRODIE**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant E. W. Brodie, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been removed.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

**VON BEVERHOUDT**—Presidency District Order, dated March 12, appointing Major J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 17th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle, vice Lieut. Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, proceeded on furlough, with effect from March 8.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

**ROWDEN**—Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated Jan. 28, appointing Capt. H. W. Rowden, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 7th Circles, with effect from Feb. 9, vice Capt. C. J. Whitaker, proceeded on sick leave.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**COTTRELL-DORMER**—Lieut. C. W., 13th Hussars, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

**PAKE**, Capt. C. W., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for five months, on urgent private affairs.

**WORLEDGE**, Lieut. J. F., 7th N.I., (Staff Corps) to Bombay and Poona, on private affairs, from June 23 to Oct. 15. The first three months will be on full staff pay.

**WARRINGTON**, Col. H. H. C. G., 13th Madras N.I., (Madras Infantry) to Mussoorie and Poona, on private affairs, from March 31 to Sept. 30.

**THOMSON**, Capt. T. G., 25th N.I. (Staff Corps), to Murree, on private affairs, from June 15 to Oct. 15. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 11.)

**JENKINS**, Mr. T. L. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act X. of 1870 in that sub division.

The following sub divisional officers are authorised to exercise the power of a collector under Section 3 of the Land Improvement Act, XXVI. of 1871 in the Sonthal Pergas:—Mr. W. M. Smith, Mr. S. S. Jones, Mr. E. B. Harris, Mr. F. Grant, Mr. J. A. Craven, Mr. E. Mc L. Smith.

**LLOYD**, Mr. J. C., sub deputy collector, Bogra, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act X. of 1870 in that district.

**HANDLEY**, Mr. F. F., officiating inspector general of registration, to act as district and sessions judge of Rajshahye, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Worgan.

**DALTON**, Mr. G. J. B. T., officiating deputy commissioner, Julpigoree, to act in 1st grade of deputy commissioners, from April 1, vice Colonel B. W. D. Morton, on leave.

**PAUL**, Mr. A. W., justice magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea, to act as inspector general of registration during the absence of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon.

**FRASER**, Mr. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, leave for three months from March 4.

**LILLINGSTON**, Mr. C. A. G., assistant conservator of forests, second grade, to officiate in fourth grade of deputy conservator of forests from April 7.

**EARLE**, Mr. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Tajpore, Durbunga, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec. 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**MARRIOTT**, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca, is vested with powers under secs. 133, 186, 260, and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**GREEN**—The services of Mr. H. H. Green, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Calcutta Workshop, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch.

**FINNIMORE**, Mr. B. K., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Darjeeling division, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on April 8.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment:—

**THOMSON**, Mr. A. S., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from April 25, promoted permanently.

**TOOGOOD**, Mr. J. H., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade, from May 4, promoted permanently.

**ROGERS**, Mr. A. C. C., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, from May 4, sub pro tem.

**CANTOPHER**, Mr. B. W., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 4, promoted permanently.

**CLEGHORN**, Mr. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive

engineer, 4th grade, from May 4, promoted temporarily.

**COY**, Mr. J. P., from a sistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 4, sub pro tem.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**BRUNESSON**, the Rev. J. B., leave for one year, five months, and twenty three days, from 25th inst.

**NEWHAM**, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Survey, three months' privilege leave from date he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

**MANISTY**, Mr. G. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensingh, furlough for six months, from 10th inst., or subsequent date.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 7.)

**DRYSDALE**—Six weeks' privilege leave is granted to Mr. T. Drysdale, deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

**PHILLIPS**, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, during the absence of Mr. T. Drysdale, or until further orders.

**DUFF**, Mr. J. C., district superintendent of police, Seoni, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties on the 29th ult.

**TEMPLE**, Major J. A., deputy commissioner of Seoni, availed himself, on the 23rd ult., of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of the Seoni district to Lieut. Colonel E. W. C. H. Miller.

**HICKS**, Mr. F. C., assistant conservator of forests, on return from furlough, is temporarily attached to the direction division. Mr. Hicks reported his arrival at Nagpur, and assumed charge of his duties on the 31st ult.

**HICKS**, Mr. F. C., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the direction posted to the Chindwara district.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 5.)

**ROE**, Surgeon Major W. A. C., civil surgeon, Murree, is appointed civil surgeon of Amritsar, with effect from April 17, vice Surgeon Major C. Penny, civil surgeon, proceeded on furlough.

**NICHOLSON**, Surgeon G. F., civil surgeon, Shahpur, is appointed civil surgeon, Murree, with effect from April 14, vice Surgeon Major W. A. C. Roe, transferred.

**CLOSE**, Mr. A. H., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Peshawar, during the absence on leave of Captain Nixon, or until further orders.

**COTTON**, Mr. J. E., 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Captain of C Company, vice Leigh, resigned.

**GASELEE**—The following order is confirmed:—4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental order, dated May 18, the following temporary appointment, with effect from the 17th idem, consequent on the departure of Major A. Gaselee, wing commander, on staff employ: Major E. Shepherd, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander.

**TICKELL**, Mr. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P. W. Department, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, is temporarily promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, with effect from April 3, vice Mr. H. W. V. Colebrook, executive engineer, who has proceeded on furlough.

**JACOB**, Captain S. L., R.E., is appointed superintendent of works, Bari Doab Circle, of which he took over charge from Major J. W. Otley, R.E., on May 15.

**KENNADY**, Mr. T. J., assistant commissioner, on special duty, has obtained six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from April 7.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 31.)

**WOOD**, Mr. T. W., district superintendent of police, is appointed superintendent of the Rangoon Central Gaol, substantive pro tem with effect from January 29.

**HERTZ**, Mr. W., has been elected to be a member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee in the place of Mr. W. H. Wootton resigned.

**GREY**, Captain W. F. H., officiating deputy commissioner, received charge of the Kyaukpypu district, from Major W. G. Hughes, deputy commissioner, on March 18.

**HANNAY**, Lieutenant J. A., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the Corps for one year, with effect from April 30.

**DONNAN**—The services of Mr. J. Donnan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade Provincial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Engineer in Chief, Burma State Railways.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 7.)

**HUDSON**, Surgeon H. C., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be a supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to officiate in civil medical charge of Muzaffarnagar from May 20.

**BLOOD**—Consequent on the transfer of Surgeon W. Cadge to the Gaol Department, Surgeon J. Blood, supernumerary civil surgeon, to be civil surgeon of the second class grade station, Shahjahanpur.

The Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments in the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

**CLARK**, Volunteer F., to be Lieutenant in A Company, vice Lieut. Whympier, resigned.

**BROWN**, Sergeant J., to be a Lieutenant in B Company, vice Lieut. E. A. Murphy, resigned.

With effect from March 30, the date on which Mr. R. E. Kuyvet, district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, proceeded on special



leave, Mr. B. Alone, district superintendent of police, old 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, and Mr. J. L. Ogilvie, district superintendent of police, old 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, old 4th grade.

WEBBZ, Mr. A. P., hon. magistrate, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class within the limits of the parganas Baraul, Kotana, and Chaprauli, in the Meerut district.

ETTY—The services of the Rev. A. H. Etty, Chaplain of Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

WHYMPER—MURPHY—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignations of their commissions in the Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps by the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. J. W. Whympier and Lieut. E. A. Murphy.

SANDERS, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, Rae Bareilly, is invested with the powers of a deputy collector under section 90 of the Oudh Rent Act (XIX) of 1868.

OERTAL, Mr. O., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Meerut to the Ronilkund Division, provincial works.

MEARES—The services of Mr. W. E. Meares, executive engineer, 4th grade, Rohilkund Division, Provincial Works, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the railway branch of the Government.

WOOD, Mr. T. storekeeper in class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, having completed the special duty on which he was employed at Rookee, proceeded to join his appointment on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on May 21.

HODGE, Mr. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on completion of his special duty in the Dudht Estate, Mirzapur District, is re-appointed to the charge of the Fyzabad Division Provincial Works.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 14.)

DONOVAN, Mr. C., C.S., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, on return from furlough, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Benares.

GOUGH, Lieut. S. C., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain P. H. Wallerstein, or until further orders.

REDFERN, Mr. T. R., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpur, vice Mr. A. F. Millett, on privilege leave.

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon J., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be a supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to officiate in civil medical charge of the Bulandshahr district, from May 30.

EWART, Inspector C. J., held charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Basti, from April 23 to May 30, both days inclusive.

HOLLINGBURY, Mr. R., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

HICKS, Mr. C. C., district superintendent of police, from Gonda to Basti.

FURLOUGHS.

MULLETT, Mr. A. F., district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 4.

WALLERSTEIN, Capt. P. H., cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from June 10.

HOBART—The special leave on urgent private affairs for six months granted to Mr. H. C. Hobart, C.S., is hereby commuted to ordinary furlough.

GRAHAM, Lieut. Col. G. F. I., district superintendent of police, Agra, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 25, or subsequent date.

EVANS, Mr. L. G., assistant commissioner, Rae Bareilly, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from July 9.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 5.)

PEDLER, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. P., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Ootacamund, in the Bangalore division, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental.

JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. A., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Coonoor, in the Bangalore division, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental.

COLQUHOUN—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. I. Colquhoun, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, will be placed on half pay on June 20, on completing four years' service as a regimental Lieut. Colonel, that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

ARMSTRONG, Colonel E. F. H., Staff Corps, will do general duty under the orders of the officer commanding Eastern district, on his relief from his present officiating appointment.

SWETE—To G.O.C.C. No. 246A of 1884 detailing officers for the garrison class, add the name of Lieutenant J. C. Swete, officiating wing officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

THORNTON, Lieutenant H., 30th Regiment N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the 11th Regiment N.I., to be officiating wing officer (on probation).

KELLY, Surgeon Major J. B., Army Medical Department, doing duty at the Station Hospital, Bangalore, to be in medical charge of the European Female General Hospital, Bangalore, as a temporary measure.

KELAART—The undermentioned candidate has been reported qualified by the Lower Standard test in Persian:—Captain G. T. Kelaart.

The following orders are confirmed:—

LEEL—By the general officer commanding the British Burma Division, appointing Col. Leet, V.C., 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire L.I., to the command of the garrison of Rangoon, from May 6, during the absence of the major general commanding on a tour of inspection to Moulemein.

WROUGHTON—Appointing Major Wroughton, 5th Regiment N.I., station staff officer, Rangoon, from May 6, during the absence of the officiating assistant adjutant general on a tour of inspection with the major general commanding.

ANDREWS—By the general officer commanding the Bangalore division, appointing Col. W.G. Andrews, Royal Horse Artillery, to command of the division during the absence of Major General Rowlands, V.C., C.B., on a tour of inspection, with effect from the 14th inst.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be Members of the Local Fund Boards of the Circles specified below.

RITCHIE, Surgeon Major J. H., Tanjore Circle, M.D., district surgeon Tanjore, vice Brigade Surgeon E. E. Lloyd, Mr. T. T. Logan, inspector of schools, Fifth Division, vice Mr. T. Marden, B.A.

BELL, Mr. M. D., Bellary Circle, acting head assistant collector of Bellary Cathedral, vice Mr. S. Russell, on other duty.

SMITHWHITE, the Rev. J., acting joint chaplain of St. George's, to be chaplain of South Black Town.

SHARP, the Rev. J., acting chaplain of South Black Town, to act as chaplain of North Black Town during the absence of the Rev. R. P. Barnett, M.A., on privilege leave.

WRIGHT, the Rev. C. H. L., M.A., acting chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

FOULKES, the Rev. T., chaplain of Coimbatore, to have charge of the chaplaincy of Calcutta, without prejudice to his own duties during the absence of the Rev. Dr. Brandon, on privilege leave.

PRITCHARD, Mr. T., deputy collector, Nilgiri, to be deputy collector for general duties in the district of Chingleput.

PLUNKETT, Mr. C. E., deputy collector, in charge of the Treasury, Chingleput Division, to be deputy collector, Nilgiris.

PINTO, Mr. A., deputy collector for general duties, Chingleput, to be collector in charge of Treasury, Chingleput, but to be temporary deputy collector in the same district.

LEGGATT, Mr. C. W. F., inspector, Salt Department, to act as assistant commissioner, Negapatam division, during the employment of Mr. E. H. P. Salmon on other duty or until further orders.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BRIGGS—Judge Advocate General's Department—Colonel G. Briggs, Staff Corps, deputy judge advocate, No. 1 Circle, officiating in No. 3 Circle, on privilege leave for sixty days from May 15, or date of departure.

JOSEPH, Deputy Surgeon General J. M., Indian Medical Department, M.D., western district, sixty days' privilege leave, from April 28 or date of departure.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FENTON—Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon G. H. Fenton, for six months, on medical certificate.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 10.)

CRUIKSHANK, Mr. A., collector of South Arcot, privilege leave for three months, from July 1 next.

HEWETSON, Mr. J., assistant collector, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months, from July 1 next.

MORGAN—The privilege leave for two months and seventeen days granted to Brigade Surgeon W. H. Morgan is cancelled at his own request.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut. Col. J. Ewing, Staff Corps, superintendent of the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, medical certificate for 182 days, with effect from May 20.

Surgeon Major A. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Indian Medical Department, surgeon, Fourth District, is granted furlough on private affairs out of India for six months, with subsidiary leave for ten days.

Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) E. Hill, Staff Corps, having resigned his appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent, his services are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief, from April 1.

Mr. H. L. Ansted to be a lieutenant in the Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery.

The commissary general has granted accumulated privilege leave of absence to Lieut. Col. C. MacIntyre, acting assistant commissary general, for ninety days from July 12, or date of departure.

The commissary general has granted privilege leave of absence to Lieut. N. S. Sarsston, acting assistant commissary general, for sixty days from June 9, or date of departure.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund June 12.)

MATSON, Lieutenant C. G., Royal Marine Light Infantry, whose resignation of his probationary appointment to the Staff Corps has been accepted, is directed to proceed to England and will report himself to the deputy adjutant general, Royal Marines.

STISTED, Lieutenant C. H., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., doing duty at the depot, Wellington, is directed to join the detachment his battalion stationed at Port Blair.

CASSAN—LEACH—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. P. Leach, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh division, and

Captain E. Cassan, No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Lancashire division, Royal Artillery.

DIVOCCHA, Surgeon F. R., on relief at Tranquebar, to report himself for general duty to the deputy surgeon general, H. M.'s Forces, Eastern district.

MAYNE, Surg. Major T., Indian Medical Department, from medical charge, 11th N.I., will do general duty, deputy surgeon general's department, Kamptee.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

Crow, Vetry. Surg. W. A., doing duty with Royal Artillery, Bangalore, to do duty with the 2nd L.C., Bellary, vice Vetry. Surg. Going, deceased.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HOBY, Surg. J., 1st N.I. (Pioneers), to the officiating medical charge during the absence on leave of Surg. Major Fawcett.

JAMES, Major J. P., 14th N.I., wing officer, 13th N.I., to officiate as wing commander from the date of Major Foord's departure on furlough.

The following order is confirmed :—

RUSSELL, Major (Lieut. Col.) G. A., M Battery, B Brigade, assumes command of the Royal Artillery Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Lieut. Col. A. M. Rawlins having proceeded on duty to Bangalore.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

CLEMENTS, Lieut. C. H., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment—officiating wing officer, 19th N.I. (on probation), from June 5, for six months, to Madras to study the native languages.

CARLETON—H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant Surgeon P. M. Carleton leave of absence in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board, until November 8.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 12.)

BIRDWOOD—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Birdwood to act as a Judge of H.M. High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey on privilege leave, or until further orders.

HUNTER, Major F. M., received charge of the office of political resident at Aden from Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., on the 28th ult.

KING, Captain J. S., assumed charge of the office and duties of first assistant resident, Aden, from Major F. M. Hunter, on the 28th ult.

WALSH, Mr. L. P., received charge of the office of second assistant resident, Aden, from Captain A. Wapshare, on the 28th ult.

WOODBURN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Ahmednagar, and district registrar, Ahmednagar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. J. Elphinstone, C.S., on privilege leave.

MCCALLUM, Mr. E., C.S., was appointed to act as district registrar of Kaladgi from May 9, until relieved by Mr. W. Porteous, C.S.

SCOTT, Mr. G., held the appointment of sixth grade deputy collector substantive pro tem from Dec. 11, 1883, to Jan. 13, 1884, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. Douglas, J.P., to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Mr. M. Mowat, resigned.

HENDERSON—ANDERSON—Surgeons W. H. Henderson and J. W. T. Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karwar District Jail on the 2nd inst.

MOORE, Mr. R. A. L., assistant collector and magistrate, second class, in the district of Poona, is invested with the additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following transfers are ordered :—Apothecaries J. McIntyre, from general duty Presidency Circle, to Civil Medical Department; J. Meneses, from Station Hospital, Indore, to general duty, Mhow Circle; and J. Chaves, Assistant, from Station Hospital, Mhow, to Station Hospital, Indore; and Hospital Assistant A. B. Cornelius, (M.S.M.D.), from Civil Medical Department, to Native Troops (Madras), Quetta district.

ROACH, Senior Apothecary J., was placed on general duty, Presidency Circle, from Dec. 31, 1883, to Jan. 19, 1884, to 14 days inclusive.

WISE, Lieut. Col. F. J., having returned to duty on May 9, the unexpired portion of the month's privilege leave granted to him from April 7 last, is cancelled.

## MILITARY.

HUNT—The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor :—Lieut. T. C. Hunt, the King's Own (Royal Lancer Regiment), to be an extra aide-de-camp, dated May 31.

POLLER—TOWELLE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Sind Vol. Rifle Corps.—Lieut. J. Pollen to be Captain vice Strachan, resigned, and Vol. W. M. Towelle to be Lieut. vice Lieut. Pollen, promoted.

WITHERS—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Major J. Withers, S.C., June 4.

BRACKENBURY—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the

Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. C. H. Brackenbury, of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 5th N.L.I., March 20.

MACCARTIE—The services of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

MACDONALD—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. C. H. Macdonald, of the Royal Marine L.I., officiating wing officer, 8th N.I., March 3.

DODD, Colonel C. D. J., S.C., is permitted to retire from the Service from June 15, on a pension of £783 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

ORR—The furlough to Europe granted to Capt. W. J. Orr, is extended by one day, viz., April 16.

BADHAM, the Rev. C. H., B.A., chaplain of Nasirabad, is granted one month's privilege leave from June 23.

HUMFREY—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe and the Colonies for one year and 202 days on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Col. F. T. Humfrey, S.C., commandant, 30th N.I.

BANKS—The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Sub-Conductor Albert Banks, Public Works Department.

KING—G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps.—The undermentioned officer is granted three months' leave to proceed to England instead of to Australia :—Capt. and Pymaster A. King.

(Headquarters, Poona, June 13.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BRACKENBURY, Lieut. C. H., 5th Regiment N.L.I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

MACDONALD, Lieut. C. H., 8th Regiment N.I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

WITHERS, Lieut. Col. J., 25th Regiment N.L.I. 2nd in command, (officiating commandant) to be commandant, vice Colonel Jameson, retired, dated June 13.

MARSHALL, Major W., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command) to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. Withers, appointed commandant dated June 13.

AUCKETILL, Lieut. D. F. R., 30th Regiment N.I., S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 29th N.I., to officiate as wing officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Marshall, appointed military accountant, on probation.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. Col. G. H. F., S.C., district superintendent of police, Salataia.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

ARBUCKLE, Major B. V., Royal Artillery, No. 9 Battery, Scottish Division, for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

ASPINWALL, Lieut. J. H., 7th Dragoon Guards, to remain at Madras, from May 21 to Sept. 30, on private affairs.

BROWN RIGG, Lieut. G. A., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion, to Shahranpur, North West Provinces, from July 1 to September 30.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 3.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major D. S. Cunningham, S.C.  
 Madras Estab.—Col. John Swiney, S.C., Col. W. H. Whitlock, S.C., Major A. W. Foord, S.C., Surgeon Major E. Fawcett.  
 Bombay Estab.—Col. Thomas Bell, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon J. Moorhead, F. Pont, S. C. Holbrow, W. J. B. Mackenzie, C. E. Day.  
 Madras Estab.—J. W. Martin, A. L. Lister (Cov.), J. H. Taylor.  
 Bombay Estab.—L. K. de Foublanque.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. F. M. Armstrong, C.B., S.C.  
 Madras Estab.—Col. J. W. Williams, In., Lieut. Col. R. J. Jenkins, S.C.  
 Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. B. Ferris, S.C., Major W. H. Haydon, R.E.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. R. Middleton, F. A. Newman, R. M. Meiklejohn, A. H. Harrington (Cov.), J. M. Rutherford, R. H. Pawsey, Lieut. G. B. Hewett.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. F. Stevens, S.C., sixty days; Major T. O. Wingate, S.C., three months.  
 Bombay Estab.—Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, 183 days; Surgeon Major P. Murphy, M.D., six months.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. T. S. Laree, fourteen days; A. H. Harrington (Cov.), one week; E. A. Carswell, two months; H. J. White, two

months; G. L. Towers, two months; S. C. C. Wood, S.C., three months; H. H. Locke, S. C., three months; C. A. Mills, S.C., six months.

#### JULY 4.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieut. the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Aide de Camp to the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army; Lieut. E. L. Wright, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aide de Camp to Major General T. Wright, C.B., Commanding a Division of the Bengal Army; Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Aide de Camp to Major General H. Rowlands, C.B., V.C., Commanding a Division of the Madras Army.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Bengal Army:—Captain De Chesney, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Major A. I. Shepherd, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

#### INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieut. General Sir John Forbes, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Col. Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry, to be Major General. Major General Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

#### RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Charles W. Boot, 1st Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps, resigns his commission.

Lieut. Edmund H. St. G. Gilbert, 3rd Battalion the Welsh Regiment, to be Lieutenant.

### HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs.25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on July 2 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills—On Calcutta, Rs.2,92,250; average rate, 1s. 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs.3,00,000; average rate, 1s. 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs.1,13,750; average rate 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers—On Calcutta, Rs.12,35,000; average rate, 1s. 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs.4,25,000; average rate, 1s. 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs.1,50,000; average rate, 1s. 7½d., or a total of Rs.25,16,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies, at 1s. 7½d., and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies, at 1s. 7½d. will receive 35 per cent., and above in full. Sales in the day—two lakhs of transfers on Calcutta were sold at 1s. 7½d., besides bills for Rs.16,250 on Madras at 1s. 7½d. Between April 1 and July 1 the total amount of remittances sold reached Rs.4,67,98,600, and realised £3,857,394.

**LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.**—The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Monday, June 30, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson presided, and in moving the adoption of the report referred with regard to the falling off of the tea crop of last season. The Indian interest account was rapidly decreasing, owing to the discharge of the current loans. He had heard that some anxiety had been felt as to the probability of a call being made, but he was still hopeful that they would always be able to do without making a call. Possibly about three years since, if they did not succeed in realising all their blocks of property in the meantime, they might have to raise a small amount for working expenses, but he believed they would be able to do that easily by issuing debentures for short periods at a moderate rate of interest. The crop of tea for the current year was estimated at 22,000 maunds. Mr. R. P. Harrison, C.S.I., having seconded the motion, Mr. H. G. Bainbridge thought that the outcome of last year's tea crop was not unfavourable, considering the exceptional difficulties they had had. He did not think the prospects were very bright for diverting any of their tea this season to American or Australian markets. They were led to expect this year 21,000 maunds, or an increase over last year of 2,730 maunds, and he trusted they would not have to bring it to a worse market than that of last year. Mr. Buchanan objected to the assets being taken at par, maintaining that this was not a correct representation. He regarded the cost of producing the tea as too high. Considerable discussion followed, in the course of which the opinion was expressed that the tea plantations were not managed as well as they might be. The chairman, in reply, stated that they had taken the greatest care in appointing efficient inspectors of their tea estates. The report was adopted, and a resolution was subsequently passed re-electing the retiring director. After the rejection of a motion for appointing chartered accountants, the auditors were re-elected.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The thirty-seventh annual general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, July 3, the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. W. Crawford presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that during the half-year ended December 31 last the exchange had favoured them a little as compared with what they had expected, and they were therefore able to offer a surplus dividend of £1 per cent. A telegram had just been received giving them the estimated results of the working of the half year which ended on the previous Monday. The gross receipts were calculated at £2,291,575, the working expenses at £881,833, and the net

receipts at £1,409,741. For the corresponding period of last year the net receipts were £1,576,498, but similarly favourable results had not been expected by anyone as to the past half-year. In the first part of 1883 they had to deal with a very large production of grain of various kinds; fair prices were at the same time ruling in this country, and there were low freights at Calcutta. Consequently they had the benefit of the enormous shipments of grain which were then made. In the past half-year, however, these advantages had been absent, and they had had their share of the general depression which had befallen railway companies pretty nearly all over the world in this period. If the exchange remained as it was at present, he thought they might expect to receive next January £1 2s. per cent. beyond the usual interest. Last January he stated that he viewed with the greatest satisfaction the prospect of the appointment of a committee on Indian railways, and he might say now that he believed the public would be gratified when they knew the result. One of the principal ideas he had had in going before the committee was to protest against the extravagant suggestions which had been made as to spending £20,000,000 a year for ten years on railways in India. With regard to the proposed line from Bhopal to Jhansi, he had objected to it when it was first propounded by the Great Indian Peninsula Company. He believed, however, that the scheme would be sanctioned by the committee, but he conceived that he had done his duty in the interests of this company, by opposing the scheme. Sir R. Maodonald Stephenson seconded the motion. In reply to a question, the chairman stated that, so far as he knew, the object of the bill which was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Cross on the previous evening was to enable the Secretary of State to claim the return of dividends on Indian railway stock which had been unclaimed for a certain number of years. The bill would require a great deal of examination. The case of this company was different from that of the other companies. Power was not sought in their case to recall any of the money which had been paid to them, but to obtain relief from paying them that portion of the annuity which had not been claimed by anyone. They were that day taking the opinion of counsel as to the legal position and the legal rights, if any, of the annuitants. The report was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditor were subsequently re-elected.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Thursday, July 3, Mr. R. O. Campbell presiding, when the resolution passed at the meeting on the 19th ult. was confirmed. It was for altering the articles of association of the bank by adding an authority thereto enabling them to keep colonial registers, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883.

### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**TUESDAY.**—Bar silver is scarce, and as the Indian exchange rates are firmer at 1s. 7½d. on Calcutta and 1s. 7½d. on Bombay, the silver market is harder, the price of bars being now quoted at 50 11-16d. per ounce. Mexican dollars remain at 50½d., and there is still a demand for them. The China rates of exchange are unaltered at 3s. 9d. in Hongkong and 5s. 1¼d. in Shanghai. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper has regained ¼ of the recent decline, and closed at 83¼ 83½. The Four per Cents. being again quoted at 81¼ and 81½. Five lakhs of telegraphic transfers were sold by the India Council on Bombay at 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The Silver Market is firm, but business has been limited. Bars are quoted at 50 11-16d., and Mexican dollars at 50½d. per ounce. Indian and China exchange rates and Rupee Paper are unaltered.

**THURSDAY.**—Both the Bombay and Calcutta telegraphic transfer rates are now quoted at 1s. 7½d. and bar silver is in demand for India at 50½d. per ounce. So far as could be ascertained, no business was done, owing to the scarcity of supplies. Mexican dollars are also wanted, and are likewise scarce. Their last price was 50½d. per ounce. There is still no alteration in either Rupee Paper or the China rates of exchange. The India Council have sold five lakhs of bills on Bombay at 1s. 7½d., and two lakhs of transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

**FRIDAY.**—The scarcity of bar silver and the firmness of the Indian exchanges, the rates in Calcutta and Bombay being 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 7½d. respectively, have enabled the brokers to obtain an advance of ¼d. on the price quoted yesterday, some small parcels having been brought for India at 50½d. per ounce. No business has been done in Mexican dollars, and the nominal price for them is unchanged at 50½d. The China exchanges are unaltered, at 5s. 1¼d. in Shanghai and 3s. 9d. in Hongkong. Rupee paper is also unchanged, at 83¼ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81¼ 81½ for the Four per Cents.

**SATURDAY.**—Although the Indian exchanges are easier, there is no material alteration in the rates, and bar silver has again been dealt in to a small extent at 50½d. per ounce. There has been no business in Mexican dollars. China exchange

quotations are still unaltered, and Rupee Paper remains at 83¼ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81¼ 81½ for the Four per Cents.

MONDAY.—Indian exchange rates are quoted at 1s. 7 9-16d. in both Bombay and Calcutta, and bar silver is easier at 50 13-16d. per ounce. Only a very small amount of business has, however, been done. Mexican dollars are in demand, but a nominal quotation only is obtainable, as there are no supplies on hand and none are expected until the end of the week. China rates of exchange remain at 3s. 9d. in Hongkong and 5s. 1¼d. in Shanghai. The market for Rupee Paper has been very inactive. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 83¼ 83½, and the Four per Cents. at 81¼ 81½. The India Council have sold a lakh and a-half of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—June 9. Budsworth (s), Cardiff.—10. Oriental (s), Bussorah; Balcarras Brook (s), Cardiff.—12. Ancona (s), Shanghai; Mongseaton (s), Cardiff.—13. Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool; Kappootana (s), Calcutta; Avoca (s), Zanzibar.—14. Zambesi (s), Hong Kong.—15. Lady Dufferin, Liverpool; Restorwel (s), Cardiff; Baucoura (s), Calcutta; Punjaub (s), Karachi; Friary (s), Penarth; Khandalla (s), London.—16. R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; Clintonia (s), Put back from sea; Gwalior (s), Suez.

CALCUTTA.—June 6. Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool; Ulrica, Liverpool; Brenda, Liverpool.—7. Gorkha (s), London; Pemba (s), Negapatam; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Armemia (s), Liverpool; Tibre (s), Colombo; City of London (s), Liverpool.—8. Corsar (s), Liverpool; Frank N. Thayer, New York.—9. Goldenhorn, Liverpool.—10. Culna (s), Rangoon; St. Magnus, Liverpool.—11. Britannia, Liverpool.—12. Atholl (s), Singapore; Deccan (s), London; Araby Maid Penarth.

MADRAS.—June 7. Ellora (s), Bombay; Medusa, London.—8. Deccan (s), London; Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.—9. India (s), Calcutta; Huzara (s), Calcutta.—10. Berwickshire, Mauritius.—12. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—13. Her Majesty, Negapatam.

### DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—June 10. Carlisle (s), Antwerp; Lady Armstrong (s), Dunkirk; Bombardy (s), Trieste; Henzada (s), London.—11. Eng Lee, Bangkok; Kedron, Mauritius; Sandal (s), Port Said; Burman (s), Karachi; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Nudda (s), Calcutta.—12. Edmonton, Liverpool; Reading (s), Port Said; Chilka (s), Galle.—13. Ganges (s), China; Lancaster (s), Havre; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Draco (s), New York and Hull.—14. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Clintonia (s), Trieste; Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf.—16. Sumatra (s), China; Hindostan (s), Marseilles; Miranda (s), Port Said.

CALCUTTA.—June 6. Steamer Mahratta.—7. India, Maharani, Easington, and Goalpara.—8. Maharaja and Swordsman.—9. Brema and Chindwara.—11. Europa and Asia.—12. City of Calcutta.

MADRAS.—June 7. Hawarden (s), Pondicherry.—8. Ellora (s), Calcutta.—9. Deccan (s), Calcutta.—10. Erato (s), London.—11. Canara (s), Calcutta; Coolpara (s), Singapore.—12. India (s), London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Gwalior*, June 16.

From London: Mr. R. Lawrence, Mr. W. H. Moylan, C.E.  
From Gibraltar: Mr. M. da Costa.

From Brindisi: Mr. A. Pedlar, Mr. J. H. Nelson, Major A. D. Strettell, Major Sparkes, Mr. J. S. Tait, Mr. L. Mesurier, Mr. H. Cardoza, Mr. Cass, Mr. D. Andrews, Capt. R. N. Hawkes,  
From Aden: C. Sorabjee, A. Mahomed, Mir Jaffer Ali.

AT PLYMOUTH, Per *Shannon*, July 7.

From Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Jewell, infant, and nurse, Mrs. and Miss Dickson, Miss Goode, Mr. Henry Smith, Miss Graham, Mr. R. Wilson, Rev. W. E. Jackson, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnston and infant, Mr. C. Wheeler, Mr. W. McLean, Lady Des Voeusis, one child, and nurse, Mr. T. Scott, Mr. N. Dryden, Mr. F. Reynolds, Mr. H. Sparrow, Mr. Palmer, Mr. A. B. Mouton, Mr. G. Scoles, Mr. H. Colley, R.N., E. L. Saki.

From Melbourne: Mr. E. Ackerman, Mr. S. E. Bussey, Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe, Mr. J. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Trenoweth, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. March, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beckett, Mr. and Miss Montgomery, Mr. R. Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. Purves, infant, and nurse, two Miss Alford's, Mr. J. T. King, Mrs. W. F. Wardell, Mr. A. S. Finlay and manservant, Miss A. K. Finlay and maidservant, Mr. W. Stark, Miss Stark, Mrs. Richards, Mr. D. Room.

From Glenelg: Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Hon. Langton Glyde, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Gurr, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gurr, Miss Jean Gurr, Mr. H. Lawson.

From King George Sound: Mr. Cannock, Mr. W. Fremi.

From Yokohama: Mrs. J. H. James, two children, and ayah.

From Hong Kong: Capt. G. H. Chippendale.

From Singapore: Mr. Holmes.

From Colombo: Gunner J. Hagan, Private G. W. Wright, Private P. Lambert, Private L. Whelan, Private W. Deegan.

From Aden: Mr. T. Perkins, Mr. G. F. Crook, R.N., Rev. C. T. Todd, R.N., Mr. H. R. Tilly, R.N.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Peter Adams and wife, eight male

Soudanese, Dr. W. M. Ladler, four Europeans, two female Soudanese.

From Port Said: Private J. W. Carp, Private McGregor, Mr. Hart, Commander C. Hawkins, R.N.

From Malta: Lieut. Col. Newman and two soldiers, Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Woolridge and two sons, Lieut. the Hon. A. G. and Mrs. Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two daughters, Rev. N. H. Kerr, Sir Adrian and Lady Dingle and infant, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Turton.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Ancona*, June 17.

For London: Mr. J. J. Menzies, Col. and Mrs. A. J. Biddulph, Mrs. La Quesna, Mr. W. S. Smith, Mr. J. J. Proctor, Miss Surft, Miss Smith, Mr. J. T. Menzies, Mr. F. Keilly, Mr. G. E. Manisty, Miss A. E. Pearson, Mr. Fox Strangways, Miss Selby, Mr. Paul, Mr. T. Oliver, Lieut. C. J. Matson, Mrs. Rea and child, Mr. Ramlings, Mr. G. Berkley, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. H. Rolton.  
For Venice: Mr. F. E. Keay.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, July 9.

For Port Said: Lieut. Machell.  
For Colombo: Dr. H. P. Esde White, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. G. Smith.

For Malta: Mr. Paul.  
For Calcutta: Mr. J. H. Ellis, Hon. Middleton, Mrs. Lyons.  
For Moulmein: Mr. J. Slyn, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, two children and nurse.  
For Rangoon: Miss Dawson, Misses Daisy and Alice Dawson.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Reg. Drake.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, arrived June 20.

From Calcutta.

For London: Miss M. E. James.

From Madras.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Shafter, two children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton and Miss Brereton, Mrs. Peebles, two children, and ayah.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross, Masters James, Arthur, and George Ross, Miss Ethel Ross, and ayah, Mrs. A. H. Jacob, Master Chas. Jacob, and Miss Rose Jacob, Mr. Lee, Master William Lee, and Miss Ethel Lee, Mrs. Haly, three children, and ayah, Mr. and Miss Cummins.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed June 4.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. A. Percy Roe, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Pagose, infant, and ayah, Mr. John Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Folly and family, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. Belton, Mr. S. Bomays.

Sailed June 10.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. A. Walker, Mr. W. Stuart, Mr. Schaeffer, Master Schaeffer, Miss Schaeffer, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Beer, Master Beer, and Miss Beer, Miss Anstee and two servants, Mrs. Bowden.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, arrived June 26.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge, Mr. John Harris, Mr. L. de Fonblanque, Mr. R. W. Crick, Major Ford.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed June 6.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Lieut. H. Walker, Mr. J. Bushby, Mr. D. H. G. Maclean, Mr. Lund, Mr. B. P. Wilson.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed June 15.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Coats, Mr. J. L. Hampton, Mrs. Hampton, Miss Hampton, Mrs. Hay.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Col. Lampen's native servant.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Lord.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed June 24.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mrs. Craig and Mr. H. J. Farquharson.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Mr. A. M. Elder.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, sailed June 28.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Homan, Mr. T. M. Boggs.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The Superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—June 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs. 99 13-16 to 100 1/2
Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	—
Ten years ..	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ..	104

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	78 1/2
Bank of Bengal ..	500	840
Bank of Madras ..	500	640
Agra ..	5,100	130
Chartered of India and China ..	20	330
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	200
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28	700
National of India ..	12 1/2	87
Oriental ..	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	700	78 1/2
Frere ..	150	1
Mazagon ..	2,000	30
Port Canning ..	1,000	37 1/2

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,080
Albert Ginning ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1,150
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	330
Bellary ..	1,000	550
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	380
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	28
Carwar ..	1,500	—
Colaba ..	1,880	1,451
Dhollera Ginning ..	300	190
East India ..	1,000	1,200
Fort ..	8,500	2,800
French ..	500	620
Sind ..	750	600
Mofussil ..	400	410
New Indian ..	125	205
Prince of Wales ..	500	645
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	1,100	1,200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	400	840

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,500	1,425
Anglo-Indian ..	100	134
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	500
Alliance Spinning ..	700	900
Bhowanuggur Mills ..	100	30
Bombay United ..	1,000	1040
Central India S. and W. Co. ..	500	700
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	785
D. Spinning ..	2,000	445
Hindustan ..	1,000	875
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,800
Khandeish ..	1,000	900
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	3,100
Manchester Spinning ..	50	—
Mazagon Spinning ..	250	240
National Spinning ..	1,000	900
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	970
Oriental ..	625	670
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	500	200
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,510
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	690

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New £30 Shares ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. ..	21-13-1	—
Do New £1 Shares ..	—	—
B., B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) ..	105-15-5	352

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	100
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	4,900
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	350
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co ..	500	1,300
Thacker and Co ..	100	165

## CALCUTTA.—June 13.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 100 1 to —
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ..	99 12 to —
4 1/2 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off ..	—
1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ..	102 0 to 102 4
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 0 to 102 4
Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 98 8 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	99 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	99 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	100 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ..	102 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ..	104 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	101 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	130 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	500	875 to 877 1/2
Do. of Upper India ..	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ..	£25	219 to —
Himalaya ..	100	125 to —
Mysore ..	100	210 to —
National of India ..	£12 1/2	87 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	550 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	32 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	21 to 22
Bally Paper Mills ..	£10	164 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	100	72 to —
Bengal Coal ..	100	1400 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	— to —

Bengal Mills ..	£100	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ..	100	105 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	320 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	55 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	85 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	135 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ..	85	85 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ..	100	126 to —
Chitnore Hydraulic Press ..	100	108 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..	100	99 to 100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	£20	300 to —
East Indian Railway ..	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	210 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	40 to 41
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	220 to —
Gouripore ..	100	73 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	85 to 86
Howrah Docking ..	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ..	100	74 to —
India General Steam Navigation ..	100	128 to 129
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	105 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ..	100	140 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	100	92 to 94
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	100	106 to 107
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	98 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	£10	146 to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	89 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	72 to —
Riverside Press ..	30	77 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	—	— to —
R. Scott Thompson and Co ..	100	247 to 248
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	—	280 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	50 to —
Strand Bank Press ..	100	88 to 90
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	215 to 116

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	160	70 to —
Amulkie ..	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	91 to —
Assam ..	£20	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	94 to —
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	44 to 45
Do. contributory ..	80	33 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory ..	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam) ..	£10	— to —
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar) ..	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ..	100	140 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	57 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ..	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ..	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Darjiling ..	100	110 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	43 to —
Dehra Doo ..	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	62 to 63
Eastern Cachar ..	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	48 to 49
Gie'e (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	71 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	110 to —
Hoolungore (Assam) ..	100	77 to —
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ..	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ..	100	par. —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	135 to —
Do. contributory ..	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ..	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	80 to 81
Loobah ..	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ..	£10	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ..	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ..	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam) ..	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	30 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	— to —
Do. contributory ..	125	73 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cacha) ..	85	63 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	78 to —
Puttaree (Syhet) ..	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Sapakat ..	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	56	par. —
Seemah ..	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ..	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ..	100	82 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	96 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	50 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	95	114 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	200	178 to 180
Upper Assam ..	£10	25 to 35

## MADRAS.—June 9.

Four per cents ..	1 1/2 dis to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	3 1/2 pre to 3 1/2 de.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	1/2 to 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ..	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 25-32 d.	1s. 7 9-16 d.
Do. Tele. ..	1s. 7 23-32 d.	—	—
Do. 3 mo. sight ..	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Do. 4 do. ..	—	1s. 7 15-16 d.	1s. 7 15-16 d.
Do. 6 do. ..	1s. 8 d.	—	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Cred 6 mo. sight ..	—	1s. 8 5-32 d.	1s. 8 1-16 d.
Do. 3 do. ..	—	—	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ..	—	1s. 8 5-32 d.	1s. 8 d.
Do. 1 do. ..	—	—	1s. 7 15-16 d.

## LONDON.—July 5.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
4 India Stock, Oct. 10, 1888 ..	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
4 India Enfranch Paper ..	8 1/2 to 8 3/4
4 Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ..	83 to 83 1/2
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..	— to —
4 Do. Feb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	100 to 100 1/2
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	— to —
4 Do. ..	109 to 109 1/2
4 Mauritius, 1881 ..	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ..	115 to 120
4 Do. ..	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..	100	— to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. ..	100	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ..	100	113 to 115

## RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	149 to 151
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A. 1053 ..	—	23 1/2 to 26 1/2
Do. Ann. B. 1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 1/2 ..	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	139 to 141
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	113 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	126 to 128
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	— to —
South Indian, guar 5 per cent. ..	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. ..	25	17 1/2 to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10%	10 1/2 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	— to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	13 1/2 to 14
Eastern Exten., Austria & China ..	10	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	109 to 112
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	104 to 107

# RECOLLECTIONS OF THE KABUL CAMPAIGN, 1879-1880.

BY JOSHUA DUKE, F.R.A.S., Surgeon Bengal Medical Service.

## CONTENTS:

1. A full account of the murder of the members of the British Embassy in Kabul, September, 1879.
2. An account of the city of Kabul and the surrounding country.
3. General Roberts' advance to Kabul over the Shutargardan Pass.
4. The battle of Charasiah.
5. A description of the fighting around Kabul, Dec., 1879, including the loss of the Horse Artillery and mountain guns, and the fighting on the surrounding heights, and of the investment of Sherpur.
6. The present Amir, Abdul Rahman.
7. General Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar.
8. The battle of Kandahar, and the return march to India.

The Preface contains a large portion of a valuable letter written to the author by General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., V.C.

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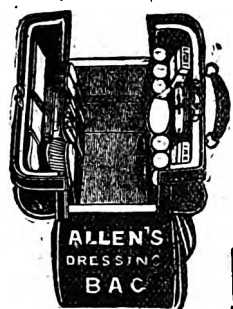
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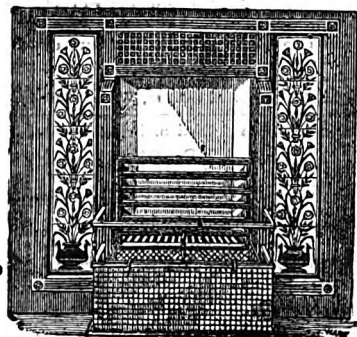
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medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of  
Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact,  
the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body  
of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medi-  
cines, when I administered to him five

### COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,  
who passed through the same district many months after-  
wards, informed me that my fame as a medicine man  
had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even  
then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE

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Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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DEBILITY, a powerful invigorator of the system.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 23; Madras and Allahabad, May 23; Calcutta, May 22.

As we have put before our readers indications, in more than one article, of a suspicion rather widely entertained in the Indian Press, that Mr. Hunter's deputation to England was devised merely for the purpose of providing an efficient *advocatus diaboli* at home, it is only fair to that gentleman to mention that the thanks of the Secretary of State in Council have been accorded to him for the able way in which he has discharged the duties entrusted to him by Lord Ripon and the Government of India, in connection with the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East India Railways.

We are glad to learn that the St. James's Hall demonstration of the 25th ult. against the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been followed up by energetic expressions of public opinion hostile to the Bill in India. Private telegrams that have been received in London state that further meetings will shortly be held throughout Bengal and Behar, and on the 29th ult. a large and most influential meeting of the zemindars of Behar was held at Mozufferpore. Strong resolutions were unanimously passed, protesting against the confiscatory provisions of the Bill. Further, a resolution was unanimously carried that, in the opinion of the meeting, the value of landed property in Behar had already considerably decreased owing to the recent action of the Government of India, and that the Government ought not to shrink from appointing a Commission of Inquiry.

Another of Mr. Gladstone's "little wars!" This time, our peace-loving and war-waging Liberal Government finds itself compelled to despatch a strong expedition against no less a personage than Shah Jehan—the "Lord of the World"—chief of Zhob; and 13,500 British and Indian Infantry, including the North Staffordshire regiment, 400 cavalry, two half batteries of artillery (one English, one native), with a strong contingent furnished by our ally the Khan of Khelat, will shortly march against the new foe.

The story goes that a well known gentleman at the India Office declares that the composition of the artillery of this expeditionary force is characteristic of the present Government—they always do things "by halves."

In addition to the very strong force detailed above—a force that would have more than sufficed for the rescue long ago of General Gordon—there is some talk of a second column being despatched to support it from India. So there is evidently some very tough work expected, though the Government of India wisely minimises the importance of the business.

The Amir of Kabul has sent orders to the Mir of Maimana to permit the "party of Russians" to proceed to Herat. It may safely be predicted that this nice little "party" will prove to be the harbingers of a good many more.

The quotations from *The Voice of India*, given by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* to-day, show conclusively that native public opinion is at one with us on the subject of the Simla migration. We deal with this in our leading columns.

The news from Indore is serious, and exactly of a piece

with all the other indications of the disintegrating effect of Lord Ripon's weak rule on the Indian Empire. We reserve all comments until further details are received. After all, the "atrocities" of which we are now told are only the counterpart of those which Radical misgovernment has produced in Ireland, and is supporting in Egypt. It is the old story, ever repeated, when Radicalism gets the upper hand among us—*delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*.

THE Indian revenue statement, just issued, shows "slackness of trade," "diminished export of rice," increased expenditure on opium, and so forth—mere trifles when weighed against the privilege of being governed by such a benevolent Viceroy as Lord Ripon, and such a wise legislator as Mr. Ilbert.

COLONEL T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, of the Conservative Club, London, has been invited, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, to contest the borough of Bewdley. Colonel Walsh is the lineal descendant of the Walsh family, of Abberley, near Stourport, and of Shelsley Walsh, Worcestershire, one of the oldest Worcestershire families mentioned in "Nash's History of Worcestershire, Abberley Hall at that time being the seat of the Walsh family. Colonel T. Prendergast B. Walsh is a member of the Conservative and Constitutional Clubs, London, and Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, and is a gentleman having estates in Middlesex and in the county Cavan.

FROM the *Hindoo Patriot* we regret to learn that Bengal has lost another worthy son. Dr. Uday Chand Dutt, Civil Medical Officer, Serampore, is dead. He died suddenly of heart disease on the morning of the 5th instant. Born in 1834, and educated first at the Oriental Seminary and then at the Hare school, he completed his academical education at the Calcutta Medical College, where he passed the final examination with great distinction, obtaining the first diploma and the gold medal of his year (1855). He was at once appointed a sub-assistant surgeon and served in that capacity at Tumlook, Gya, and Bhagulpore. During this period he so distinguished himself that in 1866 he was appointed Civil Medical officer of a district; and in this capacity he served successively at Puri, Purulia, Noakhali, Maldah, and Purridfore before his appointment to the important station of Serampore. While at Purulia his comprehensive report on sanitation in Bengal attracted the special attention of Government. Beginning his Sanscrit studies at Puri, he became in the course of a few years well versed in the Hindu system of medicine, and translated the *Nidan* into Bengali. But the work for which he will be long remembered is his English treatise on the *Materia Medica of the Hindus*, published in 1877. This work was favourably received both here and in England. He was engaged in an English translation of the *Susruta* at the request of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, but it has not pleased Providence to permit him to fulfil the task. Dr. Udaychand was a self-made man. Left a poor orphan at the early age of seven, he rose by his individual efforts to the proud position he occupied. He was not only a good English scholar and a master of the healing art, but a man that inspired esteem and affection. Those who had the honour of his acquaintance know what an earnest worker, honest thinker, and thorough and amiable gentleman he was. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends, relatives, and admirers.

UNDER the auspices of the East Indian Association, a meeting of naturalists, planters, sportsmen, and others interested in the affairs of India, was held on Friday, July 11, at the rooms of the Zoological Society, under the presidency of Professor Flower, LL.D., F.R.S. (Director of the British Museum, Natural History Department; and President of the Zoological Society), for the purpose of urging the necessity of Government measures for the preservation of wild birds in India.



The principal address was delivered by Mr. Robert H. Elliot, sometime planter of Mysore, and a well-known writer upon Indian topics. He pointed out that every civilised Government, with the exception of that of India, has recognised the value of birds as insect-eaters, and has adopted measures for their preservation; and that the absence of legislation forebodes, where it has not yet presented, serious results to planters and agriculturists. As the most convenient season for the destruction of birds is during the fine weather that succeeds the monsoons, and as this season is only the breeding time, the destruction of insect-eating birds proceeds at such a rate as must soon lead to almost absolute extermination unless preservative measures are immediately adopted. There was a general agreement in the meeting that legislation on the subject is imperatively required, and it was resolved that a representation to that effect should be addressed to the Government of India.

THE *Times of India* says:—

"Mr. Justice Bayley has, we learn, been taken suddenly ill, and is ordered home on short leave next month. This leaves an unexpected opening in the High Court at a very awkward time. Mr. Latham, the Advocate-General, is away on leave, and Mr. Farran, who is acting for him, will scarcely care to take an acting appointment on the Bench which would give him no future claim, and which would at this busy time of year entail a heavy loss of income. It is the same, of course, with all the barristers in large practice. There is one barrister, however, who has a distinct claim on the appointment, and we trust he will not be forgotten—we mean Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, who in the days of Sir Michael Westropp officiated more than once. In appointing Mr. Serjeant Atkinson to act for Mr. Justice Bayley, the Government would not only do a graceful act to the veteran member of the Bombay Bar, but would gratify all sections of the native community with whom the Serjeant has for a number of years been extremely popular."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday, June 21:—

"The advance for 2s. 6d. for steamer tonnage obtained two weeks ago has been lost again, and rates have receded to their old figures. Very little business has been done during the week. Sailing ships have likewise not been great in demand, but rates have been maintained through the firmness of the owners, who do not press their ships on the market, and just bring out as much tonnage as is wanted. One ship took the London berth, and two accepted New York charters. Arrivals have been few, and our unfixed tonnage stands reduced to 36,000 tons. A fair amount of tonnage is however due."

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary for the week ending June 24:—

"Mr. J. Frederick Baness, author of the *Index Geographicus*; Dr. James Hughes, Nowgong."

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended June 11:—

"Rain has fallen more or less generally in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, British Burma, Assam and the North Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the fall was heavy in many districts. There have also been showers in parts of Bombay, Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana. Harvesting has been completed in parts of the Madras Presidency. Standing crops are generally in good or fair condition, except in Malabar, where they have been much injured by want of rain. Locusts still exist in parts of Kurnool, where they are injuring the fruit gardens. In Mysore agricultural prospects continue favourable, but rain is greatly needed in Coorg for the ragi crop, for ploughing, and also for coffee. In the Bombay Presidency kharif sowings continue in several districts, though rain is wanted to facilitate operations. Preparations for kharif in Berar and for rabi in the Nizam's territories are in progress. Ploughing for kharif has commenced in Central India and Rajputana, where agricultural prospects are generally good. In the Punjab, kharif ploughings and sowings are in progress. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh ploughing is commencing in anticipation of the rains, and showers have already benefited the cane crops. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in some districts, but the condition of cattle remains good. Preparations for kharif are in active progress in the Central Provinces. In Bengal sowing of aus and amun crops still continues, and paddy, lil and mung

—the last in Bhaugapur—are being reaped, with good out-turn. Jute, sugarcane, early paddy, and cheena (millet) are doing well. Sowings continue in Assam and ploughing has commenced in British Burma. Small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent, but are abating in the North Western Provinces, Punjab, and British Burma. Prices are rising in parts of Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the correspondent of the *Times*, Calcutta, July 10:—

"The Ameer has not yet answered the despatch regarding the Frontier Delimitation Commission; but it is known that he is pleased with the prospect of the appointment of a Commission, and ready to co-operate.

"It has been suggested that the Commission should take the route followed by Sir John Malcolm in 1810—namely, from Quetta to Nushki, and thence through the Diruch Desert to Narestad, in Eastern Persia; thus reaching Meshed without entering Afghan territory, and avoiding the fanatical tribes between Candahar and Herat.

"The details have been received of the raids last month on Agror, in the British district of Hazara. Two hundred Akazais and Khanakbel Hassanzais attacked Beligan; while the Parari Sayads and Chigharzaïs made a demonstration against Dilbori. At Beligan the Agroris, with the assistance of some friendly Hassanzais, repulsed the raiders, losing four killed and fourteen wounded; while the enemy lost three killed. A detachment of British troops, from Ughi, was present, but was not engaged.

"A correspondent at Hyderabad writes as follows:—

"The stories of the Nizam's and his Minister's drunkenness and debauchery are malicious inventions. The Administration is not nearly so bad as is made out; and honest efforts are being made to reform its admitted defects. The danger attaching to Hyderabad as a possible, or actual, centre of Mussulman intrigue, and a focus of disloyalty, is at least as much exaggerated as is its military strength. Sir Salar Jung left no real successor, and Hyderabad, instead of being a battlefield for politics, bids fair to sink into a field of battle for the opposing railway gauges. All the authorities, except the Indian Government, wish the line to be constructed on the narrow gauge system."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated July 13:—

"A report has reached Lahore that a party of Russians recently crossed the Oxus at Karki, forty miles north-west of Khoja Saleh, and sent a message to the Mir of Maimena asking permission to travel through Maimena to Herat. The Governor of Karki, which is subject to Bokhara, detained the Russians twelve days, but allowed them to proceed on receipt of orders to that effect from the Ameer.

"The chief member of the Frontier Delimitation Commission will be appointed by the Home Government, but his assistants may possibly be selected in India, which country will supply an escort. The Ministry will determine the strength of this escort. It is believed that there is no intention of giving the British Commissioner any distinct instructions regarding the boundary line to be proposed; indeed, the ignorance of the geography and circumstances of the region in question prevents the Government from doing so. It is proposed that the British and Russian Commissioners shall meet at Sarakhs about October 1. The Ameer has acknowledged the receipt of the information given him concerning the Commission. He expresses himself as much pleased, and promises to afford every facility in the way of local information and supplies.

"Shah Jehan, chief of Zhob, has rejected all overtures, and seems determined to try conclusions with the British Government. The expedition which has been sanctioned will consist of about 3,500 infantry, including the North Staffordshire Regiment, 400 cavalry, and two half-batteries of mountain artillery, of which one will be European. The Khan of Khelat will give a contingent of 600 Brahoes and Beluchees under his Sirdars. General Tanner will be in command of the force, and Sir Robert Sandeman will accompany it as political officer. Very little opposition is expected, as the chiefs of the Utman Khel Kakars and of several other leading Kakar tribes are friendly. Possibly a second column may be despatched from India to act independently, thus enabling the troops to traverse and survey a wider area.

"The native magazine, the *Voice of India*, thus summarises the opinions of the native press on the question of Government from the hills:—

"The native newspapers show a strong consensus of opinion against the practice of different Governments of passing most of their time away from the centres of administration. The practice is opposed as involving unnecessary expense and serious inconvenience to the public, besides being impolitic in itself.

"The *Mahratta* sympathises with the movement set on foot

in Madras, but does not think that the objection applies with equal force to the Government of Bombay. A similar view is taken by the *Subadah Patrika* and *Rast Gofar*, which latter discusses the whole question in a series of well-written articles. The *Hindoo Patriot*, *Indian Mirror*, *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, and others, denounce the practice altogether. Other journals, like the *Indian Spectator*, the *Fame Yamshed*, and the *Indian Prakash*, are moderate in their opposition.

"The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* would like to see the native community making common cause with the Anglo-Indians, while the *Samachar* warns them against such an alliance. But a protest has gone forth from all the native writers calling upon the Government either to give up the annual migrations altogether or to limit the official stay in the hills to three months at the most.

"Colonel Bannerman, the British Resident in Indore, is engaged in an inquiry into the acts of barbarity and oppression alleged to have been committed by Holkar's heir. Some of the cases brought forward would, if true, prove that the young Prince is a monster of cruelty. Thus, he is said to have caused a village to be burnt down because the noise made by the villagers annoyed him. He is charged with having tortured men and women, and with having ruined the merchants by the wholesale confiscation of their goods. It is reported that business is almost at a standstill in Indore; that something like a panic prevails; and that the Europeans go about armed with revolvers.

"Meanwhile Holkar has been pressing upon the Viceroy a quantity of evidence regarding the question of his loyalty during the mutiny—a question which Lord Ripon unwisely allowed him to re-open. He has proposed to visit Simla, in order to press his claims personally, but he now states that the Viceroy refuses to receive him until the inquiry into his son's conduct is finished. For some time past, Holkar has been in bad odour with the Government. Recent events are not likely to improve his position, and people are now recalling the attempt to smuggle 60,000 Martini-Henry cartridges into Indore, which was detected two or three years ago, and the rumours which have been afloat of his storing munitions of war and training artillery and horse regiments.

"A memorial, praying the Lieutenant Governor to call the Calcutta Corporation to account for its neglect of sanitation has received over 1,000 signatures, including those of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Vicar-Apostolic of Bengal, and Surgeon General, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Advocate General, and the majority of the Bar; in fact, almost the entire European community. It is to be hoped that this strong expression of feeling will induce Mr. Rivers Thompson to deal with the matter promptly and vigorously.

"The preliminary statement of receipts and payments for April and May last shows that the civil revenue during the first two months of the financial year was exactly the same amount as in the corresponding period of last year—namely, 23,000,000 rupees. But this is the net result of a number of variations under different heads. Thus, the land revenue, salt, stamps, excise, forests, and tributes all show an increase; while there is a decrease in opium, customs, registration, and under the head of 'other civil revenue.' The expenditure on opium is greatly in excess of that of last year.

"The railways brought in somewhat less revenue, owing to the slackness of trade. The falling off in the customs was due to the diminished export of rice. Military receipts are three lakhs less and military payment two lakhs more than in the corresponding account of last year. The closing cash balance of May is 11,55,00,000 rupees, against 12,89,00,000 rupees last year."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### REMINISCENCES OF AN INDIAN OFFICIAL.\*

GENERAL SIR ORFEUR CAVENAGH has had a life of more varied experience than usually falls to the lot of most public servants, even in India. Originally an officer of Native Infantry, he got into the Irregular Cavalry—in which he saw much service—and was appointed to the political charge of the Nepalese mission, when the late Sir Jang Bahadin visited this country. After a pleasant visit to London, under circumstances of very peculiar advantage, he was appointed Town Major of Fort William, and in that post was of considerable use to Lord Canning, during the troublous days of the Mutiny. He was thence promoted to the Governorship of the Straits Settlements, and was the last "company's officer" who ever held that honourable situation. The last chapter of the book relates Sir Orfeur's life at Singapore and his interviews with the many distinguished men who touched there in going to the far East, or returning thence. Many amusing and interesting particulars of Malay and Chinese habits and character are given; and the whole chapter is spirited and intelligent.

One of the best things about the book is the reproduction

\* "Reminiscences of an Indian Official." By General Sir ORFEUR CAVENAGH, K.C.S.I. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

of the opinions of some of the remarkable men with whom this varied career brought the author in contact. Jung Bahadin's opinion of the Chinese, as recorded in page 108, would be good reading for anyone desirous of precasting the probable result of any war that may arise between China and a first-class European power.

Among the distinguished men who from time to time visited the author at Singapore were Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, Count Eulenberg, Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, the King of the Belgians, and Raja Brooke.

One of the most startling things in the book is the part about the "Jacoons," or wild men of Malacca, who really almost appear to be the "Missing Link," of which we hear so much. The missionaries have got hold of them; and in a few more years there will be a number of savage proselytes, and an end to a curious ethnological piece of evidence.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE DUTCH ACHEEN AND THE NISERO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

THERE are two points of special moment worth recording that arise out of the affair of the Nisero, and Thursday week's debate. One is political in its nature and permanent in its significance; the other incidental and retrospective; but both are instructive for men who have ears to hear. As to the former, the warning of Moses, the man of God, speaks to politicians and diplomatists—"Be sure your sin will find you out," which, when found (in the book of Numbers XXXII, v. 23) by Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, I would advise him to make a note of, instead of chattering about Lord Castlereagh. The sin was plain, but all too common even in this our day, as witness the recent attempt by Lord Edward and his colleagues to sell to the Portuguese the birthright of certain chiefs and tribes on the Congo. The sin, not of Lord Castlereagh only, but of our Foreign Office sixty years ago, was that of making over to the tender mercies of the King of the Netherlands the Sultan of Achéén and his dependent Rajahs, of whom this man of Tenom is one of the successors. In 1819 the Honourable East India Company made a treaty of amity and good neighbourhood with the said Sultan of Achéén; but in 1824, as our records tell us, the Foreign Office of Whitehall, after very cursory consultation with the then Governor-General of India, and without so much as "by your leave" to the Sultan of Achéén, swept that Malay sovereignty, with its dependent chiefdoms, into the hands of the Dutch. Now, as the Sultan had been a good friend of the Company, he might at that time fairly say, after the manner of the oysters to the carpenter—

"After such kindness

That would be a dismal thing to do!"

But it seems a "confident expectation" was expressed—it does not appear by whom—that "no hostile measures" would be undertaken by the Dutch against the Achéén; and, as we know, the attempt to gobble them up was not set about until 1870. That attempt was not quite successful; and now, after long years, one of the oysters proves to have sufficient vitality to close his shell on this unlucky British crew, whom "the act of God"—a very meaning phrase in this instance—has thrown in the way of the still vital bivalve, to whose taste we are made of no more account than Dutchnen. This may seem hard lines to the two great "G.'s" and the half-fledged Under-Secretary; but such is the stern law of the Higher Power. The sin of selling other people's birthrights has found out its scape-goats.

The other lesson taught by the present woful plight of the ship's company of the Nisero is one of more circumscribed scope, and its special significance in the present instance can only be fully realised by those who have known some of the officers of the old Indian Navy whose record is written in all the histories of "the Straits," and further eastern waters, as well as those of "the Gulf" and the Arabian Sea, on this side of India. These practical diplomatists and intrepid captains knew how to deal with Malay Rajahs and Arab Sheiks—ignorantly styled barbarians. One of those Indian navy captains, instead of barbarously shelling the Rajah of Tenom as the clumsy Dutch have done, would, through the vernacular, have heard his case and arranged for the rescue of the crew on the spot. In these days we have telegrams and Royal Navy gunboats; but there is no longer an Indian Navy—hence these muddles.—Yours, &c.,

July 10.

W. MARTIN WOOD.

### COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Can you induce Colonel Malleon to publish an essay, giving the history of communications between North and South India?

In A.D. 1294 the Mahommedans first attempted to penetrate from the plain of the Ganges into the Dekhan. One of the chief cities of the lower Doab was at that time Kurrah, on the West Bank of the Ganges, forty-five miles North West of Allah-

abad; from it Allahooden managed to lead 8,000 chosen horse to Ellichpoor, whether by Kallinjer or by some other route Colonel Malleon may be able to inform us.

From Ellichpoor Allahooden marched to Deogiri, now Dolutabad, seven miles North West of Aurungabad.

The grand route from Northern India to the Dekhan appears to have been either through Malwa to Aurungabad, or through Goozerat to the same city; attempts were made at times to penetrate to Warungol (the capital of East Dekhan), through Bengal and Orissa, but the best imperial generals preferred the route through Aurungabad and Beder.

It is since our conquest of India that the great Dekhan road through Jubulpoor and Nagpoor has been opened. If the Mahommedan Emperors had known of this military route through Godwana they would not have been so much troubled in guarding and defending that by Asseergurh and Boorhanpoor. Last year the goods traffic between South and North India, between Bombay and Allahabad by Boorhanpoor, was interrupted for a whole month by the destruction of two railway bridges over tributaries of the Taptee river. When at some future time the Asseergurh route shall have been closed by rebels, we will be very thankful if we then enjoy railway communication *via* Nagpoor. Of all military works in India, a railway from Jubulpoor and Ramptee is the work most urgently required.—Your obedient servant,

July 12.

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL AND TEA ESTATES.

THE Bengal Tenancy Bill possesses a great deal of interest to the tea planting community, and some surprise is expressed at the apathy which has hitherto been displayed in the matter by that body. When it is considered how strongly their action assisted the hands of the Defence Council in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, the astonishment becomes greater, and it may fairly be imagined that they have not yet grasped the danger that is threatening the fixity of the tenure of many portions of the vast estates now under tea cultivation. It is true that a few estates might be gainers by the principle involved in the Bill, but these are but few, and by no means constitute even a respectable minority. That in former years many gardens were opened out on plots of land without the smallest vestige of title on the part of the speculators, as they may be termed, beyond the fact of possession, arguing probably on the grounds that possession was nine points of the law, no doubt exists; but, in these more sober times, it is but seldom such a course is pursued. In days when huge tracts of land were applied for under one of the two rules known as fee simple, or mhum dhurie, very often, if any area were cultivated before the sale by public auction took place, which was one of the conditions of the former rules, in case of any dread of competition, a transfer was made to the mhum dhurie rules, which meant nothing more or less than a leasehold tenure renewable on expiry. Ordinarily this transfer was made in the name of only one, the original, applicant, who had probably no capital, but had been able to induce capitalists to put such in, he throwing in the land as his share. It may not be generally known, but is nevertheless true, that a very large portion of the present area of tea under cultivation has thus been opened up, and, had it not been for the prospects in view, so many intrepid hearts would not have been found to plunge into the depths of the Assam forests and bring Indian tea into its present prominent position. The malarious fevers of the swamps and jungles were viewed as nothing by a determined planter when he had a four anna share in expectation for his trouble, and a hope of making himself a comfortable pittance after a few years' labour; but now how can this be done with safety? Any intrepid planter may still explore new jungles and get friends at home to put in their capital, and, provided he remains amongst friends, may come out all right; but on the other hand, should he fall among the Philistines instead of getting his share for his trouble, those who advanced the money to commence clearing operations may sit by for a short time, and then say; "No! you have no right to take up land and transfer it to us; as occupants, we are proprietors." Such is one of the phases of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and it is seriously calculated to adversely influence the development of tea cultivation if applied to Assam, and what security is there it will not be so applied? Again, who is to say, if the manager allows his coolies to cultivate portions of his lands unfit for tea, that the land does not become the property of the coolies by very right of occupancy? Whatever the benefit to the few might be, it is probable that the general advancement of the industry will be seriously endangered unless the planters put their best foot forward and unite with their Aryan brethren cultivators of the soil, and assist in averting the threatened danger. Whatever may have been the difference that existed with regard to the Ilbert Bill, here but one opinion should exist, and where there is unity there is strength. In one or two parts of Assam some small meetings have been held to protest, but were the planters aware how seriously endangered

are their interests, there would probably have been bumper meetings throughout all the tea districts ere this, protesting against such iniquitous disregard of rights as is contemplated in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The planting body has only to look at the extreme and rigorous regulations with which Government considers it necessary to surround the beneficial immigration which annually takes place into the tea districts to know that it is with but little sympathy anything likely to lead to an increase in commerce, or to fostering an industry for the benefit of a European capitalist in any way, would be viewed by the present powers that be. It is only when it has been clearly demonstrated that their own position is in danger, that the Government will yield. It is, therefore, advisable for the tea planting community to be forewarned, which is to be forearmed, for if the Bengal Tenancy Bill is passed, the Permanent Settlement will be endangered and what is to prevent an interference on lands appertaining to tea estates of very much more recent settlement than anything in Bengal?—*Englishman*.

#### THE DEMARCATION OF AFGHANISTAN.

It is a matter for reflection whether a definite demarcation between Afghan and Russian territory in Central Asia is an object that the Indian Government should be very solicitous about. Some time ago, in fact from about the entry into office of the present Government in England, various suggestions have been put forth in the hopes of peaceably and diplomatically restraining the onward rush of Russian conquest. It has been argued that a formal treaty between England and Russia, based on the recognition of the latter's conquest up to a certain determinate limit, would act as a moral barrier, and in observance of international principles Russia would stop her advance towards the confines of our Indian empire. Although the virtual annexations of Khiva and Bokhara were, in 1872, declared by the Russian Foreign Office as beyond the sphere of their intentions, and although the absorption of Merv was disclaimed by M. de Giers in precisely the same terms, experience has shown that, in spite of these diplomatic protests and disclaimers, events have been too strong for the bonds of diplomatic engagement. Without impugning the good faith of these assurances at the time they were made, it is evident that, bearing that experience in view, also the rupture of the treaty of Paris regarding the Black Sea clauses, it would be sheer imbecility to trust the Russians. The expansion of Russia now in progress, stimulated by a variety of internal causes, is a force that, as the last fifteen years prove, is too strong to be restrained by moral considerations. Her diplomats may formally undertake to restrain the action of her frontier generals, and these may also wish to conform to their instructions; but, obedient to this expansive impulse, district after district is absorbed and annexed, and an extension of territory, resembling in its action to the former expansion of England in this country, has been the result. We annexed district after district and province after province until the tide of our conquests was brought to a full stop by the physical restraints of the mountain barriers of India. Similarly the wave of Russian annexation has swept from the north over the limitless plains of Central Asia. The opposition, except at Geok Tepe, has been in a military point of view not of a formidable nature, a fact attributable to the character of the country. There is no reason to suppose the full tide of Russian progress in Central Asia has yet reached its natural limit. It is probable, therefore, that until some natural obstacle, such as the Hindu Koosh, be encountered, Russia may find it impossible to respect any limit that political considerations, based on accomplished facts, may demarcate. The delimitation of a boundary may be effected with the mutual consent of the contracting States, both at the same time believing in the permanency of the then conditions, and yet, after the lapse of a few years, the dictates of expediency may prove superior to the most solemn engagements.

It may reasonably be assumed that, so long as the limits of the Central Asian provinces of Russia satisfied the conditions for the expansion, commercially and politically, that at this present time actuates Russian progress, such a frontier would be respected, but past experience affords no guarantee that, when the time came that this state of things ceased, Russia would still abide by the terms of a treaty defining Russo-Afghan limits. England is bound from past experience to think that such treaty clauses would be deliberately disregarded, as has hitherto been the case with similar understandings with Russia. If a treaty is to be observed honourably, that is, in spite of the disadvantages that may be entailed by respecting its conditions, it has a high international value; but, under existing circumstances, the only value in effecting a treaty with Russia, is as a test of the expansive energies of her existing policy. If the broken clauses of the Treaty of Paris, and the unfulfilled assurances with regard to Khiva, Bokhara, and Merv may be taken as records of the working of a mendacious diplomacy, either deliberate or *ultra vires* no one can say that such a record is valueless. It serves as a warning, it prevents our resting in fancied security, oblivious of the political avalanche the with every added square mile accumulates more energy and power.

If, therefore, a mission is to leave India to settle or to enable

others to settle a Russo-Afghan frontier by a ratified treaty, it must be understood that such a treaty is only an additional test or gauge. By its observance or disregard our statesmen will be able assuredly to judge whether the expansive force of Russian aggrandisement is exhausted, or whether it is still active and aggressive. Viewed as a precautionary and protective measure, there is much to recommend in the reported intention of Government to engage in active measures for the acquisition of the essential information requisite and indispensable as a preliminary to international negotiations. It was pointed out in a recent article that the information available as regards the topography and physical features of the belt of country within which a possible demarcating line may be agreed upon is excessively meagre. In fact, beyond a collection of travellers' tales, there is nothing to guide an inquiry on the question of a suitable frontier. No doubt there may be difficulties to be surmounted before such a mission can be got fairly to work; but it is well worth the expense and the risk.

A settlement of a frontier, to be mutually respected by Russians and Afghans, may be arrived at, and if England be not infatuated into regarding such an arrangement as any but a temporary compromise, it will be well. Our preparations should not be relaxed for taking action whenever the limits of what we consider the absolute range of our influence are invaded. Any treaty should be considered by us only as affording a measure of the activity hostile to our interests, and as to the manner and mode in which it may be evaded or deliberately broken. The limits of expansion which Russian statesmen desire to attain are frontiers continuous with the actual territory of a responsible power. The tribal organisations prevalent throughout Central Asia have hitherto presented no marked limits. The interdependence of the Turcoman tribes has been fatal to their escape from the assimilating grasp of the Czar's policy. Although it cannot correctly be stated that the Amir of Kabul rules Afghanistan with equal authority throughout his dominions, when contrasted with the tribal systems and the minor khanates with whom Russia has hitherto had to deal the Amir, has well-recognised claims to be considered as the head of a responsible Government. This question of responsibility is one of a very delicate nature, and if we appear on the projected mission, as seems inevitable as sponsors for our Afghan neighbours, the utmost caution on the part of our diplomatists will be necessary to avoid involving us in any arrangements by which we should be held responsible for the actions of the Afghans on the Russian border. It would ill suit the finances of India should we be under the necessity, in pursuance of treaty obligations, to undertake punitive expeditions to redress wrongs committed by Afghans against the Russians. At the same time, as the Amir must necessarily be a party to any treaty that may be made, the element of responsibility for raids, extradition of criminals, arrest of debtors and deserters, will be a factor that Russia will not neglect, as she can adduce examples and precedents in her treaties with other Moslem Governments. Her Consuls in Turkey and Persia are vested with great executive authority secured to them by treaty. The attainment of such concessions will be a great object of Russian diplomacy, and it is to be hoped that we shall not involve ourselves in the meshes of a responsibility for which we cannot be answerable. At the same time, if Russia undertakes to respect the undefended Afghan border, it will only be on the understanding that her grievances are to be redressed. She cannot permit her border villages to be harried and looted any more than we can. Possibly some such tacit understanding as exists between ourselves and the Amir with regard to our frontier tribes may be arrived at. The belt of ragged rascaldom that fringes our border is certainly even less under the nominal authority of the Amir than the tribes north of the Hindu Koosh. Still a species of suzerainty exists; but this fact is not allowed to weigh when the expediency of punitive measures arises. Possibly an analogous arrangement might be thought out, but whereas we are only too fond of retiring out of a country as soon as our object is attained, the Russians are just as prone to remain.—*Englishman*.

#### INDIAN LAW COSTS.

A DOCUMENT has just been issued by the Calcutta High Court which will prove rather an eye-opener for any legal readers who may happen to peruse it. It relates to the vexed question of counsels' fees, but settles them in a very different way to that pursued in this country. There are two main provisions in the ordinance, one relating to barristers and the other to attorneys, and the upshot of the regulations is that the former are to get twice as much for their work as the latter. A barrister who is "employed" may be allowed a fee not exceeding 68 rupees in cases within a limit of 500 rupees, and so on in like manner, the maximum of fees averaging something rather less than 10 per cent. on the value of the case. But if two barristers are employed in a small case it can only be by leave of the court, and whether they are employed so or in larger cases the second is to receive no more than the first. Such a rule in England would be rather badly received by the eminent Q.C.'s who now make

most out of their profession. But the most startling part of the rules is that which relates to the other branch of the profession. When an attorney is employed he shall receive for all his work and labour in the matter—all his attendances and conferences, and letter reading and letter writing, and attending court—a paltry fee of 32 rupees in cases not exceeding 500 rupees, and so on in like manner upon a scale about half as high as that of the barrister. These are strange provisions when contrasted with our own practice in this country, where, if a barrister gets ten guineas out of a case, it may generally be taken for granted that the solicitor gets at least £20, and generally a good deal more.—*Globe*.

#### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

##### THE BENGAL LETTER FURTHER CONSIDERED.

WE have already given our opinion on the Bengal Government's plan of conference on the Tenancy Bill. We will now consider the instructions in detail. Opinions are invited, inquiries suggested, and informations asked about its most salient provisions. It would have been more in accordance with established practice in such cases if this process had been gone through before the Bill was introduced into Council. The Government would then have been in a position to know precisely the local conditions of Bengal and Behar and the extent to which they could be met by a legislative remedy; but now the Bill is fully developed and thoroughly constructed, and if now its authors or advocates seek official testimony in respect to its debatable features, such a course is open to the remark that it is like an endeavour to collect evidence in support of a prosecution after a return of a verdict of guilty on a criminal charge. Considering that it has been mainly inspired, if not entirely composed, by the Government of Bengal, and remembering the strong sympathies which it has evoked from those who constitute the official *entourage* of that Government, it is almost hopeless to expect anything like a fair summing up of the case, a just exposition of both sides of the controversy from the Bengal Secretariat; in fact, in more places than one the *prejudice* of the partisan is openly betrayed; for instance, in para. 6 of the letter alluding to the presumption about the uniform payment of rent for twenty years embodied in section 64 of the Bill, Mr. Secretary MacDonnell writes: "This presumption is perhaps one of the most valuable provisions which the Bill contains in the interest of the ryots. It is a reasonable presumption inasmuch as if it be contrary to the facts, it throws on the landlord no greater burden of proof than in ordinary cases he should easily be able to discharge." We doubt very much whether, after this expression of opinion from the head of the local administration, there would be found in the official answers to the letters any strong enunciation of an adverse view. Take, again, the important subject connected with the definition of a settled ryot. Clause 2 of section 26 of the Bill says that, if it is proved or admitted that if a person holds land as a ryot, it shall, as between him and his landlord, be presumed that he has held it for twelve years until the contrary is shown. On a point so diametrically opposed to the present state of the law, and so startling in its novelty and its injustice, not a single question is proposed to be asked to the experts; on the contrary, the Secretary reminds the Commissioners that "the definition of the settled ryot"—of which the presumption we have just alluded to is the most vital ingredient—"the definition of the settled ryot is not now open to general discussion," but it will be tedious to multiply instances.

We are glad to observe that his honour the Lieutenant-Governor invites discussion with regard to that very vexed question, the expediency of the distinction as made by the Bill between the tenure-holder and the occupancy rayat, and its probable effect on the rural economy of the country. It is clear as noon-day that if occupancy tenants be clothed with the power of alienation, their tenures will inevitably gravitate in the near future to the powerful class of money-lenders; this is admitted. "It is recognised," says the letter "that the formal recognition by the Bill of the transferability of occupancy rights may tend to the purchase of such rights by money-lenders (whom it is not the wish or object of the Government to benefit at the rayat's expense) and consequently to the rack-renting of the cultivators holding under such purchasers." Then it is explained that Section 37 of the Bill was introduced to secure that object, but as the Select Committee had apparently declined to accept the Lieutenant-Governor's view as to the principle of equality between occupancy and non-occupancy rates of rent, and to the adequate enforcement of that principle as an efficient safeguard against recovery of higher rate of rent by the purchaser of an occupancy right from his under-tenants than he himself pays, a serious difficulty has arisen and the whole subject of transferability of these rights and as to how such rights could be limited to the actual cultivators is to be carefully considered. It has always seemed to us that no device the legislature could ever frame would be sufficient to prevent occupancy rights falling into the hands of



the money-lenders if such rights be made transferable. In the first place it would be a most difficult question to decide as to who would be a money-lender so as to come fairly within the ban which the Government wishes to proclaim. In every district most of the well-to-do ryots themselves are small bankers, and it will be simply impossible to work any law which would really include them and exclude pure money-lenders unconnected with the peasantry of the country. As the British Indian Association pointed out, it would be a grievous wrong to the interests of agriculture if a man be disqualified to contribute his capital for the improvement of land on the sole ground that he has been more thrifty than his neighbours; a ryot may save a few rupees or a few bushels of paddy, may lend them out and thus gradually attain the dignity and the position of village Mahajan, but he is no more nor less than a member and an important member, of the little agricultural community whose respect and confidence he enjoys. Would the Government of Bengal classify him in the same category with the astute Bhojpuria or the shrewd Maroari who is clothed with the associations which darkly cluster around the exacting usurer the hated Shylock, and the unpopular Jew of rural Bengal? If, you adopt a pecuniary standard of classification you fail miserably to eliminate those who are fit to be eliminated, and if you adopt a standard of nationality you simply render yourself ridiculous. The truth is, the population of Bengal is composed of elements which widely vary in their character. A motley group of divergent races and creeds meets your eye in every instance, and whenever you attempt to confine your legislative privileges to an artificially created class, the circumstances of the country baffle your impotent efforts and smile at your presumption.

If the Government is convinced that the moment the power of sale is conceded to occupancy ryots that power will be abused, and occupancy rights shall pass to those who are deemed to be beyond the pale of protection; better far would it be in the interests of the ryots themselves not to make the concession at all. If it is admitted that the tenants of Bengal are deplorably lacking in foresight and sadly disposed to borrow, then to place facilities whereby their inclinations in this respect can be successfully carried out would be the most unwise of measures. Already has the voice of experience warned the Government of the fate which is likely to overtake a hasty concession when made to an improvident race. Never were brighter hopes of success entertained than when free sale was proclaimed as the rayat's right throughout the length and the breadth of Santhalia in 1872; yet scarcely have twelve years gone by when the deputy commissioner of that district has been compelled by dire exigency to issue an imperative order lately prohibiting sale of rayati lands. It has been found that the professional money-lender was abroad, and that year by year he was obtaining a firmer and firmer grip on the cultivators of that part of the country. What guarantee is there that a similar result will not follow in the more fertile plains of the southern regions? But we have already exceeded the limits of an article, and will stop here for the present.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

#### INDIGO ZERATS IN BEHAR.

*The Indian Daily News* publishes a letter from the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, in which the question of Indigo Zerats in Behar is fully and ably discussed. We will not go into the facts of the particular case mentioned, but we will confine ourselves to the general question. We will reproduce here the remarks of Mr. Secretary MacDonnell on the subject:—

"Turning now to the more general aspect of the questions raised, the Lieutenant Governor regrets to find that in indigo districts in Behar, the practice of turning ryoti land into so-called zerat, or khamar or nij-jote under colour of thika leases, is still prevalent. Many improvements in the system of cultivating indigo have been introduced into Behar under the auspices of the Indigo Planters' Association; but this system of converting ryoti land into zerat, of which possession is retained by the planter and ultimately by the proprietor to the detriment of the ryot, is a most serious abuse, against which Sir Ashley Eden, so long as 1877, protested in the unofficial communication to the then Commissioner of Patna, which preceded the formation of the Planters' Association. To the extinction of this abuse, the Lieut. Governor earnestly trusts that both the Association and the executive officers of Government will devote their best efforts. In the particular case under notice, it does not appear that the manager of the factory forcibly converted these lands into zerat; but the Lieutenant Governor, from this correspondence, as well as from other sources of information, has reason to fear that the consent of ryots is not often an ingredient in the procedure of acquiring lands for indigo in villages leased out to factories. It is true that the Planters' Association has resolved—and the Lieutenant Governor has noticed the resolution with special satisfaction—not to countenance the acquisition of lands for indigo, except under the written consent of the ryot, and with specific conditions as to continuance of, and

termination of, the contract. Adherence to that resolution will no doubt obviate many of the abuses inherent in the present system, but it would seem from this case, and from the 10th paragraph of the collector's letter of November 27, that the resolution of the Association has not yet been made a rule of action by planters generally. In the provisions of the Tenancy Bill, which enable the occupancy ryot to sublet, the planter will find an additional method of obtaining the land which he wants, while preserving intact the ryot's right to hold it, and while compensating him, which is certainly a necessary and reasonable condition, for its temporary loss. But until that provision becomes law, the Lieutenant Governor would be very glad indeed to find that the resolution of the Association, to which, in the last paragraph of your note of November 22, you refer, had gained a general adherence from all indigo planters in the Province. At all events, the forcible acquisition of lands under colour of thika leases is an illegality and an injustice to the people regarding which it is impossible to be silent; and the Lieutenant Governor, therefore, looks to you, and to the district officers of your division, to give your active support to the Planters' Association in suppressing such illegalities by all legal means. The Association's rule, which provides for the interchange of written agreements as evidence of such consent, would simplify and facilitate proceedings for the suppression of such illegalities.

The Indigo Zerats in Behar are undoubtedly based on a vicious system, but the practice is due more to official supineness than to anything else. If the officials of Behar had checked the growth of this system, it could not have spread its root and branch. There is indigo cultivation in Bengal, but we have never heard any dispute regarding the conversion of ryoti land into nij-jote or khamar by the planter or the zemindar. Mr. MacDonnell continues:—

No doubt it has been, and still is, to the advantage of proprietors in Behar to look without disfavour on this practice of converting ryoti into so-called Zerat lands; and herein, as this case very clearly shows, the objects of Zemindars have been to acquire possession of the lands after the termination of the planter's lease, and to treat them afterwards as khamar or nij-jote or demense land, in dealing with which the landlord's power is much less fettered by the law than it is in the case of ryoti land. It is very obvious, however, to the Lieutenant Governor that indigo Zerats, constituted in the manner of which this case furnishes an example, are clearly distinguishable from khamar or nij-jote or demense lands; and that they cannot be confounded with khamar or nij-jote lands without inflicting a serious injury on the cultivating classes throughout these provinces. The test or criterion of the khamar or nij-jote lands is cultivation, or holding for cultivation, by the owner, either directly or by means of hired labour. These indigo zerats fail altogether to fulfil the requisite conditions of that definition; and the sooner it is recognised by proprietors generally that the forcible acquisition of ryoti lands by thikadars will not avail *per se* to convert them into khamar or nij-jote, the greater chance will there be of the abandonment of a custom which has done, and if not suppressed, is likely to do, much harm to the country. The Lieutenant Governor will take an early opportunity of representing these views to the Government of India with the object of having them affirmed in the Tenancy Bill now before the Legislative Council.—I have, &c.

This question suggests another important question. If the planters be enabled to buy out the occupancy holdings, they will not care to convert ryoti lands into Zerats. Anyhow, they want the ryot's land, and let Mr. MacDonnell ponder over that.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

#### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab returned to Simla from Mahusa on the 14th ult., with his health greatly benefited by the change.

General Sir Herbert Macpherson arrived at Simla on the 18th ult. on a short visit.

As a result of the reference to the local Governments on the subject of Stock Notes, it is probable that the notes will be issued from the Presidency Post Offices in January next, if not earlier.

An agitation is going on in Calcutta amongst the ship-masters in port against the present unsatisfactory manner in which pilots are supplied to vessels on their arrival at the Sandheads.

The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners at a meeting on Thursday, the 19th ult., resolved to apply to Government for sanction to borrow fifteen lakhs at five per cent. for twenty years for water-supply and drainage works.

A rumour is current that the Viceroy has named Colonel Lockhart to the home authorities as the officer whose special experience might be taken advantage of in connection with the Nisero business in Achin.

The names of Sir Richard Temple, Sir Lepel Griffin, and

Sir Oliver St. John are mentioned at Simla in connection with the Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier.

The Bishop of Lahore has taken his return passage for September 22, and hopes to reach Simla about October 29, where he will hold a confirmation.

A number of the subjects of the Maharajah of Cashmere have petitioned his highness to afford facilities for teaching English in his capital.

The boat bridge over the Sutlej at Ferozepore was dismantled on the 1st ult., owing to the rising of the river. A ferry has been established, which will be kept up till the bridge is re-opened in September or October next.

Whilst playing polo at Meerut, Lieutenant Boisragon, of the Royal Irish Regiment, collided against Lieutenant Staniland, 8th Hussars; the former officer being thrown with great violence to the ground. Mr. Boisragon was picked up insensible and conveyed to his bungalow. He is now doing well, and no serious results are apprehended.

The Government of India have, the *Pioneer* hears, recently ruled that a game-tax is not one which can be legally levied under the Cantonment Act. This decision was given in connection with the levying of a game-tax in the Kussollee Cantonment. The Punjab Government, it may be added, have informed the military authorities that the question of the preservation of game will be considered with reference to the province as a whole.

A Calcutta paper understands that, owing to the increasing number of Europeans who are at present residing at Chitpur, a meeting of the public will shortly be held at the office of the Eastern Bengal Railway, or some other convenient situation to try and take steps for collecting the necessary funds for the erection of a church.

On the 16th ult. a meeting of the Eurasians and Anglo-Indian Association was held in Calcutta, for the purpose of considering questions affecting the welfare of the domiciled Christian community in that city. About two hundred persons were present. Most of the speakers urged that the absence of unity was the cause of the present condition of the Eurasians. The chairman proposed the following resolution:—"That the community can make no way or increase its proper influence until there is more unity among its members." Mr. Parsons dwelt on the question of dwellings for the poor. He called attention to recent articles on "Outcast Calcutta" published in the *Englishman*, which placed before the public in a vivid light the true state of things in certain quarters. He called for a committee to report fully on the matter. The Rev. Mr. Taylor also spoke as to the filthy condition of such quarters. In conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Braz called upon the meeting to pass a resolution that all who were not members of the association should become so, and that all who were not members should become so, and that all who were members should induce their friends to join and unite for the common welfare. —*Times of India*.

Government have received a despatch from the Secretary of State asking for a statement for a series of years of the expenditure occasioned by the annual move of Government to and from Simla.

A Punjab *Gazette Extraordinary* will, it is stated, appear in a few days containing the resolution of the Punjab Government on the judicial reorganisation scheme. —*Times of India*.

The Honourable Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadoor, so famous as the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, is lying dangerously ill.

Strict orders have been recently issued at Quetta forbidding soldiers to go out any distance from the cantonments alone and without permission, and requiring all officers, if starting on excursions, to go out in company.

A formal communication regarding the prospect of the despatch of the proposed Frontier Commission has been sent to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

A report from Merv states that the Russians have appointed a Mahomedan from the Caucasus Governor of Yulatan, which is the headquarters of one section of the Saryk Turkomans.

Frontier reports say that the Shinwaries made an attempt to plunder the Ameer's subsidy last month. The escort, however, was strong and the treasure reached Jellalabad safely.

## MADRAS.

A largely attended meeting of native merchants was held on the 17th ult. at Madras, to protest against the annual migration of Government to the hills and the removal of the military accounts offices to Bangalore.

**STAMP VENDORS.**—The Government have exempted three men from serving as jurors or assessors in Mofussil Courts.

**TINNEVELLY-QUILON SURVEY.**—The complete survey of this proposed extension of the South Indian Railway has been finished, and is at present being discussed by Government; the Travancore State having agreed to terms sought from them and paid their share of the survey costs.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The anniversary of the Medical College

will be held at the end of this month or at the beginning of next month. Sir Charles Turner will take the chair, and Surgeon D. F. Dymott, Acting Assistant Physician in the General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene, will deliver his address. —*Madras Mail* June 22.

**LOCAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT ROYAPURAM.**—The Chief Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, in charge of the Madras Division, has, with the usual sanction of Government, decided to close the branch local telegraph office at Royapuram, as it is found that since the removal of the central office to the new building there has been a steady falling off in the number of messages received for transmission at the Royapuram branch.

**SPECIE.**—Three cases of silver coins valued at Rupees 16,000 and forty boxes of copper coins, valued at Rupees 6,000, were shipped on board the S. S. Himalaya on the 17th ult., for Masulipatam.

**CHOLERA IN THE NATAL EMIGRATION DEPOT.**—Four cases of cholera have occurred in the Natal Emigration Depot at Cassimode. Mr. McCartie, the Protector of Emigrants and the Emigration Inspector prevented the coolies from embarking in the British Ship Cyrene on Tuesday. According to rules, the Cyrene will be in quarantine for three weeks.

**THE MIGRATION OF GOVERNMENT.**—A requisition to the Sheriff is now in circulation for the purpose of convening a meeting in Patcheapah's Hall as early a date as possible, to protest against the migration of the Government to the Hills.

**THE RIVERSDALE.**—The Captain of the Riversdale was expected to arrive in Madras on the 27th ult., after which date a Marine Court of enquiry will be held, Colonel Weldon, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, being the President.

Before entering upon his crusade against "Messrs. Grant Duff, Carmichael and Sullivan." Mr. J. Wallace is endeavouring to procure the sinews of war. To this end he has issued an appeal for subscriptions to a loan of Rs. 15,000, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. He undertakes to pay the loan immediately upon the favourable termination of the suit, or otherwise as soon as he shall have the means to do so.

**A MISCHIEVOUS KITE.**—A woman named Mooneamah, was charged with having committed the offence of criminal misappropriation under the following circumstances:—It would appear that on the 15th of last month a goldsmith named Soobroya Pauthen, while holding a gold bead ornament in the palm of his hand and showing the same to another, a kite snatched away the ornament, and let it fall on the house-top of the prisoner. Nothing was known about the missing ornament till last Monday, when it was discovered that prisoner picked up the ornament and gave it to her grand-daughter, a girl about twelve years of age, and the latter handed it over to a trash-woman, named Thyis, for safe custody. On prisoner asking the trash vendor for her jewel, and on her denying all knowledge of it, an altercation took place, and the police discovered that this was the ornament snatched away by the kite. The prisoner on being questioned admitted having picked up the ornament. As there was no evidence of conversion to constitute the offence of misappropriation, and as the case was prematurely put up, his Worship ordered it to lie over for the police to make further inquiries.

**THE CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL.**—A very handsome drawing of a Baptistry and Font in memory of the late Major General Childers has been made, and the same will soon be exhibited in the porch of St. Matthias' Church, Vepery. Those who intend subscribing to the above memorial are requested to do so without delay. The sum realised up to date amounts to Rs. 600. —*Madras Mail*, June 22.

## BOMBAY.

The Bombay Town Council have decided to recommend the Municipal Corporation to adopt the Tansa water scheme, at a cost of one crore of rupees.

At a meeting of the Bombay International Exhibition Committee on the 20th ult., it was resolved to reject M. Joubert's new offer to manage the Exhibition, and it was further resolved that the Exhibition should be held either in the season of 1885 or 1886.

Dr. MacCarrie has been appointed Health Officer of the port of Bombay, in succession to Dr. Sidney Smith.

The anniversary of the accession of the Queen was celebrated in Bombay by the firing of a salute of thirty-one guns.

The agents of the various shipping companies having reduced the freight brokerage from 4 annas per ton to one per cent., the Bombay brokers have been on strike.

Mr. Woodburn received charge of the office of Collector of Ahmednuggar from Mr. J. Elphinstone on the 14th ult.

Owing to the rains the Goa Railway works at Marmagao and Sanvarden have been suspended until September next.

The monsoon burst at Goa on the 10th ult., since when a moderate quantity of rain has fallen. On the same day the

tower of the Municipal Chamber at Panjim was struck by lightning.

A disastrous fire occurred at Ahmedabad on the 11th ult., property to the value of about ten lakhs of rupees being destroyed.

Further accounts of the fire at Ahmedabad tend to show that it has been more disastrous in its effects than was at first reported. The amount of damage is variously estimated. According to one account it is no less than Rs. 30,000,000. But probably this estimate is exaggerated.

From the weekly statement prepared by the Deputy Executive Engineer to the Municipality, it appears that the depth of water in the Vehar lake on the 13th instant was 48'30 feet, when the rainfall had been only a little over half an inch. The Tulsi lake on the same date contained 29'80 feet of water, after a rainfall of one-fifth of an inch.

H. E. The Governor has appointed Mr. James Thorburn to be a member of the Bombay Town Council, vice Captain Morland, who has resigned. The appointment is one which there is little doubt will give general satisfaction to the ratepayers. Mr. Thorburn was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce last year, and President of the Bombay General Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition.

The question as to what constitutes a full bench arose in the Bombay High Court the end of last term. Two judges, it may be remembered, refused to regard as binding on them a decision as to procedure arrived at, on a reference from a division court, by a court of three judges, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Kemball, and Mr. Justice West. The local correspondent of the Allahabad paper now hears that the Government have been struck by the impropriety of the proceedings, and that a short Bill will be passed through the Legislature for the purpose of removing Mr. Justice Bayley's doubts as to what constitutes a full bench.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND EURASIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Council of the Eurasian Association was held on Wednesday, at which, amongst other routine business disposed of, the proposal to float a Provident Fund was discussed. Some of the Council objected to the formation of any Fund at all, urging that existing institutions supplied sufficient means for making due provision for the survivors of such persons as wished to make this provision. Others, again, clung to the Madras scheme, though the unsound principles upon which that fund is worked have been exposed repeatedly. Finally, it was resolved that the tables of rates worked out by Mr. Cox, of the Civil Service, for the Association should be recommended for adoption as safe rates to work upon in the formation of a fund by such members of the Association as desired to establish one. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cox for his disinterested labour in framing the tables. The resignation of the present secretary (Mr. Brewin) was accepted, the nomination of a successor being deferred to the next meeting.

SALVATIONISTS AND MAHOMEDANS AT AHMEDNUGGER.—An affray took place at Ahmednuggur during the course of last week between some Mahomedans and the members of a detachment of the Salvation Army stationed there, when one of the Salvationists was seriously injured.—*Deccan Herald*.

The Bank of Bombay on the 18th ult. reduced its minimum rate to 7 per cent. per annum.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of June 9 was Rs. 59,65,923; in addition, silver received during the week Rs. 5,81,491. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 15,96,391. The balance left was Rs. 50,41,027. There is in addition Rs. 90,193 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint walls awaiting money.

## BURMA.

### RANGOON.

Rather a novel defence was made in the Magistrate's Court by a ticca gharry wallah who was charged with negligence and the interpretation in the case also afforded amusement to those in court. A police constable was made to say that he saw the accused's gharry running off with the pony, and nobody in charge, and that he gave chase and caught it. In defence the accused said that when the pony bolted he was so taken aback with surprise that he stood transfixed, and for the life of him he could not budge an inch. He was fined Rs. 15.

The Chinese firm whose failure was reported in our last, filed their schedules on Thursday, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Their liabilities amount to about four lakhs, while their assets are put down at a little over two, consisting, however, of property heavily mortgaged.

A few nights ago a small cash box containing over Rs. 200 was stolen from the office of Mr. Nisbet, the Conservator of Forests, Rangoon Division. The matter was reported to the Cantonment Police, but no clue has yet been obtained, although suspicions point to some of the office durwans.—*Rangoon Gazette*, June 17.

A Rangoon telegram, dated the 16th instant, says:—"So

great is King Theebaw's fear lest the Mengoon Prince should come, that negotiations are in progress with the French to keep him under perpetual arrest. A grand residence is about to be built at Mandalay for the expected French Envoy."

The following is the summary of the latest news from Mandalay by the correspondent of the *Rangoon Times*:—"The rains have set in, and the low lands are flooded. Where there are no roads or bridges, this saves [the country places from] attacks from the rebels, who cannot move in large bodies. News from Mogoung states that the would-be Shan King, Moung Hla, is not dead, but has 2,000 troops with him, some whom are stationed within one mile of Mogoung. The Woon-dook has only 700 troops and 200 villagers to oppose them. Mogoung itself is entirely razed to the ground, and its streets strewn with jadestone. Any Burman found in jungle is cut down by Shan and Kacheen rebels. The Matin Tsab is still fighting against the Pukwan village. He has a number of Chinese assisting him.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 24.)

Permission to return to duty has been given to Surgeon E. W. Young.

Deputy Surgeon General Richard Perkins has retired from this service.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald has been appointed captain of A Company, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieut. Col. Mellis, of the Staff Corps, became entitled to the colonel's allowance on the 13th inst.

Captain V. R. Rae, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is a candidate for the Army Pay Department.

An extension of leave for three months on medical certificate has been granted to Colonel Sturt, of the Infantry.

The leave of Major F. S. Hore, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been extended to Nov. 15.

Subedar Shaik Cassim, 3rd Regiment N.L.I., has been re-appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Governor.

It is feared that Major Gambier, Royal Artillery, who is suffering from a late accident, may be obliged to take sick leave to sea.

An extension of leave for twenty-one days has been granted by the Secretary of State to Captain Sawyer, of the Staff Corps.

Honorary Captain J. J. Connolly, Paymaster, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave in India for three months.

Mr. R. T. Harrison has been appointed captain in the Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice A. A. Wace, resigned.

The scale of purveyors and purveyors' establishments allowed for Bengal has been extended to station hospitals in the Bombay Presidency.

Captain Cecil Coles Dyce, half-pay list, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from May 8.

Lieut. Sydney Moore Mason, of the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

The Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, the second eldest Volunteer Corps in India, has considerably increased in numbers and efficiency during the past year.

During the absence of Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., on furlough for three months, Colonel F. P. Forteach, of the Staff Corps, will officiate on the brigade staff.

The services of Surgeon A. Milne, I.M.D., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Lieutenant V. Mangles Stockley, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Commander, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, is about to proceed on furlough to Egypt and Europe for one year.

Captain H. B. Harward, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Fort William, has passed his examination for the Army Pay Department, and has been posted as Paymaster to his own Battalion.

Promotion has been given to Majors Montagu Maxwell Carpendale, Henry Charles Morse, Charles Henry Coles, and Christopher Charles Pemberton, all of the Staff Corps, after completing twenty-six years' service.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant to Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons of the Indian Veterinary Department of the relative rank of Lieutenant Colonel, but junior of that rank, except for the choice of quarters.

Lieutenant C. E. Mardell, Bombay Staff Corps, the latest addition to the Military Account Department, has joined the Finance Offices at Poona, in the Account Branch, and has been appointed to officiate as a Military Accountant, 3rd class.

The services of Lieutenant J. H. Parsons, Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for employment in the British Burmah

Division. Lieutenant Parsons has been directed to proceed to Rangoon.

Captain F. R. Begbie, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave to Kashmir, to 20th October next, Captain E. H. Wilson, Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, doing the work of Captain Begbie, in addition to his other duties.

The Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of one officer and two non-commissioned officers of each of the native regiments at Shillong, Dibrughur, and Kohima to Fort William, to be instructed by the Royal Artillery at that station in mountain-gun drill.

Executive commissariat officers and medical officers in charge of military hospitals and dispensaries in the three Presidencies are in future to obtain their supplies of stationery and blank forms from the superintendent of stationery and the contractor for Government stock forms.

The station of Alibag has been transferred from the Dapoli Circle to the Presidency Circle of pension payments. The Pension Paymaster, Presidency Circle, will visit Alibag annually on the 20th January, to pay the pensioners residing there; the remaining quarterly payments being made by the Civil Officer, Alibag.

It is stated that the Government of India have now under consideration a proposal to raise an additional regiment of native cavalry in the Bombay Presidency, with special regard to the increasing pressure of duty on the Sind frontier, which has become extremely heavy since the disbandment of the 3rd Sind Horse.

It has been decided by Her Majesty's Government that all regimental warrant officers shall rank below all sub-conductors of the Indian Army Departments, and among themselves according to dates of warrants. This decision also applies to all depot, sanitaria, garrison, and transport sergeant majors, and to the sergeant majors of the Viceroy's band and to the warder, Chunar.

Though the arrangements for camps of exercise in the ensuing cold weather are not yet fixed, it is likely that one will be formed somewhere in the Pindi Division, and another possibly at Delhi. These, however, will consist merely of the ordinary concentrations of troops passing to and fro in relief in combination with the local garrisons; and nothing on a more ambitious scale is at present contemplated.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies that Major General Carnegie, officiating in command of the Northern Division, has been confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st April; and that, with the sanction of the Government of India, Brigadier General S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., commanding the Quetta district, has been transferred to the Brigade Staff in this Presidency in succession to Major General Carnegie.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

#### INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

In reply to Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. K. Cross said: The quantity of paper currency in circulation in India has in recent years varied from 12 to 16 crores of rupees. The denominations of the notes are 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 1,000, and 10,000 rupees. Government must retain coin or bullion as a reserve to the full value of the notes issued; except a sum of six crores of rupees, or nominally six millions sterling, which may be invested in securities of the Government of India. The paper currency is not necessarily backed by any reserve in gold, the rupee being legal tender in India; but Government may hold gold, as a reserve, to an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the total issues represented by coin and bullion. The particulars of the Indian paper currency are given so far as they have been received at the India Office at pages 127-129 of last year's statistical abstract. Next year I hope it will be possible to give them fully. The conditions of guarantee are contained in Government of India Act 44 of 1882, a copy of which is in the library of the House.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

#### FOREST CONSERVANCY IN MADRAS.

In reply to Mr. Biggar, Mr. J. K. Cross said: The India Office has no knowledge of any complaints of the people of Hassanoor. As regards the general question of forest conservancy in Madras, I have to inform the hon. member that a new Forest Act has lately been passed for that Presidency after a careful inquiry which established the fact that so-called communal rights in Government forests have, generally speaking, no existence. The Madras Government are anxious that privileges of grazing, wood-cutting, &c., in forests should be restricted as little as is compatible with the observation of the forests—an object of the first importance; and I have no doubt they will give most careful attention to all complaints on the subject.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

CASSELLS—June 19, at Mangalore, the wife of Henry Cassels, Government Telegraphs, a son.  
CRITCHLEY—June 9, at Simla, the wife of Charles E. Blythe Critchley, Home Department, a son.  
DRAKE-BROCKMAN—June 15, at Beachborough, the Adyar, the wife of Major R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., a son.  
GORDON—June 17, at Coimbatore, the wife of Laurie Gordon, Solicitor, a daughter.  
HILLIER—June 15, at Middleton-street, Calcutta, the wife of Walter E. Hillier, a daughter.  
HUBBARD—July 6, at St. John's, Newara Eliya, Ceylon, the wife of Hugh L. Hubbard, Esq., a daughter.  
LIND BUYERS—June 15, at Dharwar, the wife of W. Lind Buyers, a daughter.  
LAZARUS—June 9, at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the wife of Mr. H. S. Lazarus, P. W. Department, a son.  
PAYNE—July 7, at 12, Sinclair-road, West Kensington-yard, W., the wife of Henry Wood Payne, of Bombay, a daughter.  
RANKING—June 15, at Suffolk, Ouchterlony Valley, the wife of W. A. E. Ranking, a daughter.  
ROSE—June 18, at Badausa, near Kirvi (N.W.P.), the wife of E. Rose, Supervisor, P.W.D., Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway, a son.  
WYCKOFF—June 17, at Madanapalle, the wife of Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, American Arcot Mission, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BARCLAY—HINDE—June 7, at Christ Church, Bankipore, Thomas Barclay, of Bhicampore, Tirhoot, to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Francis Hinde, Rector of East Lambrooth, Somersetshire.  
CRICHTON—PATERSON—June 9, at St. John's Church, Monghyr, Charles Norman McAllister Crichton, to Ella Inglis, second daughter of the late Charles Paterson.  
IMPEY—TYTLER—June 2, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, S.W., W. H. Lockington Impey, Bengal Civil Service, to Annie Gillies, second daughter of the late Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, V.C., C.B.  
JONES—VANDELEUR—June 11, at Puna, Bombay, George Sutton Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers, son of Morgan Jones, Esq., of Penylan, Carmarthenshire, to Georgina Miriam, youngest daughter of the late Major Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur, of Belfield, Limerick.  
O'BRIEN—DUFOUR—June 9, at the Roman Catholic Church, Bandel, Henry S. Clair O'Brien, Postal Department, to Pauline Florence, daughter of the late J. Dufour, Esq.  
O'FARRELL—CROSS—June 14, at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, Horace Handley O'Farrell, Esq., M.C.S., to Annie Catherine, eldest daughter of Maurice Cross, Esq.  
RAVEN—GLASS—June 11, at Moulmein, British Burma, Percy Earle Raven, P.W.D., son of the Rev. John Raven, of Worthing, Sussex, and Canterbury, New Zealand, to Alice Amelia, only child of the late Andrew James Glass, Esq., of Bombay, and granddaughter of the late H. H. Glass, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

### DEATHS.

ANDREWS—June 12, at Bangalore, Madras Presidency, Brigade Surgeon C. Abdy Andrews, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.  
GAHAN—June 2, at Dholpore House, Simla, Malcolm Harry, child of Harry and Mabel Gahan, aged 18 months and 25 days.  
KENNEDY—June 12, at Mussoorie, Moinet and Doris, son and daughter of J. Kennedy, Esq., C.C., of Gorakhpur, aged 2 months and 2 days.  
PATERSON—June 10, at Rawal Pindi, J. A. Paterson, Lieutenant, King's Dragoon Guards, aged 34.  
RICHARDSON—May 26, at Calicut, India, Captain Henry Richardson, late of Dublin, aged 74.  
SAVI—June 12, at Hazaribagh, Margaret Mary Neilson, wife of James D. Savi, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tehta, Gyo, aged 37.  
WADIA—At No. 6, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, at the residence of his nephew, J. D. Wadia, Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, formerly broker to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., aged 66.  
WILKINSON—June 10, at Ludhiana, Hannah, relict of the late Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, aged 42.  
WHITTAL—June 8, at Mussoorie, N. W. Provinces. Anne, the beloved wife of Surgeon Major Whittal, aged 56.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

RAIKES—OSWELL—July 9, at Speldhurst Church, Rev. Walter Allan Raikes, M.A., Vicar of Ide Hill, near Sevenoaks, second son of the late Captain Richard William Raikes, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to Catherine Amelia Oswald, eldest daughter of William Cotton Oswald, Esq., of Hillside, Groombridge.  
RHODES—LANGE—July 10, at Trinity Church, Bayswater, Mary Undine, widow of the late W. J. Rhodes, of Charlton Court, Shepperton, and twin daughter of the late Captain Tabor, Bengal Cavalry, to Frederick George Lange, of Amiens.

### DEATHS.

BLACKBURN—July 8, at Reodee Lodge, Chester, John Ireland Blackburn, late of the 30th Madras, N.I.  
GREGORY—July 6, at Blackheath, Arthur Macalister, youngest son of C. Gregory, Esq., of Calcutta, aged six years and nine months.  
SHAKESPEAR—July 5, at Holly Lodge, Burnham, Bucks, Alexander Shakespear, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 63.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1884.

## THE SIMLA EXODUS.

We are glad to observe that public opinion in England is rapidly awakening to the magnitude of the evil of that system of Indian Government which is known as "Government by picnic." Both the London and the provincial press have taken up the question in earnest; and we can hardly doubt that the result of the discussion will be to induce Lord Ripon to pause before sanctioning any further development of that annual æstivation which has grown to such a scandal during the present Viceroyalty. It is only fair to say that we consider the phrase, "Government by picnic," rather a misleading one; for it is not so much the frivolity of Simla—which has indeed been greatly exaggerated—to which we object, as the official seclusion which the Simla exodus entails. The *Western Morning News*, one of the ablest Radical papers in England, fairly summarises both sides of the question thus :—

"The agitation in India against the migration of the machinery of Government to the hills every year seems to gather strength. On the part of the officials it is urged that the business of administration is better conducted in the hills than it would be in the plains, because for a considerable time of the year the heat in the plains is almost intolerable, while in the hills the climate is temperate. To this it is replied that the effects of this practice are such as to make the administration itself most unsatisfactory. A memorial adopted by a representative meeting at Madras admits the necessity of some relaxation in the hills, but declares that this has been carried to such an extreme as to constitute a grave infraction of public duty. The headquarters of the Commander in Chief are permanently located far away from the native army. The civil officials are having buildings erected in which they will live entirely away from the people in the plains. 'By living almost entirely in an atmosphere of European officialism, untempered by contact with the people of the country or with non-official criticism, the heads of the civil and military executive secure an isolation that deprives them of all opportunity of feeling the pulse of the country, estranges them from the natives, and exposes them to the risk of forming erroneous opinions of the requirements of the times. The retirement of Government from the plains tends to widen the chasm between rulers and ruled, which it is the avowed aim of the Government to fill up.' There is undeniable force in this, and that it does not exaggerate

the public sentiment is shown by the fact that the Madras meeting was the largest ever held in that city, no public building being big enough to hold it. Moreover, the agitation is not confined to any one class of society, native or European, but represents the feeling of the entire community outside of the purely official element. It will be surprising if the Indian authorities are able to resist this sentiment without offering some compromise."

The only objection we have to make to this statement of the case is, that a reader would gather from it that the Civil Service favours and defends the annual flight of its chiefs to the hills. We need hardly say that that notion is altogether an erroneous one. Of course, in a large body of men—even a body so public-spirited and independent as the Indian Civil Service, which has never had an equal in point of public spirit and independence in the world's history—there will always be found one or two creatures of less heroic mould, anxious to curry favour with their lord and master by displaying extraordinary solicitude for his physical comfort and well-being. But it is quite certain that the Civil Service as a body looks with very little sympathy on a system that has tended rapidly, especially of late, to widen the gulf, not only between the Government and its subjects, but between the Government and its own working officers, its eyes, and ears, and hands. Nothing could more vividly illustrate the loss of touch between the Viceroy and the local officers of the administration, which has resulted from the pernicious working of this system, than a comparison of recent legislative proposals with the gazetted opinions of the various commissioners, collectors, judges, and other local officers who have been consulted about those proposals. It is impossible to read the reports of the leading Bengal officials on Mr. Ilbert's unhappy Bengal Tenancy Bill without feeling how wide has grown to be the divergence between the practical wisdom of the cutcherry and the camp, and the armchair philosophy of the Simla *doctrinaires*. If Mr. Ilbert could be put through a twenty years' course of good wholesome district work, he would look back at the end of it with amazement, and we hope with disgust, on the revolutionary crudities that he has unpacked, in the seclusion of Simla, from his overland trunks. But if this be impossible, and if we must have men to rule over us who know nothing of the country from previous experience, surely it is asking a very little thing, when it is remembered how handsome are the pay and allowances attached to Mr. Ilbert's post, if we demand that our rulers should spend as much as possible of their brief five years among the people of the country, and in personal communication with the local officers.

## THE REV. JAMES JOHNSTON ON THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

MR. JOHNSTON—who claims, not without justice, to have been the originator of Lord Ripon's Education Commission—has published a hand-book to the voluminous report of that Commission, which deserves to have a very large sale in India. We need not say that Mr. Johnston, although a strong and able advocate of one side in the Indian Educational controversy—that side which desires "the abolition or transference of the State colleges"—has performed this task of analysing the report of the Commission, and bringing out its salient features, with the utmost fairness. And his position in the controversy, as the originator of the Commission, and as enjoying the especial confidence of

Lord Ripon on the general question, gives a singular value and importance to his comments on the report.

But while fully acknowledging the weight and the impartiality of Mr. Johnston's statements in his interesting analysis, we must confess that we rise from its perusal with a feeling of something very like dismay, as to the results that Lord Ripon intends shall flow from the labours of the Commission.

In sketching the origin of the Commission, after reciting Lord Ripon's reply in 1880 to the "General Council on Education in India"—which is the somewhat inappropriate name assumed by Mr. Johnston's Committee for promoting the abolition of the State colleges—Mr. Johnston states that the Viceroy, soon after landing in India, asked each of the Provincial Governments as to the truth of the assertions of the "General Council," and he declares that "the answers returned were such as to convince the Indian Government that a case for inquiry had been fully made out—that, in fact, the charges made against the Education Department in India, especially regarding the neglect of the primary education of the masses, and the disproportionate expenditure on the higher education, were not only fully borne out, but the statements laid before His Excellency in England were so cautiously and temperately put as to be greatly under the mark." The part of this statement which we have italicised, coming from such an authority as Mr. Johnston, throws a new light on the attitude of Lord Ripon towards the higher education of India; and further illustrations in the same direction are afforded by Mr. Johnston in his analysis of those "recommendations" of the Commission which refer to "the transference of the higher education to local management." Mr. Johnston seems to think that the presence of some educational officers on the Commission put rather a drag on Lord Ripon's shipping spirit in this respect; but he adds:—

"The Council on Education has never advocated any harsh or wholesale measures in dealing with Government colleges; and while we think more might, and ought to have been done, we view with pleasure the generous and loyal spirit in which they (the Commissioners) assert principles which, if fully carried out, would be all that could well be desired."

Here again we italicise those words in Mr. Johnston's statement, which derive special significance from their reverend author's connection with the genesis of the Education Commission and with Lord Ripon. We here find it authoritatively laid down, that the principles asserted by the Education Commission only require to be "fully carried out," in order to fulfil all that Mr. Johnston and his friends desire in the matter of "the transference of the higher education to local management."

Further, Mr. Johnston desires us, at page 143, to read the recommendation of the Commission on this head, "in the light of the actual transfer of two colleges to native management during the sitting of the Commission, and the naming of all the secondary Government colleges of Madras Presidency for immediate transfer, and of three colleges in Bengal for extinction, if they cannot be transferred as is required by Rule (c), and three more to be dealt with under Rule (b)." Mr. Johnston, we think, is perfectly justified in sounding so loud a note of triumph over these notable achievements as "hopeful, and likely to lead to important results;" for it is impossible for a moment to doubt the sincerity of his earnest belief that the maintenance of the State colleges in India is an evil thing. But to those who think, as we do, that the honour of the British Govern-

ment is tarnished by the resolution to destroy that part of our Indian educational system which has achieved so much for India, and for which the Indian community has always been so grateful to us, the approaching triumph of the views of Mr. Johnston and his friends cannot fail to be grievous. In this journal we have done our utmost to uphold that system which alone, in our opinion, can provide India with suitable leaders, and pioneers of civilisation, of native birth. The attack on this system, like the attack on the land system of Bengal, has been skilfully masked and reinforced by the agitation about the trumpety Ilbert Bill; which has been cleverly used in each case to produce a breach between the defenders of the system. But if this "Machiavellian policy" were to succeed after its exposure by Lord Stanley of Alderley, himself one of the staunchest supporters of the Ilbert Bill, all we say is, that those who will suffer from the success of these attacks will only have themselves to blame. After Mr. Johnston's exposition of what doubtless are the views of the Indian Government in regard to the higher education of the country, it will be a strange thing if the native press does not at once speak out clearly on this point; that no doubt may be left on Lord Ripon's mind as to what is the final and unalterable opinion of the whole educated community of India in regard to it. Some of our native contemporaries have been writing very warmly about their grievance in the matter of the limits of age for the Civil Service. That grievance, as we have often shown in these pages, is by no means an unreal one (though, by the way, but scant justice has commonly been done to Lord Lytton's efforts to redress it); but, after all, it is a grievance that directly affects only about a dozen persons in a generation—whilst here, in the threatened ruin and degradation of the higher education of India, we have a grievance that will affect thousands annually of the flower of India's youth, and that may indefinitely retard the progress of Indian civilisation.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS:

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 14.)

PLACE—The services of Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., assistant commissioner in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

LYALL—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Lyall, resident in Mysore, and chief commissioner for Coorg, to be also judicial commissioner of Coorg, with effect from May 28.

DAVIS, Mr. H. H., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Bengal, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of deputy conservators during the absence of Mr. G. W. Stretell on three months' furlough on medical certificate, or until further orders.

GUIGNE—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Albert de Guigne as acting vice-consul for Portugal at Madras.

BAKER, Surgeon R. J., M.B., staff surgeon, Quetta, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Biluchistan Agency, with effect from April 16, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, or until further orders.

SMITH—The services of Lieut. Colonel J. M. Smith, of the Madras Sta-

Corps, Pension Paymaster Bangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from May 7.

**HERSCHEL—JAMES**—The following officers are confirmed in the grades in which they are officiating from Jan. 12:—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Herschel, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade; and Mr. J. O. N. James, officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade. The following reversions are made in connection with the promotions and reversions which were announced in Notifications dated April 12.

**MCCULLAGH**—The officiating promotion of Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., to the 3rd grade of deputy superintendent will be dated March 6, and not March 5. Major McCullagh will revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 4th grade, from March 14.

**WILMER**—The officiating promotion of Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., to the 3rd grade of deputy superintendent, from March 6, is cancelled.

**HOBDAV**—The officiating promotion of Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., to the 4th grade of deputy superintendents, will be dated March 6, and not March 5. Captain Hobday will revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, 1st grade, from March 14.

**TALBOT**—The officiating promotion of Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., to the 4th grade of deputy superintendent, from March 6, is cancelled.

**STRAHAN**, Major G., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 1st grade, survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on April 29, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted, the following temporary promotions are made from the same date:—

**CARTER**, Major T. T., R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 1st grade.

**ANDREW**, Major D. C., S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

**MCCULLAGH**, Major T. R., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

**HOBDAV**, Capt. J. R., S.C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

**GIBBS**, Major G. R., B.S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, who was granted one year's furlough, proceeded to England per steamship Thames, which sailed from Bombay on the 9th idem.

**STRATTON**, Lieut. W. C. R., assumed charge of his duties as officiating wing officer and adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps on May 26.

**KIRK**, Mr. H. A., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from April 27, or until further orders.

**O'DONOGHUE**, Mr. W. F., deputy examiner of accounts, Southern Maharashtra Country, with the rank of examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

**HUTCHINSON**, Mr. F. R., joint auditor and examiner of accounts Southern Mahratta Railway, is appointed examiner of public works, accounts, Central India.

**GRANT**, Mr. A., officiating examiner, public works accounts, Central India, is retransferred to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway on being relieved by Mr. Hutchinson.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from June 1:—

**MOBERLEY**, Lieut. Col. C. M., M.S.C., from examiner, 2nd class, to examiner, 1st class.

**BEGBIE**, Major A. G., R.E., from examiner, 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class.

**PALMER**, Mr. W., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class.

**GRAY**, Mr. W. B., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., supernumerary, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, supernumerary.

**WOOD**, Mr. S. C., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.

**MELLISS**—The services of Col. G. J., B.S.C., examiner of accounts, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in the Military Department, with effect from the 13th June.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 13th June.

**GORDON**, Mr. D. C., examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to examiner 2nd class.

**MACDONALD**, Mr. R. G., examiner, 3rd class, sub. pro. tem., to examiner, 3rd class.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 13th June.

**BEGBIE**, Major A. J., R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, temporary, to examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

**OLDHAM**, Major F. G., R.E., from examiner, 3rd class, temporary, to examiner, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

**CHRISTIE**, Captain C. H. P., R.E., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade sub pro tem. to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade permanent.

**HAROLD**, Mr. C. C., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

**STUART**, Mr. H., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

**HOSKYN**, Lieut. C. R., R.E., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, temporary, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

**JOHNS**, Mr. E. H., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

**HICKIE**, Mr. W. C., from assistant examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem. to assistant examiner, 1st grade, permanent.

**TALBOT**, Mr. H. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem. Railway Branch, passed on May 27 the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with

effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

**GORDON**, Lieutenant P. J., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 32nd Native Infantry, May 13, 1883.

**GOUGH**, Colonel Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., commanding Eastern Frontier District, temporarily, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, vice Major General R. Blair, who vacates on promotion, dated June 5.

**HUDSON**, Colonel J., C.B., Bengal S.C., commandant, 28th Native Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier general, during the absence on furlough of Brigadier General R. S. Hill, C.B., dated June 6.

The tenure of the appointment of assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bombay, by Colonel G. F. Worsley, R.A., is extended, to December 27.

**FENTON**, Captain W. D. B., R.A., to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, with effect from May 14.

**MASSY—HAMILTON**—Lieuts. W. G. Massy and C. de C. Hamilton, to officiate as commissaries of ordnance, 4th class, with effect from May 17 and 22 respectively.

**ANDERSON**—Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut. Col. W. C. Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, squadron commander and second in command, to be commandant, with effect from May 10, vice Lieut. Col. A. Vivian, retired.

**MACPHERSON**, Lieut. Col. J. D., squadron commander, to be second in command, with effect from May 19, vice Lieut. Col. Anderson.

**DAVIDSON**, Major J. (seconded), to move up in grade succession, vice Lieut. Col. Macpherson.

**WATTS**, Major J. B., squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron commander, vice Major Davidson, and to stand next below him on the list of squadron commanders.

**QUIN**, Lieut. T., 3rd Sikh Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Lieut. R. D. C. Davis, appointed to the Political Department.

**EVATT**, Lieutenant J. T., 1st Punjab Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Major H. Howel, promoted.

**WALKER**, Lieutenant M., Hyderabad Contingent No. 1 Field Battery, R.A., to be officiating subaltern, vice Lieutenant F. J. Winter, R.A., on furlough.

**KENNEDY**, Major J. J., 2nd Infantry, wing commander and second in command, 3rd Infantry, to be commandant, with effect from April 28, vice Colonel C. V. Conway Gordon, deceased.

**SALMON**, Captain W. H., 3rd Infantry, wing commander and second in command, 5th Infantry, to be wing commander and second in command, with effect from May 24, vice Major Kennedy.

**MONKS**, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary R., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from June 12.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major M. Clementi, June 11; Major E. R. Conolly, June 12; and Major C. H. Palmer, June 12.

**TEMPLE**—To be Captain—Lieutenant H. M. Temple, 8th June, Brevet, to be Colonels—Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Griffith, Bombay, S.C., Lieutenant Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, Bombay, S.C.; and Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Bell, S.C., Madras, 8th June; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Cunning, Madras S.C.; Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Repton, Bengal S.C.; Lieutenant Colonel G. Rowlandson, Madras S.C.; Lieutenant Colonel F. Wheeler, Bengal S.C.; and Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Cleland-Henderson, Madras S.C., June 9th;

Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Berkeley, Madras S.C.; Lieutenant Colonel W. L. N. Kynnett, Madras, S.C.; Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Barrow Sherman, Madras S.C.; Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Preston, Madras S.C.; Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Boone, Madras, S.C.; Lieutenant Colonel Upperton, C.B., Bengal S.C., Lieutenant Colonel H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Bengal S.C.; and Lieutenant Colonel G. Murray, Madras S.C., 10th June.

**BATCHELOR**—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, 10th June.

**DYCE**—Captain C. C. Dyce, half-pay list, Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th May, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**PERKINS**—Deputy Surgeon General R. H. Perkins has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 4th May, subject to H.M.'s approval.

### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**LOW**, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Colonel R. C., C.B., Cavalry, deputy commissary general for transport, private affairs for 182 days.

**BURROW**, Major F., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, private affairs for one year and one day.

**RAPIER**, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., General List, judicial assistant, 3rd grade, Punjab, has been granted furlough out of India, medical certificate for 273 days.

**KANTZOW**, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Colonel C. A., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed and reside out of India under provisions of G.G.O. of 1872.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

**ROBERTSON**, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. S. Robertson, Bengal S.C. (medical certificate) for six months.

**HANNA**, Lieutenant Colonel H. B., Bengal S.C. (medical certificate) for six months.

**WALLACE**, Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. A. J., R.E., (medical certificate) for 92 days.

**AWES**, Major T., Bengal S.C. (urgent private affairs) without pay till September 3.

LANG, Major R. T. M., General List, Cavalry (medical certificate) for six months.  
 HADLOW, Captain R. C., Bengal S.C. (medical certificate) for three months.  
 GRAY, Captain M. A., Bengal S.C. (urgent private affairs) without pay for 139 days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 16.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PRINSEP, Lieut. Col. A. H., 11th Bengal Lancers, second in command, to be commandant, vice Boyle, vacated, dated June 12.  
 BAX, Major W. I., squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Prinsep, dated June 12.  
 SCOTT, Major W. W. H., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Bax, dated June 12.  
 MONEY, Captain E. E., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Scott, and to continue seconded for service on the staff, dated June 12.

The following transfers are made:—

GORDON, Brigadier General T. E., C.E., C.S.I., from the command of the Rawal Pindi Brigade, to that the Rohilkund District, vice Major General Blair, vacated on promotion.  
 GORDON, Brigadier General J. J. H., C.B., from the command of the Mooltan Brigade to that of the Rawal Pindi Brigade, vice Brigadier General T. E. Gordon, transferred to the Rohilkund district.  
 GOSSETT, Lieut. Colonel M. W. E., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, is temporarily placed on duty in the Intelligence branch of the Quartermaster General's Department.  
 SHEA, Lieut. Colonel H. J. F., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to the Cape of Good Hope, for duty with the Royal Artillery in South Africa.

BRUNKER—With the sanction of Government, H.E. the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to appoint Major H. M. E. Bruncker, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to officiate as brigade major, Sialkot, vice Major C. M. Stockley, proceeded on leave to Europe, with effect from May 29.

BUCKLAND—With the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following posting in the Army Musketry Staff:—Capt. P. A. Buckland, Staff Corps, wing officer, 15th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 1st circle, without effect from June 2, vice Capt. T. H. Golney, on furlough.

With the sanction of the Government, the following order is confirmed:—

SMYTH—Sialkot Brigade order, dated May 17, appointing Major E. W. Smyth, 31st Punjab N.I., to officiate as Brigade Major, Sialkot, in addition to his other duties, vice Major C. M. Stockley, proceeded on leave, with effect from May 17, as a temporary arrangement.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BURKE, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

RICHARDSON, Major G. L. R., 18th Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from July 7 to Oct. 15.

FIRTH, Lieut. Col. R. F., 10th N.I. (Staff Corps), to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from April 21 to Oct. 15.

CRAWLEY, Lieut. G. B., 13th N.I. (Staff Corps), to Ranikhet and adjacent hills, on private affairs, from June 15 to Oct. 15. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

MAWSON, Surgeon W. A., Indian Medical Service (in medical charge 5th Bengal Cavalry), to Naini Tal and hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from June 16 to Oct. 5. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 18.)

HARRISON, Mr. R. J., to be a captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, from 9th inst., vice Mr. A. A. Wace, resigned.

TODD-NAYLOR, Mr. H. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a deputy collector.

CASPERZ—The services of Mr. C. P. Caspersz, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sassarem, Shahabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment as settlement officer in charge of the settlement of the Noabab Talooka in Chittagong.

FARRER, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, on leave, to have charge of the Ranjeegunge subdivision of Burdwan during absence of Mr. T. Inglis.

METCALFE, Mr. C. F., C.S.I., magistrate and collector, Patna, has leave for one month and one day, from the 18th inst., the day following the date his present appointment as additional commissioner, Patna, expires.

BAKER, Mr. E. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Nuddea, is transferred to Serampore, in Hooghly.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C., to act as assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to Nuddea.

FASSON, Mr. W. C., assistant superintendent of police, Sarum, to act as superintendent of police of that district during the absence of Lieut. Col. R. M. Skinner.

WILKINS, Mr. H. G., officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, to act temporarily as district superintendent of police, Howrah, on being relieved of his present appointment; Mr. Wilkins is also to act in the third grade of district superintendents of police from the date he join this appointment at Howrah.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. H., assistant superintendent of police, to act in first grade of assistant superintendents of police at Howrah, from date

he may be relieved of his appointment as officiating district superintendent of police by Mr. H. G. Wilkins.

MACDONELL, Mr. A., professor Dacca College, to be a professor in the Presidency College.

BOOTH, Mr. W., Presidency College, to be principal of the Dacca College.

PARRY, Mr. R., officiating principal, Decca College, to be a professor in the Patna College.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., to act as resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during absence, on deputation, of Surg. L. A. Waddell.

RICHARDSON, Mr. G. A., deputy conservator of forests, is promoted to officiate in the 2nd grade of deputy conservators, from date Mr. G. W. Strettell, deputy conservator, 1st grade, availed himself of the three months' furlough granted May 13.

#### FURLONGS.

NIGHTINGALE, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of three months' furlough.

INGLIS, Mr. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Raneeunge, Burdwan, has leave for three months, from 21st inst.

ABBOTT, Mr. L. C., C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 12.)

GLADSTONE, Mr. C., officiating judicial assistant, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Mooltan, during the absence on leave of Mr. O'Brien.

HOMAN, Mr. T. H., extra assistant commissioner, in charge of the Mianwali subdivision of the Bannu district, is appointed to officiate as extra judicial assistant Dera Ismael Khan, with effect from June 1, vice Mr. Gladstone.

WATSON, Mr. A., is appointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and posted to the Ludhiana district during the absence on leave of Mr. Rattigan. Mr. Watson assumed charge of his duties at Ludhiana on June 7.

ETTY, The Rev. A. H., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed resident chaplain of Kashmir for the present season, with effect from such date as he assumed charge of his duties.

DIXON, Lieut. Colonel A. F. de B., West Yorkshire Regiment, is invested, under Section 28 of Act III. of 1880, with powers to try breaches of cantonment rules within the limits of the Cantonment of Amritar.

WATSON, Mr. A., officiating extra assistant commissioner, Ludhiana, is appointed magistrate of the 3rd class in the Ludhiana district.

ROE—THOMSON—Surg. Major W. A. C. Roe, and Surg. Major G. Thomson, civil surgeon, 2nd Class, are appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, with effect from April 3 and 12 respectively, in the vacancies caused by the absence on furlough of Surg. Major G. Massy and Surg. Major J. C. Penny.

#### FURLONGS.

BATSON, Brigade Surg. R. S., civil surgeon, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-six days, with effect from June 1.

PEARSON, Mr. C., inspector of schools, Umballa Circle, has obtained furlough to Europe, for one year eight months and three days, with effect from July 29, or subsequent date.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., assistant commissioner, Kohat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from June 1.

BEACHCROFT, Mr. F. P., deputy commissioner, Ferozepore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days, with effect from May 20.

O'BRIEN, Mr. F., deputy commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from June 4.

#### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 17.)

TURNER, Mr. G. H., to be district and sessions judge of North Arcot, but to continue to act as collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, until further orders.

REID, Mr. J. W., to be district and sessions judge of North Malabar.

O'FARRER, Mr. H. H., to act as principal assistant to the collector, district magistrate, and agent to the collector, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Johnson on other duty, or until further orders.

LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., to act as under secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary during the absence of Mr. Rees on leave, or until further orders.

HAMMICK, Mr. M., to act as under secretary to Government, Revenue Department, during Mr. Laffan's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

TREMENHEERE, Mr. J. H. A., to act as assistant secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, during Mr. Hammick's employment on other duty or until further orders.

FRAZER, Mr. R. W., to act as deputy director, Revenue Settlement, 2nd grade, vice Mr. G. P. Clerk, and to be in charge of No. II. party North Arcot district.

FRAZER, Mr. R. W., acting deputy director, Revenue Settlement, to be special assistant to the collector, North Arcot, for settlement purposes.



The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned police officer to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in the South Arcot district :—

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot.

GROSE, Mr. J., is re-appointed to be collector and magistrate of the district, Nellore.

PLUMER, Mr. C. G., of the Madras Civil Service, has been permitted to resign the service from June 1.

The undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the English language :—

JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., acting sessions judge of Vizagapam.

BELL, Mr. M. D., acting head assistant collector of Bellary, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories, subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

SCOTT, Mr. T. R., head master of the Government college, Madura, and sub pro tem. head master, Berhampore College, will be held to have qualified in Uriya.

HOMFRAY, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act as district forest officer, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Sims, deputy conservator, 1st grade, on leave, or until further orders, to join on relief by Mr. A. W. B. Higgins.

The following transfers are ordered :—

WALCH, Mr. G. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, from No. 1. Circle to South Arcot division, on return from leave.

SMITH, Major A. C., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from South Arcot division, to Nelgiri division, on return from leave.

LARMINIE, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Nelgiri division to Tinnevely division, on relief by Major A. C. Smith, R.E.

BLACKER, Mr. W. H., acting assistant inspector, from the Suria to the Ganjam circle.

The following transfers are ordered in the Salt Department :—

STEWART, Mr. C. C., 1st grade assistant inspector, from Ganjam to the Suria circle.

The following transfer is made by the superintending engineer, second circle, with the approval of the chief engineer, P.W. Department :—

WHITELY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Kistna-Gudivada to the Mellore division on duty.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department :—

HUTCHINS—SWANSON—Lieut. H. L. Hutchins, Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, and Lieut. N. S. Swanton, Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

STEWART—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted Major H. S. Stewart, Staff Corps, squadron commander and second in command, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, an extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Colonel's allowance from June 30.

GEORGES, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Col.) T. C., Staff Corps.

GRANT, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) D. G. S., St. J. Staff Corps.

GRANT, Colonel D., is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

The promotion to Major by Brevet of Captain H. H. Kelly is cancelled.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant Colonels :—Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, Major Macdougall, and Major J. P. James, dated June 11.

Major G. H. Trevor, Major M. M. Bowie, Major D. T. Hatchell, Major W. G. Hughes, Major A. T. Woodhouse, Major A. S. Grove, Major H. C. Davies, and Major C. T. Watson, dated June 12.

CAMA—The services of Surgeon R. H. Cam, officiating medical officer, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-chief.

#### FURLOUGHS.

REES, Mr. J. D., acting under secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary, has privilege leave for one month from the 13th inst.

SIM, Mr. H. A., district forest officer, Kurnool, privilege leave for three months, from the 16th inst.

MOUNSEY—The privilege leave for one month and nineteen days granted to Mr. C. H. Mounsey, acting special assistant agent, Ganjam, is cancelled.

GIBSON—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. F. E. Gibson, of the Covenanted Civil Service, an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 19.)

BOULTON—ERSKINE—Col. C. F. Boulton and Mr. H. N. B. Erskine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner in Sind, on the 7th inst.

IZON, Mr. C. B., judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough for six months.

SCHNEIDER, Mr. J. H. C., was appointed substantive pro tem. second grade assistant superintendent of police for the Southern Maratha Railway, Kaladgi District, from Dec. 22 to March 21, both days inclusive.

MACTIER, Mr. R., is appointed to act as assistant district superintendant of police during the absence of Mr. F. C. Jones, or until further orders.

MACTIER, Mr. R., is appointed to act as assistant district superintendant of police during the absence of Mr. F. C. Jones, or until further orders.

LARPENT, Mr. J. M. De H., is appointed to act as assistant district superintendent of police, Bijapur, for the purpose of supervising the railway works, during the absence of Mr. J. H. C. Schneider, or until further orders, and to be substantive pro tem., 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of police from the 27th inst.

CANDY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. T. Candy, on his return to duty, to act as judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr. Izon, or until further orders.

TREVOR—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., to act as collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge from Mr. J. H. Grant, until relieved by Mr. Mulock.

GIBSON, Mr. G. L., divisional forest officer, West Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days from July 10.

GLEADOW, Mr. F., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from October 3, 1883.

HORNIDGE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the forest department—Mr. S. Hornidge, A.M., I.C.E., to be 3rd grade assistant conservator of forests.

PRITCHARD, Mr. C. B., C.S., commissioner of customs, salt, opium, Abkari, having returned to duty on May 25, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave for three months granted to him in Government Notification No. 1571, dated February 20, is cancelled.

MACCARTIE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, B.A., M.B., B. Ch. (Dublin), to be health officer of the port of Bombay, vice Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., resigned.

MONTEATH, Mr. J. M. A., C.S., to be under secretary to Government, in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, vice Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., appointed collector of Broach.

DAVIES, Mr. Walter S. passed an examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard on June 3.

THORBURN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Thorburn to be a member of the Town Council of the Municipality of Bombay, vice Capt. H. Morland, F.R.G.S., A.I.C.E., F.R.A.S., resigned.

DAVIDSON, Surg. D.C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) is appointed to act on the departure of Surg. J. McCloghry, as assistant surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital, and assistant to the civil surgeon, Poona.

THOMPSON, Mr. H. M., B. A. M., Inst. C. C., executive engineer, Kachi Canals, officiated as superintending engineer for irrigation in Sind, in addition to his own duties from March 11 to May 30, 1884, both days inclusive.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment :—Mr. S. B. Doig, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent rank, with effect from May 2; Mr. F. B. Maclaren, Association, M.I.C.E., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., with effect from the same date; Mr. Lu'loobhai Keshawal, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent rank, with effect from same date; Mr. K. R. Gidbole, B.A.L.C.E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., with effect from May 31.

GREAVES—Mr. Herbert R. Greaves is appointed to be a non official (nominated) member of the City Municipality of Broach, vice Mr. John R. Greaves, resigned.

MCIVER, Mr. J. A., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, was absent on examination leave from May 30 to the 10th inst., both days inclusive.

TALBOT, Mr. W. A., acting deputy conservator of forests, delivered over charge of the Central Division of Kanara to Mr. B. J. Hasselden, acting assistant conservator of forests, on the 30th ult.

MENEZES, Mr. F. S., sub assistant conservator of forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Honavar, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. Shesho Manju, forest ranger, on the 4th inst.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MAIDMENT, Mr. J. S., assistant superintendent of stamps, is allowed an extension for one month of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in Government Notification No. 4248, dated May 27.

OMMANNEY, Mr. H. T., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

FONBLANQUE—The Hon. the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant leave on medical certificate for six calendar months from May 19, to Mr. Lester de Fonblanque, deputy registrar of the High Court in its original jurisdiction.

FAGAN, Mr. R. S. F., assistant conservator of forests, Ahm Nagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from July 15.

LAMB, Mr. R. A., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 19.)

#### MILITARY.

CARNEY—Major Gen. A., officiating in command of the Northern division, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from April 1. EDWARDS—With the sanction of the Government of India, Brigadier Gen. S. de B. Edwards, C.B., commanding Quetta District, is transferred to the brigade staff in this presidency in succession to Major Gen. Carney, appointed to the divisional staff.

MAXWELL—COLES—The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Staff Corps—Majors M. Maxwell Carpendal, H. C. Moore, and C. H. Col., June 12.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

STURT, Col. C. S., Infantry, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been spent in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
**PEMBERTON**, Major C. C., S.C., June 11.

The following promotions and appointments in the Transport Department are ordered:—

**FRANCIS**, Capt. G. F., acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, substantive pro tem.

**FRANCIS**, Lieut. J. C., acting sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, substantive pro tem., and acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, during such time as Lieut. Colonel C. M. Griffith may act as assistant commissary general, 2nd class, or until further orders.

**WICKHAM**, Lieut. W. J. R., acting sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, substantive pro tem., and acting sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, vice Lieut. J. C. Francis, or until further orders.

**MACKENZIE**, Captain D. G., S.C., to be acting sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, vice Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham.

**FOTEATH**—The following appointment is made:—F. P. Foteath, S.C., Commandant 4th N.I., to officiate on the Brigade Staff during the absence of Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., on furlough for three months.

**MELLISS**—The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified:—Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Colonel, G. J. Melliss, June 18.

**MILNE**—The services of Surgeon A., M.B., I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

**HORE**, Major F. S., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted a further extension of leave until November 15.

**McKILLOP**—The undermentioned passed apprentice of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department is granted acting rank of assistant apothecary, 2nd class, on the 29th and 30th November, 1883, while in subordinate medical charge of the special troop train leaving Devlali with troops for Bombay:—A. McKillop.

**YOUNG**—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon E. W. Young.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified.

**OWEN**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S.C.: Lieut. E. O. Owen, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, officiating wing officer, 12th N.I., Feb. 27, 1882.

**FRY**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S.C.: Lieut. C. I. Fry, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 26th N.I., Feb. 13, 1883.

**STAVELEY**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S.C.: Lieut. C. E. Staveley, of the 2nd Battalion E York Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, March 10, 1883.

**KENNY**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S.C.: Lieut. H. T. Kenny, of the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, June 21, 1882.

**MASON**—Lieut. S. M., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., is appointed a probationer for the Bombay B.C., with effect from June 7.

With the approval of the Government of India the following appointments are made:—

**PARKER**, Capt. G. C., late N.I., port officer, Karachi, to act as port officer at Bombay during the absence of Capt. H. Morland, or until further orders.

**BISHOP**, Mr. E., commander, Indian Government steamer Patrick Stewart, to act as port officer, Karachi, vice Capt. Parker.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, June 20.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**MELLISS**, Lieut. C. T., 1st N.I., 2nd Battalion East York Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, dated June 13.

**MELWETHER**, Lieut. H. D., 4th N.I., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated June 3.

**COTGRAVE**, Lieut. E. C. B., 5th N.I.L., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated June 10.

**MOSSIE**, Lieut. W. O. M., 9th N.I., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated June 19.

**PRICE**, Major R. L., 25th N.I., S.C., officiating second in command, 17th N.I., to be wing commander, vice Major Marshall appointed second in command.

**OWEN**, Lieut. E. O., 26th N.I., S.C., officiating wing officer adjutant, to be wing officer.

**SCOTT**, Lieut. W. H., Purandhar Sanitarium, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to be staff officer, vice Lieut. Grantham, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps.

**SMITH**, Capt. E. D. N., squadron officer, 1st Sind Horse, is attached to the office of the deputy judge advocate, Poona circle for duty for a period of two months.

**GARNETT**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. C. F. Garnett, East Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

**SMITH**, Capt. E. D. N., S.C., has qualified for employment in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

**JAMES**, Staff Brigade General H. H., commanding Deesa Brigade, to remain at Mount Abu from June 13 for thirty days on medical certificate extension of privilege leave.

**MORLAND**, Capt. H., late I.N. port officer, Bombay, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Sec. 61 of the Civil Leave Code.

## INDIA OFFICE.

### JULY 10. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon Major K. P. Gupta, Capt. J. E. Barr, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Deputy Surgeon General R. A. Chapple, A.M.D.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Col. G. J. Melliss, S.C., Major E. L. Mairyat, R.E.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—James Dyer, T. Burrell, G. M. Goodricke, H. P. Peterson (Cov.), A. R. Grant, R. C. Rutherford, A. Percy, B. Myers, C. W. E. Foster, R. Sadler, G. Burn.

*Madras Estab.*—H. S. Taylor, L. Moore (Cov.), C. Vincent.

*Bombay Estab.*—C. B. Izon (Cov.), H. F. Hatch.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. O. Harris, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Col. M. Furlong, S.C., Major W. H. Coaker, R.E.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. J. D. La Touche (Cov.), F. Henvey (Cov.), W. H. M. Gan (Cov.), F. A. L. Kelley.

*Madras Estab.*—J. F. Fowler.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. B. Hewett.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. A. J. Howes, Inf., three months; Major R. C. Hutchinson, Inf., thirty days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. Doveton, R.E., six months; Lieut. A. M. Monteith, S.C., two months.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. Williams, S.C., three months; W. W. Clifford, S.C., three months; Lieut. F. Warden, two months; H. F. D. Pennington (Cov.), S.C., two months; G. M. Dray, S.C., two months; J. Jamieson, S.C., three months.

*Madras Estab.*—W. M. Thorburn (Cov.), six months; J. C. Hannington (Cov.), fifteen days.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. S. Forman (Cov.), three months.

### JULY 8.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Government in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Captain William Henry Browne.

To be Captains—Lieuts. Edwin Cipel Currie Sandys, Charles Withers Ravenshaw, Thomas Caldwell Pears.

#### BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. John George Campbell.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain—Lieut. William Caldwell Faure Field.

#### BREVET.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter, Bengal Infantry; Arthur Noel Phillips, Bengal Infantry.

### JULY 11.

The Queen has approved the retirement from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces of the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Otway Francis Smither, of the Madras Staff Corps; Major James Barry Slater, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Brigade Surgeon George Vernon Currie, of the Bengal Army; Surgeon Major Henry William Graham, of the Bengal Army.

The Queen has approved the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned officer:—Surgeon Major Francis Ronayne O'Kearney, M.D., of the Bombay Army.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major General—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Otway Francis Smithers, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major James Barry Slater, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs.25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on July 9, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.67,000; average rate, 1s. 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs.1,10,000; average rate, 1s. 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs.5,19,667; average rate, 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers, Calcutta, Rs.14,00,000; average rate, 1s. 7½d.; and on Bombay, Rs.750,000; average rate, 1s. 7½d.; or a total of Rs.28,46,667. Tenders for bills on all presidencies at 1s. 7½d. and above, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7½d. and above, will receive in full. From the beginning of the financial year to July 8 remittances for Rs.5,03,80,850 have been sold, realising £4,149,420.

## THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**TUESDAY.**—The bar silver brought by the Chili packet was not available during business hours, and the silver market has been very inactive at 50 13-16d. per ounce. Transactions in Mexican dollars are suspended until the arrival looked for at the end of the week is received. Exchange rates in India are dull, but the quotations are unaltered, while the rate for four months' bills in Hongkong has advanced slightly to 3s. 9½d. per dollar. The Shanghai rate per tael remains at 5s. 1¼d. Scarcely any dealings have been reported in Rupee paper, and the market for that security has been easy. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 83¼ 83½ and the Four per Cents at 81 81¼.

**WEDNESDAY.**—A quantity of bar silver, brought by the Britannia from Chili, has been sold at 50 13-16d. per ounce, but the market was dull at the close, the Indian exchange rates being easier at 1s. 7½d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7 17-32d. in Bombay; while the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate from 6 to 5 per cent. Business in Mexican dollars continues, and must remain, at a standstill until fresh remittances are received. The China exchange rates are quoted at 3s. 9½d. in Hongkong, and 5s. 1¼d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper has been quiet, but is rather firmer at 83¼ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81 81¼ for the Four per Cents.

**THURSDAY.**—The price of bar silver has receded to 50¼d., but there has been very little business. No actual quotation for Mexican dollars is yet obtainable. All Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, but Rupee Paper is dull at 83 83¼, and 81 81¼ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents, respectively. The Indian Council sold two lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Madras at 1s. 7 9-16d. per rupee.

**FRIDAY.**—Bar silver is in moderate demand at 50¼d. per ounce, but there are no supplies here for the moment. Some steamers from the River Plate are due next week. Dealings in Mexican dollars have also been impracticable, no supplies having come to hand. The French Mexican steamer Ville de St. Nazaire has, however, just reached St. Nazaire with some coined silver on board, but as it is believed that the whole amount consigned by her is very small, the nearest nominal price this evening was 50¼d. per ounce. Indian exchanges are a trifle easier at 1s. 7 15-32d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7½d. in Bombay, and the Hongkong quotation has fallen to 3s. 9d. again, Shanghai being unaltered at 5s. 1¼d. Rupee Paper has in turn been influenced by the cheapness of money, and closed ¼ to ½ higher. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are now quoted at 83¼ 83½, and the Four per Cents. at 81¼ 81½.

**SATURDAY.**—The market for refined bar silver is firmer. The amounts on hand were very small, and a trifling business was done in some quarters at 50 13-16d. per ounce. The position of Mexican dollars is unchanged. They are still much wanted, and the demand would probably absorb all that may come to hand for some little time to come, but a nominal quotation only was to be obtained. Indian exchange rates are steadier at 1s. 7½d., and China rates are unaltered at 3s. 9d. in Hongkong and 5s. 1¼d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper has been quieter, and showed no change at the last.

## LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—Since Monday morning, when three steamers arrived with about 9,000,000lb. of new season's black leaf, about 85,000 packages have been on offer. 12,000 packages have sold at auction, prices ranging from 8½d. to 9½d. per lb., some parcels of Pekoe flavoured teas at the latter price, showing remarkable value. One break of very common went at 7¾d. per lb. By private contract about 16,000 packages have been closed. To-day, no public sales being held, a fair general business has been done from 8¼d. to 10½d. per lb. for common to good common; 11d. to 1s. 7d. for fair to fine medium; and 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. for fine to finest. For to-morrow 4,228 packages of new teas are catalogued for auction "without reserve."

**SUGAR.**—The improved tone noticed yesterday is well sustained and prices are again rather firmer. Of West India, 279 casks have sold on the spot, including Barbados, at 13s. 3d. to 16s. Also three floating cargoes, comprising 240 cases 106 barrels St. Kitt's, at 12s. 6d.; 627

casks 54 bags, Trinidad at 11s. 6d. for the United Kingdom. There has also been some demand for brown Eastern sorts, and 700 to 800 Penang have changed hands. Beet has advanced 3d., and a good business has been done in refiners' produce at firm prices.

**COFFEE** remains very quiet, but without further depression. At the auctions, 118 casks 41 barrels and bags, Plantation Ceylon, and 23 casks 518 bags, East India, consisting principally of common qualities and small lots were chiefly bought in, 36 bags Jamaica, sold at 41s. 6d. to 46s. 6d., and part of 1,852 bags Guatemala, at 46s. 6d. to 49s., for good to fine ordinary foxy greenish.

**COCOA.**—Several parcels of Grenada ex yesterday's auctions have sold at the previous decline.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say there is very little alteration to notice in the produce markets, the leading articles continuing in the same depressed state. The quotation for beet sugar at the close of last week had risen to 14s.; subsequently the market became very dull, with sellers at 3d. decline, but to-day 14s. 1½d. has been paid. Refining sorts of West India are in good demand, and show a rise of 3d. to 6d. Crystallised sorts have also risen 6d. per cwt., and East India descriptions have been more inquired for. A sudden fall of 4d. on coffee in Havre in the early part of the week tended to depress this market, and prices have ruled 1s. to 1s. 6d. in buyers' favour, except for some few lots of fine colory Ceylon, for which high rates have been paid. The decline in Havre has been partly recovered, but without producing any improvement here. The arrival of three steamers from China with new season's tea has placed a large supply on the market; the dealers have bought sparingly and mostly of the finer grades. At auction about 17,000 packages have been offered of commoner sorts, and these have sold at irregular and easier rates. Indian sales have been small, and show no material change in value. Some Ceylon cocoa went at rather easier rates, and West India descriptions are also lower, but for Guayaquil a slight advance was obtained. In spice the only change has been in ginger for which lower rates have been accepted. Black pepper has sold in small lots at fully previous quotations. For rice there has been some demand, but business is checked by the firmness of holders.

**TEA.**—According to the B bill of entry the total amount of tea on which duty was paid ex warehouses in the United Kingdom last month was 12,615,920lb., in addition to 177,685lb., on which duty payments were made direct, and to the Inland Revenue. The total for the six months was thus brought up to 84,608,691lb. The exports and stores were 3,534,405lb. for June, and 19,733,000lb. for six months, while the quantity sent coastwise reached 2,120,121lb in the one month, and 14,334,035lb. between January 1 and June 30. To-day 4,700 packages new season's black leaf were sold "without reserve." Prices, in half-chests, ranged from 8½d. to 9½d. per lb. for common, and 10d. to 11¼d. per lb. for good common to fair; boxes realised 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Teas from 9d. to 9½d., again show remarkable value. About 2,500 packages last season's first crop Kaisow sold at from 7d. to 9½d. per lb., and of season 1883-4 at from 6d. to 7d. per lb. 600 boxes new season's Canton S. O. Pekoe sold at 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb. for common, and 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 5½d. per lb. for medium and fine. Green teas unchanged. By private contract business has been very limited. From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's Fortnightly Report.—Indian.—Auctions have been small, catalogues comprising only 8,740 packages for the fortnight, of which 2,455 were new season's. Of the latter, Darjeeling kinds sell readily, if of good quality and flavour, but some of the thin and undesirable parcels show rather easier rates; other growths have sold irregularly, but generally at a slight decline in values. Old season's teas, including a considerable quantity of second hand and reprinted teas, have been difficult of sale, some invoices of last year's import selling slowly at low prices. Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs under 1s. per lb., rule rather lower, and broken teas, common kinds especially, continue to be only saleable at a heavy reduction. Broken Pekoes show no change. Ceylon.—Sales for the fortnight have amounted to 1,191 packages, most of which sold, though in many instances quotations ruled low, owing to the teas being thin and burnt. The comparatively few invoices of really desirable quality were well competed for at firm prices. Java.—1,811 packages, ex direct steamer Chyebassa, sold at auction since our last report. Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs are freely taken at prices showing a slight reduction from previous quotations, chiefly poor liquoring kinds. Pekoes have been keenly competed for, both for shipping and home trade, and prices in some cases show an advance. Broken teas show a slight reduction in value for common kinds, but tippy sorts, as well as broken Pekoes, have sold steadily. 1,488 packages ex Sumatra steamship are catalogued for next week.

**SUGAR.**—A steady market for cane descriptions, and about 300 casks West India sold at previous rates. About 400 tons native Penang at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d., and some parcels of cane Jagghery at 9s. Beet sugar again rather dearer. A fair amount of business has been done in refined at steady prices. Subjoined is M. Bertrand Silz Wednesday's report received from Paris:—"The discussion of the new law is taking place now and the speeches are commented upon by all who, near or far, are interested in sugar. The principal speeches have even a certain weight on the disposition of the market. For instance, the Minister of Finance has caused a fall of about 1fr. since he declared yesterday afternoon his opinion for the levy of duty on the roots, but without any augmentation of the surtax. It must be hoped that Parliament will come to a solution on next Saturday. The dryness and heat continue; a few local storms have taken place during the week, but have not sufficiently refreshed the earth."

**COFFEE.**—East India in the public sales brought firm prices, and 477 cases 79 bags were chiefly sold, medium to bold colory, 71s. 6d. to 77s.; fine bold, 91s.; pale and greyish medium, 59s. to 62s.; bold 72s. 6d. to 75s. 6d., small in proportion; 50 packages Plantation Ceylon partly sold, low middling to middling, 59s. to 65s.; bold, 73s. 3,300 bags Costa Rica, about half sold, good and fine ordinary, 48s. to 54s.; and middling to good, 58s. to 63s.; 682 bags Guatemala mixed to good

ordinary fey greenish, 44s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.; and low middling to good, 54s. to 61s. 6d.; 63 bags Honduras, 50s to 56s. per cwt.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR.**—The market is steady. Crystallised Demerara by auction sold with good competition at 19s. to 22s. for brownish to good yellow; 23s. to 23. 6d. for fine; one lot, 24s. Other descriptions quiet and mostly bought in—Barbados, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; crystallised, 18s. 6d. to 21s. 1,699 bags Porto Rico and 447 bags Guatemala withdrawn. Beet steady at yesterday's advance. Good business in refiners' produce, firm to rather dearer rates. Total sales of West India for the week 2,200 casks, 14,000 smaller packages.

**COFFEE.**—The auctions to-day are too small to influence quotations, and the market is unchanged. 284 bags Mysore brought firm rates for good qualities—bold, 102s. 6d. to 108s.; medium, 92s. 139 half bales Mocha bought in at 89s. A few lots Guatemala sold at valuation.

**RICE.**—A cargo of Bassein sold at 7s. 9½d. for Bremen, being rather firmer.

**JUTE** quiet and rather easier on the week.

## SATURDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—No Indian sales were held yesterday or to-day. The China market has been very quiet indeed, dealers awaiting the arrival of two new steamers, which would arrive, probably to-morrow or Monday. Prices generally are unchanged.

**COTTON.**—From Messrs. Ellison and Co.'s monthly report.—Prospects: For the immediate future the course of the market will be moulded chiefly by the tenour or the accounts respecting the condition and prospects of the American crop. The state of trade in Manchester is very unsatisfactory, and so far as we can see at present it is not unlikely that a resort to short time will be witnessed some time before the close of the season; but an unfavourable turn in the crop prospects would change the entire aspect of the market. Buyers of yarn and cloth being no longer afraid of a decline, would give out orders, speculative confidence both here and in Manchester would revive, and prices would promptly recover the late decline. But if the market has to contend against the combined influences of favourable crop advices, unsatisfactory trade in Manchester and a hand-to-mouth business all over the world, a further decline in prices is inevitable. It is true that the statistical position for the balance of the season looks strong, but consumers will not fidget themselves about this if they are satisfied that liberal supplies at low prices will be available shortly after the opening of the new season. A man will not economise his last loaf if he is sure of more bread to-morrow; it is only when to-morrow's supply is uncertain that he begins to get uneasy.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**BOMBAY.**—June 17. Scindia (s), Karachi; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Simla (s), Bussorah; Colaba (s), Rangoon.—18. Eden Hall (s), Cardiff; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.—19. Rothesay (s), Cardiff.—20. Agra (s), Calcutta.—22. Pandora (s), Trieste; Nedjed (s), Aden; Kashgar (s), Hong Kong; Eastbourne (s), Cochin; Orion (s), Hong Kong; Burmah (s), Karachi.—23. Khedive (s), London; Caffela (s), Liverpool; Byculla (s), Rangoon; Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool.

**CALCUTTA.**—June 13. Big Bonanza, New York; Scamwell Brothers, New York.—14. Purulia (s), Moulmein; Calcutta (s), Rangoon.—15. Ellora (s), Bombay; Shannon, Brisbane; Hannibal, Calcutta.—18. Assumption, Pondicherry.—19. Canara (s), Bombay.

**MADRAS.**—June 15. Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—16. Cathay (s), Calcutta; Clan Graham, Colombo.—18. Tongoy, Mauritius.—19. Rewa (s), London; Secundra (s), Bombay.—20. Bengal, South to North.—21. Tibre (s), Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

**BOMBAY.**—June 17. Ancona (s), London; Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.—18. Oriental (s), Zanzibar; County of Selkirk, Calcutta; Nowshera (s), Calcutta; Punjaub (s), Karachi; Goa (s), Rangoon; Madagascar (s), London.—19. Canton (s), Marseilles; Cartvale, Calcutta; Rhosina (s), Amsterdam.—20. Bengore Head (s), Antwerp.—21. Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Mobile (s), Persian Gulf.—23. Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Scindia (s), Karachi.

**CALCUTTA.**—June 13. Steamers Kilwa, Busheer, and Cathay.—14. Newenham and Merton Hall.—15. Nerbudda.—16. Discoverer.—18. Tibre and Asia.—19. Clan Mackenzie and Pemba.

**MADRAS.**—June 14. Leo (s), Marseilles.—16. Chindwara (s), Bombay.—17. Her Majesty (s), London; Cathay (s), London.—18. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—19. Clan Graham, Calcutta.—20. Secundra (s), Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Khedive*, June 23.

From London: Rev. P. Horne, Mr. W. Eley, Mr. J. A. Betham, Mr. A. Robertson, Col. C. E. Newport, Mrs. Donoghue, Lieut. Col. Berkeley, Mrs. Berkeley, Sergeant W. Carnah, Mrs. Carnah and two children.

From Gibraltar: Capt. E. Cassan.

From Brindisi: The Bishop of Bombay, Mr. G. Gordon, Major Deane, Mr. Dickson, Mr. A. C. Kate, Mr. F. Wright, Mr. A. W. Higgins, Mr. R. C. Donaldson, Mr. Shand, Col. D. Grant, Mr. Grant, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Liberias, Mr. H. Taylor, Col. H. W. Gordon.

From Aden: General Wilkinson.

AT SUZ, Per *Siam*, July 7.

From Bombay: Mr. Robertson, Mr. J. Harris, Col. G. Hewett, Col. Stewart, Dr. Hunter, Professor Hathornthwaite, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. J. W. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, two children, and ayah, Col. Sow, Mr. Meiffre, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Stacey, Mr. Fitz Gibbon, Mr.

Taylor, Mr. Lake, Dr. Porter, Private Burrows, Mr. Wilson, Lieut. Butcher, Capt. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. E. J. Webb Mrs. Webb and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. Read, Mr. Akinelos, Mr. Aincough, Mrs. Dover, Mr. Sherman.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Siam*, June 24.

For London: Mr. J. H. Aniscough, Mr. Akinelos, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. H. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Webb and infant, Mr. Read, Capt. Turner.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. A. Willis, Professor Hathornthwaite, Mr. F. Ingle, Major R. M. G. Stewart, Col. G. Hewitt, Mr. J. Harris, Dr. Hunter, Mr. H. C. Robertson.

For Marseilles: Dr. A. Porter, Mr. A. R. Shaw, Mr. A. S. Meiffre, Mr. Fitz Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and two children, Mr. G. B. Stacey, Col. R. C. Lam.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, July 23.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray and two children, Mr. C. H. Hood, Mr. W. A. Thurman.

Per s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail from London, July 28.

For Brisbane: Miss Pitts, Mr. Terry.

Per s.s. *Henzada*, to sail from London, July 30.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. Balman and children, Rev. and Mrs. Cobbold.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Potts.

Per s.s. *Huzara*, to sail from London, August 27.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Turnbull and two children.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Madras: Col. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Col. and Miss Ross Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gibson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Duffield.

For Colombo: Miss Nash.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Pakenham.

For Calcutta: Miss Mackay.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Regd. Drake.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed June 4.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. A. Percy Rae, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Pagose child, and servant, Mr. John Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Folly and family, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. Belton, Mr. C. Bomays.

Sailed June 10.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. A. Walker, Mr. W. Stuart, Mrs. Schaeffer, Master and Miss Schaeffer, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Beer, Master Beer, Miss Beer, Miss Anstey and two servants, Mr. F. H. Bowden and servant, Mrs. Bartlett, child, and ayah, Mrs. R. Chappel, Mr. Tribe.

Sailed June 15.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. J. Alexander.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed June 17.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Mr. White, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. F. W. Collins, Mr. J. Connell, Mr. J. Grunday, Mr. John Kingsley, Mr. John Barrow, Mr. H. Jones.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, sailed July 9.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. J. A. Briggs, Mr. T. Lobb, Major C. F. Hughes.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailed July 6.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Mr. J. O. Shaughnessy, Mrs. Baddeley's two native servants.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed July 19.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. McReady.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail August 2.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anthony and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail August 16.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Miss Rowan, Mrs. Moir and Master Jas. Moir.

Sir Louis Mallet, late Under Secretary of State for India, Sir Evelyn Baring, late Minister of Finance in India, and Mr. Westland, Comptroller and Auditor General to the Government of India, have addressed a letter to Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod to be forwarded to the Civil Service Commissioners, earnestly recommending that his works on Political Economy should be adopted in the Civil Service Examinations.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 19.  
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 99 13-16 to 100 1/2
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	—
Ten years	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	78 1/2
Bank of Bengal	500	84 1/2
Bank of Madras	500	64 1/2
Agra	500	130
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	200
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28	700
National of India	12 1/2	87
Oriental	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba	700	78 1/2
Frere	150	—
Mazagon	2,000	30
Ort Canning	1,000	370

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	1,080
Albert Ginning	500	495
Albert, Karachi	1,100	115 1/2
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	330
Bellary	1,000	550
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	580
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	28
Carwar	1,500	—
Colaba	1,880	1,451
Dholleria Ginning	300	190
East India	1,000	1,200
Fort	8,500	2,800
French	500	620
Sind	750	600
Mofussil	400	410
New Indian	125	205
Prince of Wales	500	645
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,700	1,200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	400	840

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	134
Alfred Manufacturing	500	500
Alliance Spinning	700	900
Bhowanuggur Mills	100	30
Bombay United	1,000	1040
Central India S. and W. Co.	500	700
Coorla Mills	1,000	785
D. Spinning	2,000	445
Hindustan	1,000	875
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,800
Khandeish	1,000	900
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	3,100
Manchester Spinning	50	—
Mazagon Spinning	250	240
National Spinning	1,000	900
New Great Eastern	1,000	970
Oriental	625	670
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	200
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,510
Victoria Mills	1,000	690

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-30	350
Do. New 500 Shares	100-14-6	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	—
Do. do.	21-11-1	—
Do. New 500 Shares	105-15-5	352

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	100
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	4,900
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	350
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co.	500	1,300
Thacker and Co.	100	165

## CALCUTTA.—June 20.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes	Rs. 100 1 to —
4% of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to —
4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c.	Paid off
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	102 0 to 102 4
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 0 to 102 4
Debentures of 1867 (1882)	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 98 8 to —
6 of 1865 (1885)	99 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886)	99 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887)	100 0 to —
6 of 1878 (1893)	102 0 to —
6 of 1879 (1893)	104 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1893)	101 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	500	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	150 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	87 1/2 to 87 3/4
Do. of Upper India	100	135 to —
Delhi and London	225	219 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	110 to —
National of India	100	87 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	550 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	22 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

siatic Jute	100	21 to 22
Bally Paper Mills	500	164 to —
Maragore Jute	500	72 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1400 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	10 to —

Bengal Mills	500	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	105 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	320 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	55 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	85 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	135 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	85 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	126 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	108 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway	100	99 to 100
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	520	300 to —
East Indian Railway	520	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	200 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	40 to 41
Goswami Cotton Mills	200	220 to —
Gouripur	100	73 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to 86
Howrah Docking	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills	100	74 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	128 to 129
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	123 to —
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	105 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	140 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	92 to 94
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	106 to 107
Nanthore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerbrook Coal	100	98 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	500	146 to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	85 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	72 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	77 to —
Riverside Press	30	— to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	100	247 to 248
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	280 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	50 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	88 to 90
Watson's Patent Press	100	115 to 116

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	70 to —
Amluckie	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	91 to —
Assam	510	565 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	94 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	44 to 45
Do. contributory	80	35 to 36
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam)	500	— to —
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar	200	140 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	57 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	102 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	— to —
Darjiling	100	110 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	43 to —
Dehra Doon	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam)	100	62 to 63
Eastern Cachar	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	48 to 49
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	30 to —
Grob (Assam)	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	71 to —
Hoolmarie (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolongorie (Assam)	100	77 to —
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley	100	— to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Kunchanpor (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	135 to —
Do. contributory	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to —
Kutal (Cachar)	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	80 to 81
Loobah	100	140 to —
Lower Assam	100	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	50	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam)	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	30 to —
Do. contributory	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	50	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	73 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	200	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	50	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	120 to —
Nutanwore (Cachar)	100	— to —
Phenix (Cachar)	85	63 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	78 to —
Puttaree (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	— to —
Sapakat	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	— to —
Seemah	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	96 to —
Singli (Darjiling)	100	89 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	96 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	95	114 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	100	178 to 180
Upper Assam	50	25 to 35

## MADRAS.—June 18.

Four per cents	1 1/2 dis to 1 1/2
Four and half per cents 1879	3 3/4 pre to 3 3/4
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	3 3/4 to 3 3/4
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1/2 to 1/2
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	— to —
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	— to —
Bank of Madras Shares	28 to 29

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele.	15. 7 1/2 d.	15. 25-32 d.	15. 7 9-16 d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	15. 7 1/2 d.	15. 7 1/2 d.	15. 7 1/2 d.
Do. 6 do.	15. 8 d.	15. 8 5-32 d.	15. 8 1-16 d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	—	15. 8 5-32 d.	15. 8 1-16 d.
Do. 3 do.	—	15. 8 5-32 d.	15. 8 1-16 d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	15. 8 5-32 d.	15. 8 1-16 d.
Do. 3 do.	—	15. 8 5-32 d.	15. 8 1-16 d.

## LONDON.—July 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
4 India Enforced Paper	81 1/2 to 82 1/2
4 Do. do. 1885	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893	83 to 83 1/2
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12}	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 {months notice}	— to —
4 Do. Feb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	100 to 100 1/2
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	— to —
4 Do. 1881	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96	115 to 120
4 Do.	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100	— to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c.	100	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	100	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	113 to 115

## RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	149 to 152
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953	—	25 1/2 to 26
Do. Ann. B 5 p. c. ann. (less 1/4)	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	139 to 141
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	113 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	126 to 128
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar 5 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua.	20	17 1/2 to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10%	10% to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	— to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	13 1/2 to 14
Eastern Extension, Aust. & China	10	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	109 to 112
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900	—	104 to 107
Do. registered, repayable 1900	—	104 to 107
Indo-European	25	30 to 31

## BANKS

Agra	10	9% to 9 1/2
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C	all	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	16 to 17
Hong Kong and Shanghai	25	50 to 52

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius .. ..	1	2½ to	2½
Barnagore Jute Factory .. ..	5	6½ to	7½
Ceylon Company .. ..	11½	— to	—
Do. .. ..	8	— to	—
Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..	10	12½ to	13½
Glenrock Gold Mining .. ..	1	16 to	17
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	3½ to	4½
Hunasgeria Coffee .. ..	10	16 to	17
Land Mortgage of India .. ..	2½	14 to	15
Moyar Coffee .. ..	5	7 to	8
Nerbudda Coal and Iron .. ..	2	12 to	13
Ouvah Coffee .. ..	10	3½ to	4½
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	53 to	55
Do. do. New, 1867 .. ..	20	20 to	21
S. E. Wynaad Estates & Gold Mg.	1	— to	¾
South Indian Gold Mining .. ..	1	— to	—



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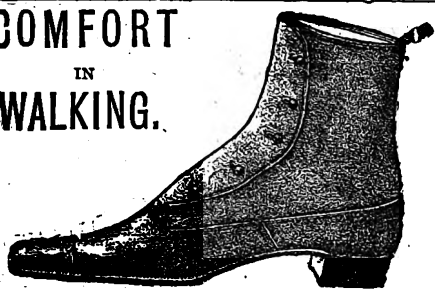
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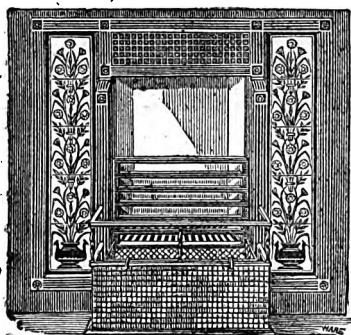
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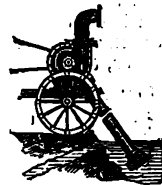
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, June 30; Madras and Allahabad, May 30; Calcutta, May 29.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that "the Quetta Railway is progressing well;" but that the choice of General Lumsden for the Frontier Delimitation Committee is generally condemned.

It is decided that the Indian representatives on this commission shall skulk around through Beloochistan and the Persian frontier *via* Sarakhs! This is characteristic of the present *regime*. The reason given is that "it is believed that the presence of British troops passing through Afghanistan *via* Candahar and Herat would disquiet the tribes and render the march dangerous." A nice commentary, this, on the effect of our scuttle from Candahar!

THE Pease agitation against the opium revenue of India—or the "opium traffic," as they delight to call it—is being renewed with vigour; but we have not heard that the Messrs. Pease have offered to contribute anything to the deficit that must be occasioned by its abolition. Inasmuch as opium furnishes about one-sixth of the Imperial revenue, it follows that, if this source of revenue be abolished, the wretched Indian taxpayer will have to pay about 20 per cent. additional taxation over and above that which he already pays. This little penalty, however, will doubtless be cheerfully accepted—especially by those who do not contribute largely to the revenues—as a very small price to be paid for the privilege of being governed by a Radical Viceroy.

THAT privilege has already been a costly one, what with the general increase of the civil expenditure, the sacrifice of the cotton duties, and the cost of the Egyptian expedition. But inasmuch as the Bombay gentlemen petitioned for an extension of Lord Ripon's term of service, they appear to like it; and will doubtless be equally well contented if Lord Ripon's allies at home succeed in abolishing the opium revenue.

THAT a considerable amount of hostility has been aroused against the "traffic" is shown not only by the City meetings, but also by the columns of the Radical press. This is what the *Western Morning News* says about it:—

"Sir Joseph Pease's motions on the opium trade have precious little chance this year. He has, however, placed a resolution on the paper to be dealt with on an early day. It sets forth that 'it is incumbent upon the Government of India annually to diminish the issue of licences and advances of money for the cultivation of the poppy, and their manufacture of and trading in a drug which is capable of great abuse, and which is the cause of much misery and evil, with a view to terminating the connection of the Indian Government with the opium trade within a fixed period of time.' At present Indian finance is based upon the opium revenue, and, until that foundation is abandoned, nothing said or done at home or in China can shake the evil connection between our Government and demoralisation. Sir Joseph Pease, however, does not stop here. Next session he will propose 'That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that in all negotiations which take place between the Governments of Her Majesty and China, having reference to the duties levied on opium under the Treaty of Tientsin, the Government of Her Majesty will be pleased to intimate to the Government of China that her Majesty will not insist upon opium remaining in the tariff as an article to be necessarily admitted at arranged duties, but that the admission of Indian opium into China will thenceforth depend solely upon the wishes of the Government of China; which Government will also be met as that of an independent State having the full right to arrange its own import duties upon opium.'"

THE *Times* of India is greatly exercised at a rumour that the Indian Foreign Secretaryship has been promised to a disciple of the scuttling humble-pie school. Our contemporary writes:—

"This envied post was—at least, until Lord Ripon had the disposal of it—the blue riband of the Indian services, open alike to the military officer and to the civilian. If ever there was a time when that office was of imperial importance, it is now that both in Downing-street and Peterhoff there is a rare combination of two very advanced disciples of the school so aptly described by Sir E. Sullivan as 'unnational, humble, undecided, squeezable, and, and above all things, apologetic.' A strong man in the Foreign Office is clearly a *sine qua non* to resist this combination. Lord Ripon has been so occupied in the first half of his career in making mistakes, and in the latter half in trying to repair them, that he has had no time for foreign politics. He has been too busy in exasperating all classes of the community in India, and in stirring up questions which the most ordinary prudence would have left alone. The Russians have been quick to mark their opportunity, and their advance during the last three years has been more rapid, more serious, and more ominous than in the previous two decades. We are clearly within measurable distance of the crisis when 'thus far and no further' must be the ultimatum with war for the alternative."

We have reason to believe, however, that our contemporary's alarms, which would have been justified if the rumour had been well-founded, are really baseless. We understand that Sir Lepel Griffin goes back to India with the assurance that he is to succeed to the "blue riband" of his service; and we feel confident that every patriotic Englishman who has read Sir Lepel's recent masterly contribution to the Russian question in the columns of the *Times* will feel that in his hands the interests and the honour of the Indian Empire will be secure.

It is stated that the Select Committee on Indian Railways is about to report in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Government, that a sum of £28,000,000 be spent on protective and productive railways in India, not more than £2,000,000 to be borrowed in any one year. It is understood that the committee have had their greatest difficulties in deciding as to the rate of interest at which money shall be borrowed, and also as to the degree of control to be exercised over the various schemes.

At the recent dinner of the "Kensington Parliament," Sir Charles Dilke proposed the toast of the evening "Success to the Kensington Parliament." Mr. Horne Payne, the Premier, in replying, paid the following graceful compliment to some of the Anglo-Indian and Indian members of the Society:—

"We have the advantage of hearing matters debated and discussed within the walls of our institution by men who possess the greatest knowledge of the subject with which they are dealing, derived not only from study but from practical experience of the highest kind—for instance, let me take such a subject as the Indian policy or the colonial policy, which we have had the advantage of hearing debated by those who are as capable, I think I may say, as any in the House of Commons on these matters. I need only mention the names of Colonel Malleson and Mr. W. Rhys Davids, of the late Advocate General of Madras, Mr. J. D. Mayne, of Mr. Roper Lethbridge, of Mr. Branson, of the Calcutta Bar, and of the late Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Batten. Those gentlemen constantly give us the benefit of their knowledge and experience. Again, we have an advantage which the House of Commons has not got—namely, that of hearing the native side of the question placed before us by native gentlemen—(applause)—such as Mr. M. Abdool Medjid—who are able from their point of view to throw the fullest light on the Indian question, with the greatest ability and power of expression."

WE think that the testimony of such an independent and weighty authority as Mr. Horne-Payne, as to the advantage of having "the Native side of the question" placed before the British public by competent gentlemen, is one well worthy of consideration by the educated Native community. Mr. Abdul Majid has well deserved the honourable mention accorded to him by Mr. Horne-Payne, by the quiet thoughtfulness both of the manner and the matter of his speeches. It has been a grave



misfortune to the cause of India that some of her ablest sons who have visited this country have allowed their inexperience of political life to render them the easy victims of our most frothy and foolish demagogues. For the ephemeral applause of a few obscure and ignorant persons, they have bartered the legitimate influence which otherwise would have been accorded to their knowledge and experience; and we are glad to observe that Mr. Abdul Majid, though young, has avoided this pitfall. What a power for good would be the presence in England of a few Indian statesmen of the Madhava Rao or Kristodas Pal stamp! When the time comes for "Imperial Federation"—may it come soon!—these are points to be carefully borne in mind by every patriotic subject of Her Majesty.

It is amusing to observe how far afield Indian gossip has gone, in regard to the appointment now filled by the nomination of Sir Peter Lumsden. The *Pioneer* says:—"Simla society for want of something better to do is amusing itself with nominating an Afghan Frontier Commission. The latest combination arrived at is Sir Richard Temple, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Oliver St. John—a trio that would fall out in less than twenty-four hours. Sir Charles Macgregor is the real man for India." But we trust Sir Charles Macgregor may yet have a finger in the pie. We entirely endorse the opinion of the *Pioneer*—which, indeed, reflects the general view of the services.

THE London correspondent of an Indian paper writes:—

"The Aborigines Protection Society is on the war path just now, and among its leading braves figures an old friend of yours, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose. It is delicious to see the hash made of his name by the country papers, and also of his personal history. A Liverpool paper calls him 'Lah Nolum Gosh, the great Indian reformer who founded the Brahma Somaj, a Buddhist Society, established for the purpose of abolishing caste and allowing widows to re-marry.' That is pretty good, but a Yorkshire journal beats it by crediting 'Mr. Loll Moon Goose,' as it styles him with a seat on the Indian bench, fabulous wealth, 'ancestry going back to the Rig Vedas,' and a very advanced taste in polygamy. However, all of these luminaries make sure that the 'distinguished Aryan Prince'—almost every Babu who comes over goes by that name—will do the Aborigines a world of good by his advocacy of their claims on the Christian world. It is said that one of the ladies who take an interest in the Society asked the Secretary whether Mr. Lall Ghose was himself an Aborigine, 'and if so, did he throw assegais and eat his brother-man like those dear delightful Zulus?'"

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday, June 28:—

"In steam tonnage there has been a fair amount of business done in engagements for London, all the liners now loading and shortly due being well on with their cargoes. Rates have shown no improvement, and are the same as quoted last week. We have also had a fair inquiry for sailing tonnage for London, and an advance of 1s. 3d. on last rates. There are only a few ships now and again offering to work at current rates. Most of the vessels lying in our river for months back are hoping to make up for lost time by better rates, when the new jute season opens. We trust this may not be inusory; there are plenty of ships offering for September to December loading at 37s. 6d. for jute cargoes, but at present shippers show no anxiety to secure tonnage at this rate. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 40,000 tons, showing very little change to previous figures."

We take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

"Since our last issue the rainy season has set in generally over the Indigo producing districts. The reports from Lower Bengal are on the whole rather less favourable than at the date of our last circular, most of the Zillahs having had more rain than was wanted; the heaviest rainfall is reported from Jessore, where the plant has also been attacked by blight. Mahai is not yet general, and such districts as are at work are getting but poor produce. In Behar, except at a few factories which have had more than they required, the rainfall has been favourable, and prospects have improved. Most factories in Champaran are at work, and such manufacturing returns as have come to hand show as fair a yield from the plant as is usual at

the commencement. In Tirhoot and Chuprah, Mahai is commencing, but will not be general for another week or ten days. Prospects in Benares and the North West Provinces continue favourable."

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"Last Thursday's sales showed some little improvement in the teas arriving but there was not much demand for anything without fine and desirable quality. A few of the best lots sold well at full rates, but all others showed a decline of about half-an-anna per pound. About 8,300 chests were sold."

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary for the week ending July 1:—

"Gopal Raj Urs, brother of the Maharajah of Mysore; Dr. H. W. McCann, Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College, Calcutta; Lieut. C. C. Thackeray, of the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment; Mr. Michael Tranev Rattigan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Captain J. Bagge, Veteran Establishment, Mussoorie."

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended July 18:—

"Rain appears to have fallen generally throughout the country during the week under report. In the Madras Presidency rain fell in all districts, being heaviest in Malabar. In Mysore the fall is in some places still insufficient for standing crops, but Coorg has received an adequate supply. Rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, except in one district, and has been especially heavy in Kanara; it has also fallen in varying quantities throughout the Berars, Central India, and the Rajputana. In the Central Provinces there has been heavy rain at Khunnwa, and the weather continues generally favourable to agricultural operations. In British Burma several districts have had a plentiful supply, and the same may be said of many places in Bengal. In the latter province, however, more rain is still wanted. In the Chota Nagpore and Behar districts, and in Assam good rain fell in all districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the fall was heavy in Kumaon, and slight showers also occurred in most other parts of the province. From the Punjab most districts report slight showers. The latest weather telegrams, dated 19th instant, of the Meteorological Department, report the continuance of rain in most places in the Punjab, Bengal and the Central Provinces. In Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has also fallen in several places. There is not much change to record in agricultural operations. Harvesting is going on in Madras, and transplanting of rice in Bengal. In the latter province paddy and *cheena* (millet) are reported from some places to have yielded a fair outturn, and jute and sugar cane are doing well. In Assam the *aus* crop is being reaped, and the prospects of tea are generally good. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* are in progress in Bombay, North Western Provinces, and the Nizam's territories. In Bombay a scarcity of drinking water, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and scarcity both of drinking water and fodder is still felt in places. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural prospects are on the whole good. In British Burma ploughing for the next rice crop is in active progress in most districts. The public health is generally good, though cholera and small-pox are prevalent in most provinces. Prices are on the whole stationary."

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram was received from their correspondent by the *Times*, dated Calcutta, July 16:—

"The zemindars of the Gaya district have held a crowded meeting on the subject of the Rent Bill, at which it was resolved, 'First, that the measure is subversive of ancient rights, and calculated to produce ruinous litigation; secondly, that it is framed under a total misconception regarding the Bhaoli tenure which prevails in Gaya; thirdly, that the zemindars are not properly represented on the Select Committee; fourthly, that it is practically impossible to prepare a table of prices, and a record of rights for the whole country; and, fifthly, that to give unlimited power of transferability to the occupancy ryots will lead them headlong to ruin.'

"Conferences of the district officers, for the purpose of discussing the Bill, are now being held throughout the province.

"During the festivities in connection with the *Fête Nationale*, at Pondicherry, a rocket set fire to a building containing fire-

works. A fearful explosion followed; fifteen persons being killed, and several injured.

"The Burmese Mengwoon Prince was present at the *Fête*. It is stated that the French authorities paid him marked attention."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated July 20:—

"The petitions from Madras against the migration of the Government to the hills were despatched to England by yesterday's mails. That intended for the House of Lords bears 26,717 signatures, and will be entrusted to Lord Napier of Ettrick. The other, sent to Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons, is signed by 7,299 persons, and it is expected that very numerous supplementary signatures will follow by the next mail.

"Meanwhile it is rumoured that the Supreme Government has vetoed the removal of the military accounts office to Bangalore, on the ground that that town is situate in foreign territory. The agitation has had the effect of provoking further speeches from Mr. Grant Duff, in which he attempts to justify the action of the Government in fixing its summer quarters at Ootacamund.

"The affairs of the Indore State have lately begun to occupy a large share of public attention. I have already mentioned that rumours were abroad regarding the misrule and tyranny of Bala Sahib, Holkar's eldest son, to whom his father had deputed extensive powers in the administration of the country. These rumours have now reached the Government, and the Foreign office is engaged in inquiring into the matter. The result has not yet been fully declared, but it is feared in high official quarters that the reports are well founded.

"One specific act of oppression on the part of Holkar himself is mentioned, which, if true, shows that misgovernment of the worst type prevails in Indore. Some thirty years ago, the property of the Rajah Bhow, a Minister, was confiscated. It is stated that on the 4th instant Holkar summoned before him several of the principal merchants of Indore, informed them that papers had been discovered proving their firms to be indebted to Rajah Bhow, and required them at once to pay the amounts named. They refused to admit the genuineness of the documents referred to, whereupon one of them, an old man, was beaten, and all were cast into prison, their property being confiscated.

"A Bombay newspaper states that Holkar has issued an order withdrawing all power from Bala Sahib, and that he has sent Colonel Bufoo Sahib to Bombay in search of a competent Minister to help him out of his present difficulties.

"The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has forwarded a memorial to the Government complaining of the block of business in the Calcutta High Court and urging the necessity of appointing additional judges. They state that owing to the accumulation of arrears suits cannot be heard till two years after their institution, during which time there is a practical denial of justice to the suitors. They point out that the Courts bring in a large surplus revenue to the Government; and, after arguing that the administration of justice should not be a source of profit to the State, they pass a sweeping condemnation upon the ill-judged economy, both as regards the numbers and the salaries of the judges, which has brought the highest tribunal of India to within a 'measurable distance' of inefficiency.

"At the meeting of the new Municipal Committee of Lahore a native ignorant of English was elected the first president, receiving seventeen out of twenty-seven votes. Another native received six votes, and only four members voted for the European candidate.

"Sir Alfred Lyall opened the Jumna Railway Bridge on Friday last. Speaking at the luncheon which followed the ceremony, the Lieutenant Governor strongly recommended the construction of provincial railways by the local governments, and the representatives of the people interested should join in their management.

"According to the latest reports indigo prospects in Lower Bengal are not so favourable. The season is late, the plants generally are small, and the insect blight has done much damage. The reports from Behar are still less favourable; particularly from the Chupra districts; where excessive rain has damaged the growing crop and affected the produce.

"From the tea districts of the Lower Assam we receive complaints of the want of rain, but the other parts of Assam report more favourably. Blight is prevalent in Cachar; while in Darjeeling cold weather and the want of rain have checked the growth of the plants.

"As regards the general crop prospects, rain is still urgently wanted in many parts of the North-West Provinces, and although some has fallen in the Punjab more would be welcome. Prospects are doubtful in Rajpootana; while in Merwar the prolonged drought is causing anxiety.

"The construction of the Quetta Railway is progressing well. It is believed that some difficult tunnelling, which at first seemed to be necessary, will be dispensed with, thus saving 20 lakhs of Rupees, and also the bridges of masonry may be sub-

stituted for some of the long-spanned iron bridges originally contemplated.

"The selection of General Lumsden as Chief British Commissioner for the delineation of the Afghan frontier has taken all India by surprise, his name never having been even suggested in this country. The choice is very generally condemned, the prevalent belief being that many more competent officers could have been found. It is stated, however, that the Commander-in-Chief approves of the appointment. The Government is now engaged in selecting the subordinate members of the Commission, and in considering the recommendation of the Foreign office on the subject of an escort.

"The Indian portion of the Commission will start shortly, making its way through Beloochistan to Seistan, and *via* the Persian frontier to Sarakhs, as it is believed that the presence of British troops passing through Afghanistan *via* Candahar and Herat would disquiet the tribes and render the march dangerous."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### NEW BOOKS FOR THE SPORTSMAN.\*

THE first of the two works before us is by Captain F. F. R. Burgess, Bengal Staff Corps; and is a collection of hints to persons visiting India or the Colonies on the purchase, care, and use of rifles, fowling pieces, and pistols. Even if a man be no sportsman it is as well that he should know something of these matters; and the great majority of adventurous men of the class to which Captain Burgess addresses himself are sure to be of those typical Englishmen who—according to continental jokers—begin the day by saying: "Tis a fine morning, Jack; let us go and kill something." Captain Burgess's readers would soon be qualified to take their part in this game. Here they may learn who are the sort of dealers to whom they should resort for fire-arms; what are the advantages of "choke-boring," and of Turner's "attachable muzzle;" what is the best form of rifle; and how to be prepared for the encounter with dangerous game. They will be further instructed in the care, preservation, and cleansing of fire-arms; the treatment of cartridge cases, the loads for shot guns, and the shapes of bullets; with many useful remarks on the calibre and weight of rifles, and the nature and effects of various kinds of projectiles. There is a short chapter on revolvers, pistols and sights; and there are many useful practical hints on aiming position, and other miscellaneous details connected with shooting. The work is somewhat desultory, but perhaps none the worse for that—had it but an index—and the drawings are simple, sensible, and instructive.

The second book is larger, more literary in character, less devoted to edification, more to amusement. It is by the well-known sportsman, Major General Rice, who wrote a book on "Tiger Shooting in India," published in the eventful year 1857. His present work begins with the minor pleasures of the shot-gun, going on through pig-sticking and deer-shooting, to the great enterprises of the hunter who wars on the lion and the tiger. Of the former animal General Rice holds that it does not really differ from the lion of Africa, being equally large and strong, though the mane is not quite as dark or plentiful. The General's book contains a number of coloured full-page illustrations, and is handsomely got up. It is full of stories, apparently, both new and true, which is a treat in these latter days when the usual cry is, "There is nothing new, and nothing true," and "It does not signify."

\* "Sporting Fire-arms, for Bush and Jungle." "Indian Game, from Quail to Tiger." London: W. H. ALLEN and Co.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE LATE GEORGE GORDON MORRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to say a few words in honour of the memory of George Gordon Morris, of the Bengal Civil Service, who died last week at the age of fifty-four. He was one of the typical men of the old Civil Service, good all round, as the expression goes; an excellent man in his official work, and pre-eminent in all the sports of the field. When he was a student in the College of Fort William he took several degrees of honour in the Oriental languages, each "degree of honour" bearing the substantial honorarium of Rs. 1,600, and the story goes that he spent the money thus acquired in buying the best horses that could be got. He soon became one of the best and boldest pig-stickers. There are still some survivors of the big meet at Tumlook, in 1858, who will remember how, with his collar-bone already dislocated in a fall, he slew single-handed a big boar which he met with on his way to the tents. I saw him ride a boar at Brehra, as hard as boar and horse could go, the boar seeking safety in a deep nullah, full of rushes and mud; but Morris caught him on the edge of the nullah,

where the boar fell dead with the spear through his heart, whilst man and horse went headlong into the nullah, and happily emerged unhurt. Time and space would fail me to tell of all his deeds after tigers and other big game, and I can do little more than allude to his skill as a billiard player, which enabled him to beat John Roberts, jun., taking 100 points in 500, in a match at the Bengal Club. Socially, he was much beloved, and he was one of the kindest and most charitable of men. His official career was distinguished. He was an Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal under Sir Frederick Halliday, and he was for many years a superintendent of Revenue Survey. Eventually he entered the judicial line, and served for many years as judge of the district of Backergunge, a country famous for its intricate law suits, and for its able native bar. In 1873 he was promoted to the High Court of Calcutta, where he won the highest regard of his colleagues on the Bench and commanded the respect of the barristers, and pleaders of the court, by his thorough knowledge of his duties, and by his able and patient discharge of them. After about eight years on the bench, he retired from the service of Government on account of failing health. *Multis ille bonis flebilis fcidit, nulli flebilior quam mihi.*

C. T. BUCKLAND, Late B.C.S.

#### QUARANTINE. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Perhaps you may find space for a few words on this subject, a subject most necessary to the health of the community, but causing incalculable loss to trade by the unreasonable manner in which it is enforced. The rules at present are that any vessel on arriving in harbour from an infected port is to be placed in quarantine for a certain number of days—that is, a strict cordon is drawn round the vessel, and no communication, except by letter, is allowed with the shore. This is obviously an immense loss to trade, and almost unbearable annoyance, and probably loss also, to many thousands of unfortunate voyagers. This quarantine is imposed upon all vessels from an infected port alike, without any regard to the time that may have elapsed since they left that port. For instance, vessels from ports of the United Kingdom are now subjected to five days' quarantine on arrival at Lisbon (why, it would be difficult to say). That is, a sailing ship which has been possibly a fortnight or more on the pure and open ocean is subjected to the same quarantine as a steamer that may have been barely three days out. Surely it would be more rational to impose quarantine from the date at which the vessel left the infected port, which date can always be ascertained from her papers. The advantages of this system would be many. The expense to owners would be greatly reduced, as a captain, knowing he would not be able to land his cargo under a certain number of days, would perform the voyage leisurely, thereby economising fuel; and as ships would probably prefer to remain at sea until their time had expired, the danger of infection being communicated to those on shore would be reduced almost to *nil*, whilst the health of those on board would be improved by the pure air of the open sea. The expense of quarantine stations and lazarettos would be greatly lessened; and lastly, the temper of passengers would not suffer by the idle contemplation for days and days of a shore on which they are not allowed to land.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

G. H. R. WILLIS, Commander R.N.

3, Harrington Mansions, Queen's-gate, July 12.

#### AN INDIAN ROBIN HOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—I have frequently urged in your columns the necessity of protecting our great railway bridges; there is one bridge in particular which requires immediate attention, the bridge over the Tawa, or Towah River, in latitude 22deg. 35min., and longitude 78deg. 2min., twenty miles south-east of Hoshungabad, and about fifteen miles south of the Nerbudda River.

The Tawa river is a very difficult one to bridge; the first bridge built by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, I believe, was destroyed by a flood. Mr. Elliott, in his Settlement Report, page 5, wrote:—"It seems almost incredible that the flood of the Tawa should have had the power to injure two great stone piers, eighty-five and forty-five feet respectively in height, and twelve feet by fifty in width and length, yet it snapped them off like sticks of sealing-wax in one wild night of September, 1864."

The existing railway bridge has been constructed about three miles higher up the stream, it is 2,850 feet in length, and its destruction would stop railway communication between Bombay and Calcutta.

Of it Mr. Elliott wrote as follows: "The Towa Viaduct is the largest and most important work in the district, and being of great height, and of white stone masonry standing at the gorge of the Towa, where it is girt by abrupt and considerable hills, and backed up by the little antique fort of Bagra, the bridge has a remarkably picturesque appearance."

Now here is a chance for the Indian Robin Hood, Tantia Bhil, who has for four years defied the authorities, including Major Bowie, and Mr. Acklom. I do not suppose that he

possesses dynamite, but as this enricher of the poor is terrorising over the good folk of the Central Provinces, and is probably within two or three marches of the Towa bridge, a small body of regular soldiers ought to be stationed there during the present rainy season; in October next the bridge if broken, might be repaired.—Your obedient servant,  
July 19.

T.

#### SELECTED ARTICLES.

##### THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE AND INDIAN TRADE.

THERE is an aspect of the last Russian advance which has not yet received any attention in the English Press, although its effects are likely to be soon experienced in India. For some years past Russia has been attacking with remorseless severity Indian trade in Central Asia. All along, however, Bokhara and Merv have served as a barrier to Russian onslaughts, and most of the measures of the Customs authorities have been neutralised by the extensive contraband trade carried on in its former khanate. By the annexation of Merv the position has been completely changed. Up to that event the Russian revenue officers were able to search caravans from India only after they had arrived in Bokhara, and were crossing the northern border into Turkestan. Now, however, their new position gives them the power to examine them before they enter Bokhara, and thus to put a gag, not merely on the legitimate trade between India and that khanate, but on the contraband intercourse also. By establishing custom-houses at Merv, Tchardjui on the Oxus, and two or three ferries higher up that river, all intercourse may be severed between Bokhara and India. This is a very serious matter, because the contraband trade cannot readily be shifted from Bokhara to Afghan Turkestan, south of the Oxus. The latter, consisting of the Uzbek khanates of Balkh, Saripool, Maimene, &c., is always in a more or less turbulent condition, inimical to trade; whereas Bokhara has not only been quiet for years, but further, has possessed for generations the reputation of being the principal trading community in Central Asia. So long as the caravans from India could rest in Bokhara after their toilsome journey through Afghanistan, and convey their goods at leisure close to the Russian frontier, there existed every facility for running contraband tea, opium, indigo, &c., across the border, owing to its mountain character and the impossibility of a weak and corruptible Cossack cordon efficiently guarding it a distance of many hundred miles. Now, however, that the Russians are posted on the Oxus, and take measures to control all the ferries of that broad and rapid river, it will be impossible for caravans, even if they evade the revenue officers at Merv, to secretly make their way into Bokhara. The only two methods by which it will be possible to carry on the contraband trade will be by bribing the officials on the Oxus, or making a long detour *via* Badakshan, and penetrating into Ferghana. With a good chief of the customs at Tchardjui, the former course will be very difficult; and as regards the second, the long mountain journey will almost double the distance to be traversed. In both cases the price of goods will be enhanced by the additional outlay, and the lowering of the profits will act as a check upon those engaged in the trade.

The Russian province of Turkestan, according to official statistics, imports 1,500,080 Russian pounds (140z.) of tea annually. Of this amount 570,000lb. come from India, paying a duty of over £20,000. The quantity smuggled was estimated to have almost reached this amount last year. Formerly all the tea consumed in Central Asia was brought from China, and even now nearly 800,000lb. arrive annually by the Kiachta route. The trade, however, is artificially sustained by the duty of a shilling a pound imposed on Indian tea, and there is scarcely a doubt that if this duty were abolished, or even reduced one-half, the Indian article would at once drive the China tea from the markets of Central Asia. The question will be asked why Russia should favour the dearer tea of China at the expense of the cheaper article from India? Political sentiment has much to do with the matter, but there are also other considerations. The present trade in Indian tea in Central Asia is mainly in the hands of natives, and the benefit of the transport of it rests with Afghanistan and Bokhara. The growth of this trade has occasioned a depression both at Moscow and Kiachta. When Turkestan derived its tea exclusively from China, Siberia benefited by the transport of it, and the tea firms of Moscow and Kiachta by the sale and distribution. Hence what may be called the home trade suffered with the introduction of the Indian article. Of late years Russia has been making every effort to revive the decaying Kiachta trade, and to this may be ascribed much of the antagonism to Indian tea. These efforts having failed, a new plan is projected, which, if carried into effect, cannot but completely crush the Indian tea trade in Central Asia.

This project has originated with a combination of Moscow, Kiachta, and Tashkend tea houses, supported by the authorities in Turkestan. Its principal features are to convey China tea

rom Hankow to Batoum in the vessels of the Moscow cruiser fleet, to transport it thence to Baku, on the Caspian, and afterwards to carry it to various points of Turkestan, either by the route to Merv recently opened up by the military authorities, or else by the new road to Khiva, patronised by General Tchernayeff. To promote the success of this scheme, the Russian tea firms ask for a virtual monopoly of the tea trade in Turkestan and the total exclusion of Indian tea from it. From a Russian point of view the scheme is very inviting, and opinions of a favourable and sympathetic character have already been expressed upon it by the leading authorities at St. Petersburg. Instead of Afghanistan and Bokhara absorbing the benefit of the transport, and the trade being in the hands of the natives of Central Asia, the entire profit on the transaction, from the purchase of the article at Hankow to the sale of it at Merv, Khiva, Tashkend, &c., will pass into Russian pockets. To a Government of pronounced Protectionist views, what arrangement could be better than this? The only interests that will be injured by its adoption will be those of the Indian and Bokhara trades, which, from a Russian standpoint, are not worthy of much sympathy. Of course, when once the monopoly is established, the price of China tea will be manipulated so as to secure the greatest profit for the promoters, and the least benefit for the public at large. This, however, is not a matter that has ever provoked on the part of the Russian Government very much solicitude.

We have shown that so far as the establishment of an impenetrable cordon is concerned, the new advance has given Russia the means of effectually excluding Indian tea from Central Asia, which was impossible until Merv was annexed. As regards the organisation of the proposed through trade from Hankow to Tashkend by an entirely new route, every facility exists at the disposal of the promoters. Besides the half dozen steamers of the Moscow Cruiser Committee, there are a similar number of new vessels recently added to the fleet of the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company, available for the trade between Hankow and Batoum. Formerly a large proportion of China tea consumed in Russia used to make its way thither, *via* London and the Baltic ports. Of late years this trade has diminished to the detriment of England, by the direct importation of China tea from Hankow to Odessa by means of the vessels of the Cruiser and Navigation fleets. All that would be necessary, therefore, would be for the promoters to consign the tea to Batoum instead of Odessa, and from Batoum the railway opened last year would carry it in two or three days to Baku. Here there are plenty of vessels (the Caspian Marine numbers 1,182 sailing vessels and 54 steamers) to convey it across the sea to the east coast of the Caspian, where a fortnight's journey would see it deposited in the bazaars of Khiva and Merv. Roughly speaking, the conveyance of the tea by the proposed route would only take one third the time of the Kiachta route and the expense of transport is expected to be reduced one-half. This circumstance alone would render it better able to compete with Indian tea, even if a monopoly were not established. To investigate the scheme a commission has been appointed by the Russian Government, and an early and favourable report is expected by the promoters. In the meanwhile, Russia is not wasting any time in establishing the new customs' cordon. Several weeks ago officials set out from the Caucasus to establish Custom-houses at Merv, Tchardjui, and other points; and whether the monopoly be granted or not, a severe blow will be dealt this year to the contraband trade between India and Central Asia. Coupled as this will be with attempts to open up trade with Herat, and gradually drive Indian trade out of Afghanistan, the result of the new advance cannot but be detrimental to India, and, in turn, to Birmingham and Manchester. All the more reason, therefore, that Indian railways should be rapidly extended, so as to retort upon Russia by increasing the wheat export and injuring the Russian corn trade, and all the more urgent the necessity for adopting comprehensive measures to secure Afghanistan from the caravan encroachments of our rival.—*Globe*.

#### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

AN important meeting of the Behar Landholders Association was held on June 15, at Bankipore, to discuss the Bengal Rent Bill. There were present the Maharajahs of Hutwa, Darbhanga, and Kuman Naundra Pratap Saik, the Hon. Harban Sahai, and many native noblemen and gentlemen. The Maharajah of Hutwa opened the meeting and proposed the first resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the provisions of the Tenancy Bill, as amended by the select committee, are not free from the serious defects of the preceding bill; that in some points, for instance in the matter of resumption after a twelve years holding, the present bill goes further than any of its predecessors; that the tendency of giving the ryots the power of free sale, and the power to sublet, will be to introduce middlemen on the one hand and rack-rented ryots on the other, and that this mischievous tendency will not be safeguarded by the restrictions proposed; that the effect of

many of the provisions is to deprive zamindars of vested rights, and throw more and more power into the hands of the revenue authorities against the word and spirit of the early regulations; that many provisions will be unworkable, or if worked, their working will be both ruinous to the zamindars and ryots." The following is the second resolution which was passed:—"It being clear from the report of the select committee that the Government is not yet in possession of all the facts bearing on the law of landlord and tenant, this meeting is of opinion that these facts can only be ascertained after complete inquiry by a competent commission, and deprecates precipitancy in the matter of this important legislation."

#### REFLECTIONS ABOUT RUSSIA.

"A Native Thinker" writes:—

It is no longer possible to feel or feign indifference about the progress made by Russia in Central Asia and the position she has reached in relation to India. What should the British authorities do in the circumstances, is the great question of the day.

It would be nonsense to say that England rouses herself to action, only when the crisis has actually arrived—that she does not bother her head much before. The present is a case in which every moment should be saved in order to prepare against possibilities which are rapidly passing into probabilities.

Certain plain truths have to be recognised at once, and they may be enumerated without circumlocution.

(a) It is not with a friendly object that Russia has been approaching India.

(b) Nothing would arrest or even abate Russia's onward progress in this direction.

(c) It would be infatuation to trust to paper-treaties to restrain that colossal power. In no instance ought one great Empire to rest its safety solely on the justice, the moderation and the good faith of another.

(d) The proposed demarcation of the boundary between Russian territory and Afghanistan may have its uses in minor ways, but it would be utterly useless to stop Russia.

(e) Persia is quite impotent in the matter. She will succumb to the greater proximity and the greater power of Russia. This is a law of political gravitation.

(f) Afghanistan is too barbarous and treacherous to be trusted for a moment in the interests of England. She would be only too glad to join Russia in any work of war and plunder.

(g) The large subsidy which India pays to Afghanistan is a sheer waste of money. No gratitude will be felt for it in the hour of trial. And the arms which the Ameer is presented with by India will be turned against the donor without the slightest scruple.

(h) China will not move a finger on the occasion of the coming struggle.

(i) The Great Powers of Europe, such as Germany and Austria, will be only too glad if Russia's arms and resources partly find a vent outside the confines of that continent. And there is not the slightest prospect of France allying herself with England in any operation against Russia.

(j) It inevitably follows that England must depend upon herself, and upon herself, for the defence of India.

Accept this conclusion without hesitation and set to work without delay. Happily, England is quite equal to the task. She has boundless resources in her own wealth and in the vast population of India.

Her work obviously divides itself into (1) Defence of the land frontier of India. (2) Defence of the sea coast. (3) Internal arrangements.

As for No. 1, it is all, or mostly a military question. Determine it soundly and carry out the resolution with sustained vigour—with Russian firmness. Let a strong commission of the best military experts be forthwith appointed. Let it meet on or near the North-Western frontier, investigate, deliberate, and come to a final conclusion with the approval of India and England. Though it is a military question, the statesman may suggest a few broad principles. Let the material defences of the frontier be on or near the frontier itself. Go not much beyond the frontier in reliance on the friendship of Afghanistan. Avoid the fatal error of exposing your main defences to Afghan attack from behind, as well as to Russian attack in front. Run not the smallest risk of your communications being cut off at your back.

Again. Concentrate your defences on one line, the best to be selected. Let Russia feel the greatest strength of the defence at the first encounter. It is of vital importance to avoid the risk of check or discomfiture at the outset of a great war, such as might dishearten the soldiery in front or the population behind. Have a second line of defence to fall back upon in case of necessity.

Do not be lured away far from your main bases by the off-hand advice of irresponsible amateurs who cry out "Stop Russia at Merv. Stop her at Sarakhs. Take Herat at once—Herat the key of India."

A sound plan of defence being decided upon by the military commission in communication with the higher authorities,



proceed to execution—to vigorous execution. The delays and the impediments of red tape should be eliminated.

The necessity of constant references to various departments of Government should be avoided. Let a distinguished officer, like Sir F. Roberts, be specially detached for the work with plenary powers. He can well be spared from peaceful Madras, where a subordinate officer may act for him without entailing much additional expenditure.

No expense should be grudged in the construction of a perfect line of defence in this direction—as perfect as modern military science can make it. The required funds had better be raised by means of a special loan.

Let the requisite forts, arsenals, depots for supplies, barracks, encamping grounds, roads, rail-roads, telegraph and telephone lines, and all the paraphernalia of a determined defence rapidly come into existence. It should all be on one consistent plan and under the direction of one master mind. Communication with the sea and communication by land should be so perfect as to make readily available the resources of England and the resources of India in the work of defence.

We now come to the consideration of point No. II., namely, defence of the sea coast.

A good efficient fleet of armed vessels is, of course, necessary for this purpose. It should be exclusively employed for the service of India. Details must be left to professional men.

Important sea-coast towns and cities should be provided with special defences to the extent fairly required. The immense extent of property at stake will justify considerable expenditure in this direction. It would have a very bad effect on the public mind if but one of such towns and cities were bombarded, or plundered, or laid under contribution, by the enemy.

The various possibilities of a sudden descent on any part of the coast should be foreseen and provided against. Detailed and clear professional instructions should be laid down for the guidance of the local authorities in given contingencies, so that they may not lose their heads at the critical moment. They should be enabled to act with confidence, vigour, and rapidity according to a pre-arranged plan of resistance or even of retreat. How to save treasure; how to remove or even destroy supplies, arms, and ammunition, rather than they should fall into the hands of the enemy; how and whence to obtain assistance; and a hundred matters of the sort cannot be known by intuition. All such things need to be taught in detail. No detail can be too small for pre-arrangement. For instance, a good deal of trouble will have to be taken to prevent fishing-boats being cheerfully lent for a Russian descent on the coast, from sheer inability on the part of the fisherman or even of Native officials to distinguish Russians from Englishmen!

We now come to the third head—viz., internal arrangements.—A volume might be written on this head, but only a few salient points can be here noticed.

A good European army is absolutely essential to India. The required strength is easily determined; and such army should be always found in India irrespective of the contingencies to which communication between England and India might be exposed in times of trouble. As a rule, the European should be combined with the native soldiery in every serious work.

The Native army should also be maintained in full strength and efficiency. There should be no paucity of European officers in this connection.

So arrange matters that the European officers at the head of native forces know the men thoroughly and win their personal attachment and devotion.

The European officers must brush up their professional knowledge, so that they may not be found scientifically inferior to those of the enemy in this respect. A long peace has, perhaps, induced neglect of the study of the conditions of modern warfare. Perhaps, too, easy victories gained over loose native forces have induced over-confidence. But a collision with an organised Russian army is a very different thing. This should be adequately realised and diligently prepared for.

A considerable proportion of the European officers are diverted from their proper sphere, and are employed in more or less civil duties, such as in the Political, Police, and Public Works Departments. They must be put back to military duties or struck off from the army. The present slipshod fashion won't do.

The Native army should, by all means, be made more attractive by better pay even in peace. When a force takes the field, let the pay be handsome. Pensions for wounds and for death should be quite liberal. Rewards for special daring should be more substantial than honorary. In short, let the warlike classes with which India still abounds, be powerfully induced to flock to the standard.

Some means should be devised for increasing the strength of the Native Army at very short notice to meet any sudden emergency. For this purpose, there should be among the warlike classes a large number of men fairly trained to arms and ready to take service at call. The various methods adopted by the great military monarchies of Europe may be studied, and some method which may best suit India may be hit upon.

Russia has taught the world some very valuable lessons in this direction.

Such men should not be a source of serious danger to internal peace, for they are generally well-behaved by nature; they are so divided as to be incapable of combining for bad purposes; they could achieve little or nothing unless when led by European officers; and no arms are to be intrusted to them except when enlisted in the army, or when exercising themselves here and there in limited bodies and under European supervision.

There should be no possibility of failure in the supply of arms and ammunition of the best description, arising from any possible difficulties in the communication between England and India. It seems desirable to have some Government manufactories in India itself, hedged with proper precautions.

Horses for the army should also be abundantly available. This is a difficult problem. It should be grappled with betimes.

The police of India should so trained and disciplined that it may furnish ready recruits to the regular army on the occasion of a crisis.

Some native princes have been in the habit of employing Arab, Afghan, and African mercenaries. These should be eliminated by a decisive process, neither too abrupt nor too gradual. At any rate, further employment of such foreign and turbulent mercenaries should be peremptorily stopped.

Afghan and other gangs of foreigners of no peaceful character are entering into, and scattering about, India, almost without any let or hindrance at the frontiers. This should be effectually checked.

These are the suggestions of common sense. When the whole subject is earnestly taken up by the Government, various thoughtful and responsible officers of the same will be sure to offer many others.

The best, perhaps the only, way of preventing a Russian invasion is to be fully prepared to meet and defeat it.—*Madras Times*.

#### THE EFFECT OF THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL ON TEA PLANTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—It was with much interest that I perused your leader of the 9th inst. on the Bengal Tenancy Bill; and all concerned in tea must feel grateful when you use your great influence—as you occasionally do—to promote the welfare of the industry.

I have not read the proposed Tenancy Bill, and hence am not in a position to offer any opinion on it. But if it is to have the effect you have pointed out, namely,—“that the portions of properties unfit for tea a manager allows his coolies to cultivate may under the act become the property of the coolies by right of occupancy,” it does seem to me that, at least in this district, it would not prove such an unmitigated evil as you suppose. On very many tea properties in this neighbourhood, coolies are, and have for very many years, been allowed to squat and act the proprietor. Shareholders of tea companies can have no conception of the depredation and damage that has been, and is being done to their properties in the shape of wanton destruction of timber, bamboos, &c., and deterioration of soil—all for some imaginary advantage. Now if the Bill referred to would have the effect of directing the attention of Darjiling tea proprietors to this most vital matter, in the dread of the squatter coolies acquiring proprietary rights as represented, it would prove most advantageous to their interests.

It is to be feared that too many interested in tea look merely to the immediate dividends. But important as these are they are not all. Many can tell you what the annual earnings, average price per pound, proportion of different qualities, yield per acre, &c., for years back have been, but they do not seem to concern themselves as to how much of the estates they are interested in is occupied by squatters, or how much is growing timber. Are managers ever instructed to minutely inspect all the unplanted portions of the properties under their charge, and report on the last-named heads, stating what means, if any, are being taken to conserve forest, and whether the supply of timber is increasing or diminishing? Is it not strange that, considering the necessity of fuel for factory purposes, and the critical state of the timber supply in this district, such matters, as a rule, never referred to in the reports of tea companies?

Any one returning to this district after an absence of a dozen years, or much less, must be struck with unnecessary clearances almost everywhere. To those residing here constantly, the change from day to day will be less striking, or even imperceptible; and is it that managers often really do not know what is going on? It cannot be that they and shareholders consider it will serve their time! There must be some delusion somewhere. Managers will tell you they tolerate the squatters to secure coolies for their gardens. But these Nepaulese are admitted the greatest savages in regard to wanton destruction of timber, and the worst race on earth to keep within bounds if allowed to squat anywhere. These vast fields of native cultivation are also a great drain upon the limited labour supply of the

district, and while they curtail profitable or productive operations, produce little or no surplus for market. It is clear that those cultivators destroy much property, and diminish labour, and still they are not restricted to within reasonable bounds. Some such drastic measure as the Bill referred to is therefore needed, and it seems nothing short of it will rouse those concerned to a sense of their own interest in the matter.

It is evident that in this district, for many factories through mistakes in selection of sites and for others placed for considerations of health, direct water power is not available; and this being so, had moderate care been exercised in regard to preservation of timber, steam would have been much the most economical and satisfactory power, costing a mere trifle for fuel. For many concerns the only resource in the not remote future will be imported coal for manufacturing purposes, and for machinery they will have to fall back upon power to be transmitted from distant points (at immense expense for first cost and maintenance) by wire rope, compressed air, electricity, or some other medium to be discovered.

Some anxiety is also noticeable in regard to old-established coolie rates having been unceremoniously raised on one or two gardens. But the inequality of rates must all along have been greater than may at first sight appear. Those gardens allowing extensive tracts to coolies for cultivation, may be said to pay both in money and in kind; and the labour costs them incalculably more than it does those who pay the same in money and give no land, or merely a few square yards per coolie. In fact, the former are discounting futurity, and whatever their present dividends may be, they must, sooner or later, find this out.

Doubtless there are exceptions to the general rule, and some go in for conservancy of timber and soil, but such would greatly profit by a bill that would scare planters whose lands are pretty well denuded into dislodging their squatters and freeing them for industrious pursuits, instead of retaining them to, in turn, plunder their neighbours' reserves, leading to endless unpleasantness and complication. Unless something of the kind interpose, the position will soon become a very grave one indeed for those who have steadily gone in for preserving timber, getting supplies from outside causing considerable addition to past expenditure.

I have, therefore, difficulty in believing the Bill is out on a point so bad as you have represented, and certainly you must admit it would not be an unmixed evil to this district. The second point you have dwelt upon would appear to me to have a somewhat different effect to what you state. But this I do not say is anything to recommend it. In regard to the prospectors for land, who, I presume, commonly become managing proprietors (and all managers and assistants for that part as well) they might in time require occupancy rights to the exclusion of non-resident capitalists.

PERMANENT SHAREHOLDER.

Darjiling, June, 13, 1884.

### SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON THE SIMLA EXODUS.

THE telegram which we have received from Simla is a corroboration of the statement made in a recent issue of this journal that the officials of the India Office knew very approximately the cost of the exodus to the hills. Nevertheless, with the amazing fact before them that the Government of India and the other presidencies drew from the revenues of the Empire a million pounds a year for their trips to the hills, the Cabinet of righteousness and rhetoric deliberately threw away the revenue derived from imported cotton goods, and passed over in silence the squandering of a million sterling. The following question might fairly engage the attention of the Railway Commission:—How many miles of railway would this sum capitalised build every year? It can easily be imagined how Professor Fawcett, had he been free from the trammels of office, would have denounced unsparingly the gross waste of the revenues of India in hill trips. Professor Fawcett has ceased to be the "member for India," but the Indian public are to be congratulated that Indian affairs are attracting the attention of such men as Mr. Gorst and others who might be named, and that there is a fair probability that a keener scrutiny will be exercised on all things Indian in the Parliament of England than has hitherto been the case. It is a matter to be regretted that the Comptroller General has not been asked to extend the scope of his inquiries beyond 1858, the year when India passed from the control of the East India Company to the Crown of India. We do not seek to underrate the work done in many directions since the above date, but it is a fact of history and, not a mere assertion, that England's empire in India was built up and consolidated by the servants of the East India Company. It is before the date of the Mutiny that the student of history must look for the great statesmen and soldiers who adorn the long muster-roll of India's distinguished men, and if a comparison were to be made of the cost of hill trips before and after the assumption

of the rule of India by the Crown of England, the amazing advance in expenditure would, it seems, be more distinctly marked, especially when it is borne in mind that the conditions under which the old Company's servants discharged their duties were totally different from those at present obtaining. Sir John Lawrence, a man trained wholly in the service of India, could ring out in clear idiomatic Urdu the wishes of the Government of India to nobles, rajahs, and maharajahs. The servants of the Company knew intimately the people of their districts. Since the Mutiny there has been a steady drifting apart of Europeans and natives. No doubt this is in a large measure due to steamships and the Suez Canal, as well as other causes that might be enumerated. But it is also in a very appreciable manner due to the fact that officials all over India herd together for the greater part of the year on cool hill tops, isolated from natives, and from every non-official source of public opinion, even that of their own countrymen who labour at their callings in the plains. They live in an atmosphere of officialdom and of cliques, and the result is not only eminently unsatisfactory, it is destructive of one of the conditions under which it is alone possible to govern a people. Mr. Justice Field, in his very able minute on the Criminal Code Procedure Amendment Bill, when dealing with the argument that a large number of Englishmen prize the privilege of being tried by their own countrymen, while its abolition can gratify but a few natives, has the following passage:—"It is constantly urged that the members of the Indian Government ought not to reside on hill stations during the hot weather and the rains. The opponents of the annual emigration to the hills would be entitled to be heard, if they could show, either that the residence of the members of Government at a hill station made it hotter for other public officers who have to remain at their posts in the plains, or that the work of Government must be conducted less efficiently on the hills. Now it is supposed that they have not established either of these propositions, and therefore they have not been listened to." It requires no very profound study of Indian affairs for even the most prejudiced to arrive at the just conviction that the Government of India is less efficiently conducted on the hills than on the plains. One glaring instance of this has already been noted in these columns in the wretched muddle achieved by the Government of India over the Ilbert Bill; but there is scarcely a month of the hill residence of high officials during which incidents do not arise which could be more speedily and efficiently dealt with at the centres of information, than in the isolated Capuas where Councillors and Governor Generals live apart from public opinion, public records and non-official criticism. The argument for efficiency then, has, it seems, been made good against a hill residence. Financially the hill exodus is indefensible. Ten lakhs during 1882-3 for the tours of imperial and local Governments is a sum that may well astonish even the most sanguine advocate of hill retreats. The cost in buildings alone is a sum not to be lightly regarded. Ten lakhs are already swallowed up in Simla. The cost of Peterhof would amaze a Radical philosopher, and even in Madras the cost of buildings is excessive. In answer to a question recently put, we learn, that Mr. Cross admitted that the Governor of that presidency kept up three official Presidences. The purchase of the Outacamund house was originally estimated at Rs.2,76,000, and this was sanctioned in 1879, but the total cost has amounted to Rs.7,79,150, and of this sum Rs.1,25,000 went in providing furniture. The Viceroy has Peterhof in Simla, Government House in Calcutta, and Barrackpur House in the suburbs of the capital.

#### A REAL GRIEVANCE.

THE East Bengal Landholders Association have sent a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, protesting against a Circular order of the Revenue Board by which a vital change has been introduced in the procedure for realising arrears of cess and costs of serving processes on the parties concerned. The effect of this change has been, say the memorialists, (1) to double the cost of serving notices, (2) to inflict loss on the District Road Fund in its having to pay 'in advance in court fee stamps' the costs which are not always realised in full, and (3) to cause Government to participate in the increased revenue from the sale of stamps. In the district of Dacca while all notices and processes were served previously by the Nazirat of the Road-cess Committee at a cost of Rs.1,400 a year or thereabouts, the value of court fee stamps now purchased amounts to about Rs.9,000! The memorialists justly observe that the object of the Legislature can hardly be to render the parties concerned liable for more than the actual cost of serving such notices and processes on which costs are recoverable. And they further suggest that if the rate of eight annas fixed by the board is more than enough to cover all costs, His Honour will be pleased in justice to the cess-payers to direct that this rate also be decreased.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

#### THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.

A BELIEF is expressed we see, that the re-opening of the question of the Simla exodus will lead at no distant date to the

abandonment of Calcutta as the seat of Government, and to its permanent transfer to Simla, and the *Englishman* pertinently asks if "the Indian public are to regard this as a threat that if the opposition to this wasteful expenditure is persisted in, Calcutta will cease to be the capital, and Simla bloom out as the seat of the Imperial Government?" There is less likelihood to-day than there ever was, of any proposal to remove the seat of Government from Calcutta, commanding attention. The proposal was very carefully considered in 1868, when of the three immediate predecessors of Lord Lawrence, one had died in India, and two only survived to reach home. Mr. Wilson had, moreover, died in his first year of office, and his successor Mr. Laing was forced to return to England in broken health, the year after he came out. It was not surprising that this heavy list of casualties lent an adventitious importance to the question of climate, but Calcutta has become a new city in point of salubrity in so far as the European part of it is concerned since the death of Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, Lord Elgin, and Mr. Wilson. Mr. Massey stood nearly alone in the Council in advocating a change in 1868, and even he was unable to designate any more suitable site. Sir William Muir expressed the all but unanimous view of the Council, when he wrote:—

"I entirely agree with the Governor General (Lord Lawrence). I know of no place in India, and have heard of no place, the claims of which can at all come into competition with those of Calcutta, even if we were now for the first time searching for a suitable capital. The claims of Calcutta are immensely strengthened by the long traditions of supremacy, which have fixed it as the capital in the mind of India. I feel this so strongly as to deem the discussion of the question, involving as it does the notion of change and instability in our counsels, a grave political mistake."—*Indian Statesman*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

The subscriptions already promised towards the Keshub Chunder Sen Memorial Fund amount to Rs.11,892-15

A singular storm is reported from Kumaon. The lightning struck a pine tree and distributed its fragments over a circle of about one hundred feet in diameter.

The *Hindoo Patriot* says:—"We are glad to hear that his Excellency the Viceroy has sent in Rs.1,000 in aid of the Professorship Fund of Dr. Sircar's Science Association. We trust that our countrymen will come forward with their subscriptions to make up the estimated amount of a lakh of rupees and enable the authorities of the Science Association to endow the Professorship by the time his Excellency returns from the hills."

The Lieutenant Governor will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta on the first of next month, and will, probably remain there during the greater part of the month, engaged on matters connected with the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Says the *Englishman*: "In thus acting, his Honour sets a good example to other Governors and Lieutenant Governors, for he comes down to Calcutta to work, and does not expect the work to go to him at Darjeeling."

Details of the treaty arranged by Admiral Hewett with King John of Abyssinia have reached the Viceroy.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Wednesday, June 25, a bill to amend and define the law of testamentary and intestate succession of Khojas was introduced.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the issue of a lakh and a-half of debentures by the Simla Municipality in connection with the Town Hall scheme.

A scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India for increasing the strength of the native army. The proposal is believed to be to raise two or three new regiments.

It is thought probable that the proposed Afghan Frontier Commission will be arranged on the Russian side on a somewhat imposing scale, especially as regards the escort. There is a talk of fixing the British escort at one mountain battery, a regiment of Bengal Lancers, and a detachment of Native Infantry.

At Howrah, on the 16th ult., a Hindoo woman died of hydrophobia. She was lately bitten by a jackal while on her way to a tank near her house, where she was in the habit of bathing.

The proposal made some time ago by Captain J. M. Brebner, I.N., then officiating Port Officer, Calcutta, to introduce a system of surf boats at False Point, at a reasonable cost, for the purpose of rendering immediate help in cases of accidents has been negatived.

A proposal has been made to establish a branch of the Asiatic Society in Behar. The idea, it appears, originated with the Joint Magistrate of Bankipore, Mr. Grierson. A capital of Rs.1,25,000 would be necessary to meet all the expenses of keeping up a library and museum, as well as of publishing

vernacular manuscripts, purchasing books, &c., and another sum of half a lakh for the erection of the building.

The Rajah of Cooch Behar has arrived at Simla on a visit.

The Allahabad paper learns on what it describes as good authority that the Russians have occupied the right bank of the Hari-rud opposite Sarakhs.

The cost of the annual migration of the Government of India to Simla is roughly estimated at from four to five lakhs of rupees.

We hear that the Government of India has resolved to do away with the extra privilege leave now enjoyed by the Punjab Frontier Force, and to allow officers in that force to take only two months' privilege leave yearly, instead of ninety days, thus bringing them under the same conditions regarding leave as obtained in the Bengal Army generally.

One night last week twelve rifles were stolen from the barracks of the 98th Regiment in the cantonments at Quetta. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by Pathans, who appear to be growing more audacious every day.

The Ameer is said to be in financial difficulties, and has decided to pay his troops for ten months in the year instead of twelve.

## MADRAS.

Mr. Grant Duff was expected to arrive in Madras on Sunday, June 29, and was to leave again on the 1st inst.

It is stated on apparently good authority, that the Madras Government have countermanded the removal of the Military Accounts Offices from Madras to Bangalore.

A movement is on foot in Madras to adopt measures for the improvement of religious institutions in that presidency.

Small-pox has broken out at Bangalore, and several deaths of Europeans have occurred. The authorities are considering the propriety of introducing compulsory vaccination into the cantonment.

The *Calcutta Statesman* says:—"A strange communication reaches us from Mr. Wallace, the Madras civilian, telling us that he is going to sue the Executive Government of Madras for £25,000 damages, for removing him from the service, and to take criminal proceedings against them simultaneously. The following tempting proposal is then made to us:—

"I invite you to subscribe to a loan bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, to enable me to vindicate my rights, which are those of every member of the service. It will be necessary for me to raise about Rs.15,000.

"I undertake to pay the loan immediately upon the favourable termination of the suit, or otherwise as soon as I shall have the means to do so.

"A receipt will be sent to you for the amount of your subscription." Mr. Wallace's modesty appears to be equalled only by his eccentricity.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS'S TOUR.—The Commander in Chief of Madras, accompanied by General Godfrey Clerk, Adjutant General; General Stewart, Quartermaster General; his Military Secretary, and two Aides, shortly proceeds on tour, leaving Ootacamund on the 28th instant. He is expected to arrive at Bangalore on the 9th July, and will proceed thence to Trichinopoly on the 26th idem. Between leaving Ootacamund and his arrival at Bangalore, his Excellency visits Bombay to see Lady Roberts off to England.

## BOMBAY.

H.E. the Governor of Bombay has nominated Jaswatsinjee T. Futehsingjee, Thakore Saheb of Limree, an additional member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

The guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition now stands at upwards of six lakhs of rupees, exclusive of the Government contribution of two-and-a-half lakhs, and the sum of Rs.50,000 offered by the Thakore of Bhownugger.

The Bombay Government have passed the resolution thanking the members of the Bombay Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition for their exertions.

Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, has been appointed to act as Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Bayley on leave.

On Thursday, June 26, an entertainment was given in Bombay in honour of the elevation of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to the bench of the local High Court.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced its minimum rate to 6 per cent. per annum.

The total loss by the fire at Ahmedabad will not exceed seven or eight lakhs of rupees.

Throughout the past week two or three showers fell in Bombay. The heavy rains recommenced on Sunday.

The Bombay Corporation have appointed a special committee on the subject of the house connections in the first

section of the drainage system, the cost being greater than was estimated.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nanaboy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, and Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, have been added to the Special Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition.

Major Hunter has been sent to the Somali coast by the Government of India in order to alleviate any inconvenience arising from a change in the political situation of the country from which the supplies for Aden come.

Another caste dispute has come before the Bombay High Court. The plaintiffs seek to restrain the defendant, as manager of the property of the Hallai Bhattia caste, from allowing other castes to use the cart and utensils belong to the Hallai Bhattias.

**TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.**—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending June 21, 1884, was 109,247 maunds, and in money Rs. 17,965.

**THE RAJABAI TOWER CLOCK.**—During the squally weather which prevailed last week the dial on the south side of the University (Rajabai) Tower clock was considerably damaged. It is now undergoing repairs.

**STATEMENTS OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.**—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of the 16th June was Rs. 50,41,027; in addition silver received during the week Rs. 1,64,485. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 12,00,000. The balance left was Rs. 40,05,512. There is in addition Rs. 6,01,584 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

The inhabitants of Billimora, Nowsaree, and other adjacent towns under the jurisdiction of the Baroda State have sent a petition to his Highness the Gaekwar, praying that a permanent native surgeon be appointed by the Government for the benefit of the poor. The petitioners represent that recently on account of the opening of new mills and other factories a number of accidents happen to poor men who have to be removed to Surat for treatment. Mr. Bomonjee, the son of the celebrated bone-setter Bhimjee, who hitherto used to visit Nowsaree and Billimora once a week, has latterly discontinued his visits owing to pressure of work. The petitioners now pray that Mr. Bomonjee be appointed by Government to include these two towns in his circuit. It may be remembered that the late Sir Bartle Frere once fell off from his horse and broke his leg in England. On his return to India it was pronounced by medical authorities that the bone had not been properly set. Mr. Bhimjee, the late bone-setter, was called in, and Sir Bartle Frere was able to walk unassisted within ten days.—*Times of India.*

## BURMA.

Only one death is reported as the result of the recent cyclone at Akyab. A beam fell on a native and injured him so severely that he died a few days afterwards in hospital.

Labour which had risen to Rs. 2 a day after the cyclone has now come down to Rs. 1-4 a day. We are informed it is likely to stop at twelve annas a day for the remainder of the year.

The cyclone has destroyed the mangoes, and none are to be had in the market.

The Deputy Commissioner of Thonegwa, on his way to Maubin from Yandoon, saw a dead body rolled up in a mat floating down the river, and he directed the police to have it conveyed to the doctor for examination. Although the body was decomposed marks round the neck pointed to a violent death.

According to Rangoon correspondents, King Theebaw has entered into an offensive and defensive treaty with France.

The Meingoon Prince of Burma recently escaped from Chandernagore, but was subsequently arrested at Colombo.

The Meingoon Prince, who was recently captured at Colombo, escaped from Chandernagore through the agency of a French friend at Pondicherry. It is supposed that he left the latter place in the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tibre* which vessel sailed on the 17th instant. The story goes that the Prince was smuggled on board in a box as part of the personal baggage of one of the passengers.—*Times of India.*

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

#### CHOLERA IN INDIA.

In answer to Dr. Cameron, Mr. Cross said: I have no objection to lay on the table a copy of the correspondence referred to in my hon. friend's question. But I must state that the view which has for a long time past been pressed upon the local sanitary officers by the Government of India in the sanitary department and by the Army Sanitary Commission is that, in their annual reports the sanitary officers should refrain from stating theories as to the propagation of cholera, and

should state facts bearing upon the question only after careful authentication. The sentence quoted in the question is unfinished. It ends thus—"in order that cholera, when it does appear, whether coming from without or evolved locally, may fail to find those congenial surroundings in which experience shows that it is most likely to develop and spread."

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

#### SALT-TAX IN INDIA.

Mr. J. M'CARTHY asked whether the poorest classes of the native populations complained that the reduction of the salt-tax had been made an excuse by officials of the Salt Preventive Department, to force people to give up the use of "spontaneous" salt, which rises to the surface in various places up-country; and whether large numbers of natives, too poor to pay for the taxed salt, were compelled to give up the use of salt altogether, or to render forced labour in order to procure Government salt manufactured on the coast.

Mr. CROSS: I have explained more than once that the use of untaxed salt in India is now, as it has been for many years, illegal. I hardly understand the second clause of the hon. member's question. Forced labour, in the sense of the *corvée*, does not exist in India.

#### THE CHOLERA.

Mr. J. M'CARTHY asked the Under Secretary for India, whether his attention had been lately called to an article published in the *Madras Medical Journal*, in July, 1870, entitled "Salt as a preventive of cholera," and describing various instances in which an extra supply of salt had preserved certain villages, settlements, or barracks in India from choleric attack during the successive recurrences of the disease; and whether the statements contained in that article did not seem to the Government a reason for taking steps for the still further reduction of the salt tax.

Mr. CROSS: I have not been able to procure the number of the *Madras Medical Journal* for July, 1870, to which the hon. member calls my attention. In reply to his question, I can only repeat what I stated to the House on the 7th, that there is no reason to believe that want of salt has any connection with cholera in India, and that in the present state of the finances there is no immediate probability of a further reduction of the salt tax. (Hear, hear.)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

#### EAST INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

On going into Supply, Mr. GIBSON drew attention to the grievances of the Indian Medical Service. The seniors had suffered losses by the abolition of administrative appointments and the violation of privileges secured to them by the Government of India Act, while considerable disappointment had been caused to the juniors by the stagnation of promotion, the delay in receiving employment, and by inadequate pay. He moved a resolution, which was seconded by Sir L. Playfair, declaring that the condition of the service required the immediate attention of the House, and expressing a hope that the complaints would speedily be remedied.

Mr. CROSS replied on behalf of the Indian Government, justifying the present arrangements as just and reasonable. It was necessary, he pointed out, to maintain a reserve of medical officers over and above the number actually employed, and he went at length into the various official "Memoranda" to refute the charge of bad faith. He showed also that the Indian medical officers were in a better position than the British Army medical officers in India; but he promised that the subject should receive the sympathetic attention of his department.

Sir T. LAWRENCE, Mr. LEAMY, Mr. HEALY, and Dr. FARQUHARSON spoke in support of the motion, and ultimately it was negatived without a division.

**LAWN TENNIS.**—Tennis is our most popular, we may almost say our national game, running side by side as it does with cricket, from which game it takes nothing, but rather gives much in quickness of eye, hand, and foot; and last, but not least, considerable staying powers and strength of wrist. To the attention of the stern as well as the fair disciples of this game we commend the scientific productions of Messrs. C. Malings and Co., 18, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross. To say that the materials used by this well-known firm are of the first quality only is needless, but it is our pleasant task to bring to our readers' notice a few of their most recent inventions all of which are of practical worth and utility. We allude to the "Quatrefoil" grip handle, giving as it does the firmest hold possible, as well as being cool and comfortable to the hand. The "Perfect" tennis bat with quite straight head. The frame of this bat is levelled, and by this being done an extra thickness can be given to the inside of the frame, and without increasing the weight, and in addition to this it gives an extra width to the playing surface of the bat. The "Pillar" and the "Disraeli," made specially for asphalt and cinder courts, the gut being quite inside the frame, and not even visible from the outside. We strongly advise our readers to give these improved racquets a trial, and they will be convinced of their superiority.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1884.

## THE TEA PLANTERS AND THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

In February last an article appeared in the *Morning Post* inviting the consideration of all concerned in the cultivation of Indian tea to the danger lurking in the Bengal Tenancy Bill towards their interests. The article was subsequently published as a leaflet by the London Committee which has been formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and it is understood that it was written by a well-known official who has made the Bengal Tenancy Bill the subject of his particular study. The attention of the Indian community has also been drawn to the question in the columns of this paper, and it is one of so much importance to the tea interest that no apology is needed for again taking notice of it. It is a well-known maxim that when a neighbour's house is on fire, it is necessary to be on the alert—and there is a community of interest between those who cultivate tea and those who cultivate the crops in India, which cannot be disregarded.

The Bengal zemindar holds his land under a title nearly a century old, whilst there are very few teaplanters who can show the prescription of a quarter of a century in their favour. Some tea estates are held in fee simple—but the majority of them are only protected by leases or different terms of years and with various conditions, granted under certain rules, Assam rules, Cachar rules, or Chittagong rules, which were framed and modified from time to time by the Local Government, or the Calcutta Board of Revenue. If the Government does not scruple to interfere with the rights and privileges of the Bengal zemindars, what is there to prevent it from imposing new conditions and restrictions on those who have taken land for the cultivation of tea?

If a zemindar is to be prohibited under the Tenancy Bill from letting his lands by private contract without the

interference and approval of some Government official, or of the Civil Court, why is the Government to be expected to hold its hand from meddling with the private contracts of tea planters? It is not so much the particular action of Government in any one case which has to be feared—but it is the Socialist principle which Lord Ripon's Government has adopted, and when a precedent has once been established there is no limit to the cases to which it may be hereafter applied. Let the tea planters rouse themselves to action before it is too late.

## THE PROTEST OF THE GAYA ZEMINDARS AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The following telegram was received in London last Tuesday :—

"A large and influential meeting of the Maharajahs, Rajahs, and other Zemindars of the Gaya district, numbering one thousand, was held at Gaya yesterday (Monday, July 14), Rajah Ranbahadur Singh in the chair. The Bengal Tenancy Bill, as revised in the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, was unanimously condemned, and the following resolutions were passed :—

1. That the landlords and the cultivators of this district have read, with much alarm and distress, the different provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as revised in Select Committee, which, far from conferring any substantial benefit either on landlords or on tenants, open a wide door to ruinous litigation, and override long-revered custom and the law of the country.

2. That the landlords and tenants of this district have been surprised to notice that the peculiar circumstances of this district, and the land tenures obtaining here, are little known to the members of the Legislative Council who framed the Bill; and that the provisions regarding Bhaoli tenure, which is the life and soul of the agricultural community here, have been framed in total misconception of its nature and incidents.

3. That the provisions in the Bill for the appointment of managers in cases of disagreement between joint owners would impose an additional penalty for an offence already covered by the Indian Penal Code.

4. That the zemindars were not properly represented in the Select Committee.

5. That the proposal to make a general survey of the country and prepare price lists, table of rates, and record of rights, is quite impracticable, and will entail ruinous costs on ryots as well as zemindars.

6. That the proposal to give to ryots unlimited power of transferring their tenures will eventually prove ruinous to them."

Here, once more, we find the people of a vast territory affected by Lord Ripon's confiscatory proposals, coming forward in public meeting to utter their indignant protest against the passing of any such iniquitous measure. The resolutions, which are worded in very moderate and logical language, state facts which are absolutely undeniable; and they cannot fail, we believe, to produce a strong effect on the sympathies of the generous British public—and even, we would fain hope, on the conscience of the Government. There is something really pathetic in these earnest appeals against the iron despotism of Lord Ripon's administration, from the helpless people "whose rights, whose social position, nay, whose very means of living"—as the Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore feelingly declared—"are at stake," threatened by the perverse folly of such reckless and irresponsible legislators as Mr. Ilbert and the present Viceroy.

The charge contained in the fourth of the Gaya resolutions is a serious one, of a nature that has happily been almost unknown in regard to Indian legislation until these days of Radical "engineering;" and yet it is most clearly proved, alike by the composition of the Select Committee, and by the Minutes of Dissent recorded by the Hon. the Maharajah of Darbhanga and

the Hon. Kristodas Pal. The Select Committee seems to have been packed with thick and thin supporters of Lord Ripon's socialistic views, with an audacity worthy of the great Schnadhorst himself. A signed article in a Review, advocating these opinions, was sufficient to obtain for its author an immediate appointment to the Viceroy's council; whilst, in the Select Committee, the two solitary supporters of the other side—nominated, apparently, to give some colour to proceedings that were at once a gigantic sham and a disgraceful farce—were outvoted on every important point, hurried from clause to clause until the strongest physical energies were over-taxed and wearied out, and left to record unavailing dissents at the fall of the curtain. This kind of "engineering" would doubtless win the applause of the Caucus, and is perhaps considered the right thing at Birmingham; but it is—as the *Times* once said on a memorable occasion of not altogether dissimilar nature "an innovation" entirely out of harmony with the traditions of English public life. Of the various injuries that have been inflicted on India by the present administration, not the least has been the introduction of a spirit of "smartness, and "sharp practice" into the management of affairs, that is not only exceedingly repugnant to English feeling, but is calculated to do immense harm to our reputation for fair and honest dealing.

#### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE AND THE RADICAL GOVERNMENT.

SELDOM has a more shifty reply been offered by a responsible Minister of the Crown to the clear and undeniable grievance of a great Department of the Public Service, than that which was given by Mr. Cross last Friday to Mr. Gibson's motion for justice to the officers of the Indian Medical Service. We entirely agree with Mr. Gibson, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Plunket, and the other members who represented the conscience of the House of Commons on the occasion, that it is nothing less than monstrous that officers should go on active service, and should positively bleed and die in their country's cause, and all the time be treated as "unemployed"—in order to save, forsooth, a few of those rupees that are so lavishly squandered on the annual picnic to the Hills of Lord Ripon's luxurious Government! The case of the department, as stated by Mr. Gibson, was absolutely unanswerable if the ordinary plain interpretation of ordinary plain English is still to be retained as governing covenants between the Government and its employes. But the amazing dialectical subtlety of the present Ministry seems to be equal to the repudiation of the most clearly-worded documents. In the controversy on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert maintain that the meaning of the word "proprietor" in the Permanent Settlement, when referring to a "proprietor" of land in Bengal, simply is, the person who has the privilege of paying the Government revenue demand on that land, but who does not necessarily possess any other rights in it! After such a feat in the manipulation of awkward language as that, one need not waste any surprise on the cleverness with which Mr. Cross shows that, when the Government promised a certain thing to officers entering its Medical

Department, it did not really promise that certain thing at all, but something altogether different, and something not nearly as valuable. But, surely, after the publication of Friday's debate, the matter cannot be allowed to stand where it does. We doubt whether Mr. Cross himself, Radical though he be, could read through the report of the speeches without feeling that his own was something worse than inadequate. Let the Department take courage; after such an exposition of its case, it is bound sooner or later to obtain justice, if only it has the resolution to persevere, and the loyalty to be united in its efforts.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 21.)

GARDNER, Mr. D. M., is permitted to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from June 7.

OWEN, Mr. T., attorney at law, to officiate as first judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Lingham, barrister at law, until further orders.

FURNEAUX—H. M.'s Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. W. C. Furneaux, a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to resign his appointment.

H. M.'s Secretary of State for India has appointed the following gentlemen to be junior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies:—

The Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, B. A.; the Rev. A. S. Dyer, M. A.; the Rev. C. A. Gillmore, and the Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold, B.A.

The undermentioned officiating assistant conservators of forests of the 3rd grade in the provinces noted opposite their names are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from May 14:—

Mr. J. C. Murray, British Burma; Mr. E. A. Rebsch, N. W. Provinces and Oudh; and Mr. H. G. Young, Assam.

LEONARD—With the sanction of H. M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. A. Leonard as consul general for the United States of America at Calcutta.

HEYER—Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Franz Heyer as acting consul for the German Empire, at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Brandenburg.

JONES, Mr. D. P., 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, to officiate as storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, vice Captain E. H. Fenn.

BISHOP—The services of Captain E. Bishop, commanding I. G. S. Patrick Stewart, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as officiating port officer, Kurrachee.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. A., accountant 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the Indus Valley State Railway.

VINCENT, Captain H. A., officiating 2nd in command of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, received charge of the office of political agent, Western Malwa, on the 3rd idem, and delivered over charge to Lieut. Col. H. M. Buller on the 4th inst.

LITSTER, Mr. D. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Mhow to Indore Division to relieve Mr. Scott of the charge of the College Sub-Division.

JACOB, Major S. S., assumed command of the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, on April 20, from Major B. W. Blood, who has proceeded on furlough.

GILCHRIST, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

LINDSAY—The services of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., superintending engineer, Class I., Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, with effect from May 27.

SARGEANT, Major R. A., R.E., Class I., grade 2, of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate as manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence of Major E. L. Maryat, R.E., or until further orders.

#### FURLONGHS.

CARTER, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, has been granted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, leave for six months, on medical certificate, in extension of that already granted.

Leave for three months, to study the native languages, is granted to

Captain H. B. Rich, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from such date as that officer may avail himself of the same.

### MILITARY.

The following appointments are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

BIRCH, Lieut. A. H. C., No. 4 Mountain Battery, 2nd subaltern, to be 1st subaltern, with effect from May 14, vice Lieut. C. C. Townsend, appointed to the Ordnance Department.

HARRISON, Lieut. E. B., 2nd Sikh Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Major W. O. Thompson, promoted.

FLEMING—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary E. J. Fleming, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from June 6.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department:—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant P. Carr to be deputy commissary; Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. H. Sharpe to be deputy commissary (supernumerary); Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant P. Leahy to be assistant commissary; Conductor T. O'Brien to be deputy assistant commissary; Sub-Conductor A. Paterson to be conductor; Serjeant and officiating Sub-Conductor James Craig to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from February 26, vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain C. Owens, pensioned.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. H. M., Furukhabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, commanding, to be captain.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, H. M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from February 3, in room of Colonel W. Bannerman, Bombay S.C., succeeded to the colonel's allowance:—Colonel R. Mallaby, Bombay Staff Corps.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MEADE, Lieut. J. W. B., Bengal S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, private affairs, for one year.

EADES, Surgeon Major L. E., 5th N.I., medical certificate, with effect from April 13.

MASON, Captain H. M., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits, private affairs, for 182 days, with effect from April 11, the first 60 days being on full staff pay.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA:

(Headquarters, Simla, June 20.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FARRINGTON, Lieut. Col. and Battalion Colonel M. C., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Hunt, there being no other fully qualified officer available, dated April 18.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. D. J. T., 15th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment, 14th N.I., to be wing officer, vice Remington, removed.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major R. de la C. Corbett, M.D., and M. Anthony, M.D.; F. A. Turton and M. D. O'Connell, M.D.

GASLEE, Major A., Staff Corps, 4th Punjab Infantry, having been detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department, is directed to join at Simla, dated May 31.

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in section 5, para. 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the Army:—

Captain (Battalion Major) C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain W. H. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, Captain V. A. Schalch, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain C. F. Vyse, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain A. F. Cotton, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain A. W. Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain R. S. Simpson, Bengal Staff Corps; and Captain R. H. Daniell, Bengal Staff Corps.

ANDERSON—The following Committee of paymastership is sanctioned in the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, consequent on the death of Paymaster (Honorary Major) J. G. Anderson:—

Captain H. Gardner, President; and Lieuts. J. Tyrwhitt-Walker and W. S. J. Barry.

### FURLOUGHS.

FRENCH—The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. the Hon. R. French, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is extended to December 7.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Tasmania:—

ADAM, Lieut. F. A., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

WITHERBY, Lieut. B., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, for four months, on private affairs.

BAGOT, Lieut. A. H. L., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

COLLIS, Brigade Surgeon W., Army Medical Department, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BROWN—MONTRESSOR—Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. H. T. Brown, to remain at Calcutta from May 24 to November 24, to study the native languages; 5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. W. F. Montessor, to Nal Tali, on private affairs, from July 1 to October 1.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 25.)

WORGAN, Mr. J. B., officiating district and sessions judge, Cuttack, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted April 7.

BEVERIDGE, Mr. H., district and sessions judge, Patna, on leave, to act as district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs, during absence, on leave, of Mr. J. F. Browne.

CHARLES, Mr. J. G., officiating district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs, to act as additional district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs. and Hooghly, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beverley.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., officiating additional district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly, to act as district and sessions judge at Diragepore, during absence of Mr. L. B. B. King.

HAYDON, Dr. F. E., to be honorary surgeon of the B Company of the N.B.V. Rifle Corps, from April 12.

CROWDY, Lieut. L. J., to be captain in the Behar Light Horse, from April 21.

OGLIVY, Corporal A., to be lieutenant in the Behar Light Horse, from April 1, vice Lieut. L. J. Crowdy.

LYON, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, to have charge of the Hajeeepore sub-division of Mozufferpore during absence of Mr. E. W. Collin.

WINTLE, Mr. C. M., temporary assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Patna City Police, is transferred to the district of the 24-Perghs.

KAYE, Mr. E. St. G., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred to Patna, to have charge of the Patna City Police on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Patna.

KAYE, Mr., to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police.

MITCHELL—The Lieutenant Governor approves the appointment of Mr. R. W. Mitchell as emigration agent for Natal, in place of Mr. H. A. Firth, deceased.

### FURLOUGHS.

MAW, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal-Nagpore Railway Surveys, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India six months' extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of furlough granted December 5.

WYATT, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, furlough for twelve months, with necessary subsidiary leave, from date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

DARLING, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

MAWSON, Mr. J. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Beapares Agency, has leave for three months from July 5.

PAYNE, Dr. A. J., surgeon general, Bengal, has leave for two months and twenty-three days from 16th inst.

COLLIS, Mr. E. W., officiating joint magistrate and collector, in charge of the Hajeeepore sub-division of the Mozufferpore district, has leave for three months, from July 4 next.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 19.)

The following reversions are ordered from May 5, consequent on the return to duty from privilege leave of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, conservator of forests, viz.:—

FOREST, Mr. E., officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to deputy conservator, 4th grade.

REUTHER, Mr. A. M., officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be assistant conservator, 1st grade.

The following officers, viz., Messrs. W. Shakespear, officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade; E. A. Down, officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade; and E. S. Carr, officiating assistant conservator, 1st grade, will continue to officiate in those appointments until May 5, in consequence of the absence on furlough of Mr. C. F. Elliot, deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, has been granted an extension of two months' furlough by the Secretary of State for India.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., assistant commissioner in charge of the Yusafzai sub-division of the Peshawar district, is transferred to Guzerat, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Macauliffe.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., assistant commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed to hold charge of the Yusafzai sub-division of the Peshawar district from June 9, vice Mr. A. Christie, assistant commissioner, transferred.

DEANE, Honorary Surgeon Major J. R., civil surgeon, Guzerat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and 18 days, from June 4.

PLOWDEN, Mr. R. C., assistant district superintendent of police, is on the expiration of the privilege leave of absence granted in Punjab Government Order No. 25, dated March 19, transferred from the Umballa to the Gurdaspur district.

UNWIN, Lieut. G. B., 1st Punjab Cavalry, is granted general leave to Murree and Kashmir, from July 1 to October 30; the first two months to be on full pay under the Rule 10 of the above regulation.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Corps of Guides:—Regimental order, dated June 3, making the following temporary appointments: Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as second in command, vice Col. G. Stewart, proceeded on leave; Lieut. R. B. Adams, adjutant, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Lieut. R. G. Egerton, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant in addition to his duties as wing officer; Lieut. F. Campbell, wing officer and officiating squadron officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as squadron officer.

5th Gurkhas—Regimental order, dated June 2, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Col. W. H. Unwin, second in command, on leave:—Lieut. Col. J. M. Sym, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Major E. Molloy, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 21.)

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, availed himself, on the 5th current, of the privilege leave granted him making over charge of his duties to Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner.

BOWLAND, Mr. F., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Wardha Coal State Railway Extension Survey Division, to the Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway open line.

### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 21.)

HAWKINS, Surgeon F. D. C., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be a supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to officiate in civil medical charge of Mainpuri, from June 7.

FOX, Mr. F. W., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Etah, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. A. Howe.

HARRISON, Major W. P., cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Rae Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Col. J. B. Maret.

From the date on which Mr. D. M. Gardner, district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, retires from the service, Mr. C. W. P. Watts, magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to be district judge, 2nd grade; Mr. H. F. D'O Moule, joint magistrate, 1st grade (on furlough), to be magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; Mr. R. D. Alexander, assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. J. Macpherson, assistant magistrate and collector, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

MARETT, Lieut. Col. J. R., district judge, Rae Bareilly, has been granted FURLONGS.

privilege leave for three months, from July 12.

ELLIS, Mr. W. J., civil surgeon, Hamirpur, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from July 28.

DENMAN, Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Farukhabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from July 11.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, June 14.)

The following temporary alterations in rank are ordered in the Police Department:—

(1) Consequent on the appointment of Mr. T. W. Wood, district superintendent of police, to be superintendent of the Rangoon Central Gaol, substantive pro tem:—

OLIVE, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to be district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., district superintendent of police, 5th (officiating 4th) grade, to be district superintendent of police, 4th grade substantive pro tem.

DONOGHUE, Mr. C. J., assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, officiating district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to be district superintendent of police, 5th grade, substantive pro tem.

(2) Consequent on the temporary employment on other duty of Mr. G. G. Collins, assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class:—

MERCER, Mr. J. D., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to be assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, substantive pro tem.

SNADDEN, Mr. W. G., inspector, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class.

(3) Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, district superintendent of police, 5th grade:—

MERCER, Mr. J. D., assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, substantive pro tem., to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G. G., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 1st class.

MARTIN, Mr. R., inspector, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class.

(4) Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. J. W. Olive, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem:—

FFORD, Mr. T. F., district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

PORTER, Mr. W. N., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G. G., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

HARRIS, Mr. C. V., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 1st class.

FANSHAW, Mr. J. G., inspector, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class.

(5) Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. J. C. Perreau, district superintendent of police, 4th grade:—

HUME, Mr. J. K., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

HARRIS, Mr. C. V., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 1st class.

STOWELL, Mr. F. S., inspector, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class.

NISBET—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. Nisbet, deputy conservator of forests, from the date on which he may be relieved by Capt. C. T. Bingham.

CRESSWELL—The Chief Commissioner appoints Capt. C. A. Cresswell, deputy commissioner, Sandoway, to be a demarkation officer and to exercise and perform within the limits of the Sandoway district the powers conferred and the duties imposed on demarkation officers by the said Act.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 24.)

AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Cruickshank on privilege leave.

MCNALLY, Surgeon Major C. J., M.D., assistant physician, General, and professor of Hygiene, acting port surgeon, and professor of anatomy, to act as chemical examiner and professor of chemistry in the Medical College, without prejudice to his own duties.

NANNEN, Surgeon Major L. C., officiating civil surgeon, Trichinopoly, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from date of order.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service:—

SPEDDING, Mr. J. B., from March 28.

GRIBBLE, Mr. J. D. B., from July 14.

BRANDT—The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Brandt to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

MOCKLER, Lieut. G. F., 1st Bombay Oxfordshire Light Infantry, acting commandant, Poonamallee cantonment, to act as cantonment magistrate at that station during the absence of Major C. J. Bromhead, on privilege leave.

MOCKLER—The Governor in Council has pleased to appoint Lieut. G. F. Mockler, acting cantonment magistrate of Poonamallee, to be a Judge of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

SWEET, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, Godavery district, to be assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district.

PRENDERGAST, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, to be assistant superintendent of police, Godavery district.

WICKS, Mr. G. W., port officer, Mangalore, to act as port officer and superintendent of Pearl Banks at Tuticorin during Capt. Phipps absence on leave.

WINCKLER, Mr. J. E., port officer, Masulipatam, to be port officer, Cochin.

GILHAM, Mr. F. M., port officer, Cochin, to be port officer, Calicut.

MORRI, Mr. J. J., to be port officer at Masulipatam.

BADDELY, Mr. H. D., to act as port officer at Mangalore during the employment of Mr. Wicks on other duty.

The followings postings and transfer have been made by the superintending engineer, 2nd Circle:—

ALLEN, Mr. F. R., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Kistna Eastern Division to the Godavery Division.

#### FURLONGS.

Mr. G. F. N. Smith, inspector of Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for two months, from May 28.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. J. A. Stoddard, acting superintendent of police, Chingleput district.

Mr. G. A. Phipps, port officer and superintendent of Pearl Banks at Tuticorin, has leave for one year and three months on medical certificate.

#### MILITARY.

The Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to act as aide de camp, vice Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot, resigned at his own request.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—PLANT, Lieut. Col. W. C., Staff Corps, commissioner British Burma, private affairs, for 243 days.

GORDON, Lieut. Col. J. H., Staff Corps, second in command, 23rd L.I., medical certificate, for one year and thirty-seven days.

WALKER, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. A., Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, dated June 23.

RAGOT—The services of Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot, Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

WALKER—The services of Surgeon G. L. Walker, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

FRENCHMAN—The services of Surgeon E. P. Frenchman are placed temporarily at the disposal of the chief commissioner, British Burma, for employment as officiating civil surgeon, Tayetmyo.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, June 19.)

UNDERWOOD, Lieut. Col. T. O., Staff Corps, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, will do general duty at Madras under the orders of the general officer commanding the Eastern District.



The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JOHNSON, Lieut. W. H., 14th N.I., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 29.

ELTON, Lieut. A. H., 23rd L.I., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer from the Bombay to the Madras Staff Corps, to be wing officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following posting: OGC, Officiating Deputy Surgeon General G. S. W., M.B., British Burmah Division, Indian Medical Department, to the administrative medical charge, vice Deputy Surgeon General Pearl on leave to Europe.

The following order is confirmed:—

HAMILTON—May 7. By the officer commanding 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, appointing Lieut. C. M. Hamilton, acting interpreter to the battalion, from the 6th inst., vice Lieut. C. C. Tennant, relieved.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

BAGOT, Lieut. A. H. L., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

SHAW, Lieut. G. J., wing officer and adjutant, 6th N.I., for sixty days, from June 8, to Trichinopoly on private affairs, on full pay and allowances.

BEECHING, Col. F., Infantry, commandant 10th N.I., from April 19 to July 31, on private affairs to Ootacamund.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 25.)

TREVOR—MAYHEW—Lieut. Col. E. W. Trevor, deputy commissioner, and Major A. H. Mayhew, acting deputy commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, held charge of the office of the district superintendent of police, Upper Sind Frontier, in addition to their own duties, the former from March 4 to 11, and the latter from March 12 to May 19, in each case both days inclusive.

WILTSHIRE—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ratnagiri, to be magistrate in charge of the sub division of the district comprising the talukas of Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun, and Ratnagiri.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during Capt. Walshe's absence, or until further orders:—Mr. J. Innes, superintendent and gaoler of the District Gaol, Karachi, to act as superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay; and Col. F. J. T. Ross, acting judge of the Small Causes Court, Karachi, to act as superintendent of the District Gaol, Karachi, in addition to his own duties.

The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr. H. M. Gibbs, acting district superintendent of police, Kaira, dated April 5, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ahmedabad, is invested with the various additional powers specified in fourth Schedule to the said Act.

WILTSHIRE—The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ratnagiri, with power to require security for good behaviour.

SOUTER—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice, of Mr. W. Souter to act as deputy registrar of the High Court during the absence of Mr. L. de Foublanque, or until further orders.

MOORE, Mr. R. A. L., magistrate of the second class in the district of Poona, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—Power to take cognizance of offences upon information (Sec. 191), and power to commit for trial (Sec. 296).

CONTRACTOR, Mr. C. N., B.A., is appointed to be substantive pro tem. head master of the Shikarpur High School from April 14 last inclusive.

D'CRUZ—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. D'Crux, first grade sub-assistant conservator of forests, to act as assistant conservator of forests in the southern circle from the date of Mr. Hornidge's confirmation in that grade and during the absence of Mr. Mainwaring, or until further orders.

MCCULLUM, Mr. E., C.S., acted as collector and magistrate of the district of Kaladgi from 9th to 25th May, both days inclusive.

MCCLOGHRY—The services of Surgeon J. McCloghry are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

ATKINS—The services of Surgeon Major H. Atkins have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

#### FURLONGHS.

WROUGHTON, Mr. R. C., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, has been allowed by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for two months.

WALSHE, Captain, W. P., superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave or absence for three months from the 1st prox., or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

FOUBLANQUE—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has granted leave of absence for six months on medical certificate to M. L. de Foublanque, deputy registrar of the High Court, Original Side.

#### MILITARY.

DYSON, Lieut. P. S., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, attached to the 26th R.N.I., on probation, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps.

DAVENEY—G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission:—Lieutenant P. B. Daveney.

CUNNINGHAM—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut. Col. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—Staff Corps—Major C. A. Cunningham, June 20.

MEREWETHER, Lieut. H. D., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from June 3.

COTGRAVE, Lieut. E. C. B., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from June 10.

MELLISS, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from June 13.

The following promotions in the Barrack Branch of the Public Works Departments are made, with effect from May 8, in succession to Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Lyons, retired:—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary E. D. Hart to be deputy commissary; Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary C. J. Bathurst to be assistant commissary; Hon. Lieut. J. Wright to be deputy assistant commissary; Sub Conductor G. Dunn to be conductor; and Sergeant T. Heney to be sub conductor.

It is notified that on the recommendations of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

From Feb. 3, in room of Colonel W. Bannerman, Bombay S.C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

FOX—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Hon. Lieut. E. T. Fox, Sappers and Miners.

MOSSE, Lieut. W. O. Matless Mosse, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., with effect from June 19.

TREVOR—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint A. C. Trevor, Esq., C.S., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice J. H. Grant, Esq., or until further orders.

PARKER, Captain G. C., late I.N., is appointed to act as president of the Local Marine Board of Examiners during the absence on leave, on private affairs, of Captain H. Morland, late Indian I.N., or until further orders.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Poona, June 27.)

H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MCCLOGHERY, Surg. J., in medical charge, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as staff surgeon, Poona, vice Surg. Major Batty, proceeding on furlough, and during the absence of Surg. Major Sexton, or until further orders.

BLOWERS, Lieut. Col. C. E., 10th N.I., second in command (officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Col. Dodd, retired, dated June 15).

STOCK, Lieut. Col. H. J., wing commander (officiating second in command), 2nd N.I., to be second in command, vice Lieut. Col. Blowers, appointed commandant, dated June 15.

CARTER, Major S., S.C., officiating second in command, to be wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. Stock, appointed second in command, dated June 15.

REID, Col. A. T., 12th N.I., second in command, to be commandant, vice Col. Hogg, who has vacated the appointment, under the terms of G.O. No. 255 of 1882, dated June 20.

JOPP, Lieut. Col. J., S.C. assistant quartermaster general, and officiating deputy quartermaster general, to be 2nd in command, vice Col. Reid, appointed commandant, dated June 20.

BROWNE, Major C. M., wing commander, officiating commandant, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. Jopp, seconded for service on the staff, dated June 20.

BLANSHARD, Major F. H., wing officer (officiating 2nd in command) to be wing commander, vice Major Browne, appointed 2nd in command, dated June 28.

HALLOWES, Lieut. Col. H. J., Deolali Depot, 2nd battalion E. Y. Regt., to be commandant, vice Lieut. Col. Dugdale, Rifle Brigade.

SARKIS, Surgeon C. J., I.M.D., is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

GRIEG, Lieut. Col. P. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Hyderabad, Sind, to Morar, for duty with the Royal Artillery, at the station.

DYSON, Lieut. P. S., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 26th N.I., on approbation, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the B.S.C., will rejoin his regiment.

KIRKWOOD—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on June 24:—Captain J. N. S. Kirkwood, S.C., 2nd in command, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

#### FURLONGHS.

BUTCHER—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant A. E. A. Butcher, A Battery 4th Brigade for six months on medical certificate.

GORDON—WATSON—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—R. A.—Lieutenant C. W. Gordon (G Battery 2nd Brigade) from May 25 to August 15 to Coonoor, on urgent private affairs.

WATSON, Major R. E., Worcester'shire Regiment (1st Battalion), to Mussoorie, from July 1 to September 5, on private affairs.  
The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—  
JOHNSTON—HUMFREY—Surgeon Major T. B. W. P. Johnston, six months, medical certificate; and Major B. G. Humfrey, S.C., three months, medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 17.  
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major A. J. T. Welchman, Inf., Col. R. C. Low, C.B., Inf., Capt. T. T. Vaughan, R.A.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Col. J. H. Gordon, S.C., Surgeon Major Alexander Porter, M.D.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. L. C. Barton, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. G. Ross, T. E. Curry.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major the Hon. J. C. Napier, C.I.E., Inf., one month.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. H. D. Cloete, S.C., three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. W. W. Campbell, R.E., till Nov. 28, 1884.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. J. Kilby, one month; G. E. Coles, six months; C. E. Gouldsbury, extraordinary, six months; O. G. K. McWilliam (Cov.), extraordinary, twelve months.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. T. Shone, R.E., Major C. M. Stockley Norfolk, Regt., Surg. G. A. Dundas, Hon. Lieut. C. Atkinson, P.W.D.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. W. V. Pakenham, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon D. A. Patterson, M.D.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Ral, h, J. K. Biss, T. R. G. Cadiz.

*Madras Estab.*—P. W. Moore (Cov.) (return cancelled.)

*Bombay Estab.*—T. B. Fry.

## JULY 15.

## BREVET.

Major Henry de Stuteville Isaacson, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel, under the provisions of Article 11 (f.f.) of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884.

## MEMORANDA.

Col. Duncan John McGrigor, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major General, vice A. R. Gloag, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retired.  
Lieut. Col. and Col. George F. Kaye, half-pay, retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Major General.

Lieut. Col. Henry Wilson Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Bernard Cracroft, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel.

Lieut. Col. William Raymond Luelyn, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel.

The surname of Col. T. Cadell, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, is as now described, and not Caddell, as stated in the *Gazette* of June 20, 1884.

Capt. Robert Sandilands Froude Walker, the Gloucestershire Regiment, to have the local rank of Major while employed with the Police Force in Perak.

Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. John Cotton, the Gordon Highlanders, to have the relative rank of Captain.

Deputy Commissary and Hon. Capt. Thomas Pearson, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. Charles Needham, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

## RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Charles F. A. Bristow, 3rd Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); Lieut. Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart., 3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers; Henry William Tryon, Esq., late Lieutenant, the Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. Bryon T. Williams, 3rd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.

Consequent upon the retirement of Captain (honorary) John Lyons, Deputy Commissary, the following promotions have been made in the Barrack branch of the Public Works Department:—Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary E. D. Hart to be Deputy Commissary; Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles John Bather to be Assistant Commissary; Honorary Lieut. J. Wright to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## HOME NEWS.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**—The adjourned general meeting of this Company was held on Monday, July 14, at the offices, Gresham-street, Guildhall. Mr. J. F. Leith, Q.C., presided and reminded them of the circumstances which had led to the present meeting. Since the last meeting, at the wish of the stockholders, the directors have been negotiating with the Governor of the Bank of England as to the terms on which the Bank would undertake the distributions of the annuities and the management of the sinking fund. The price asked by the Bank for undertaking these duties was £1,000 per £1,000,000 on the value of the annuities capitalised at ten years' purchase, the effect being that they would have to pay the Bank £1,391 per annum. They had endeavoured to get a reduction in this sum, but ineffectually. The terms were subject to the condition that the stock should be transferred in the books of the Bank, like the National Debt. The Act for vesting the concern in the Secretary of State for India had been modified so far as regarded the change which had been made with respect to the management. The management of the line would be vested in the company up to the end of the year, and, therefore, the annuity charge would not become payable until January next. He then moved a resolution approving the Bill as amended. The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

**THE AFGHAN WAR.**—According to a Parliamentary return just issued, the amount required in the year ending March, 1885, as an instalment of a grant in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the war in Afghanistan in the years 1878 to 1880 is £250,000. This is a decrease of £250,000 on the grants made in 1883-84. A note added to the return states that the imperial grant in aid of this expenditure will amount, in all, to £5,000,000, of which part has been met by the remission (by 44 and 45 Vic., c. 54) of the debt of £2,000,000 incurred by the Government of India in 1879, under 42 and 43 Vic., c. 45, and £2,500,000 has been provided by previous votes in supply.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in bills on India and also in telegraphic transfers were received July 16 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 87,500, average rate, 1s. 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs. 4,02,500, average rate, 1s. 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs. 91,700, average rate, 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta Rs. 18,35,000, average rate, 1s. 7½d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 2,80,000, average rate, 1s. 7½d., or a total of Rs. 26,96,700. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7½d., and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7½d. will receive 35 per cent. and above in full. Later in the day the Council sold one lakh of transfers on Bombay at 1s. 7½d., and bills for Rs. 40,000 on Madras at 1s. 7½d. Between April 1 and July 15, the total amount of remittances disposed of had reached Rs. 5,36,78,517, realising £4,417,996.

**ORIENTAL BANK.**—We are informed that the more easily liquidated assets of this bank continue satisfactorily to run off, and that good progress is also being made with the remainder. An attempt was made to liquidate the Melbourne branch independently, but it was frustrated by the Court here telegraphing to the Bank's solicitors to pay the petitioners' costs, which was done. The liquidator took similar action, which was only to be expected, but we believe there is no precedent for the course adopted by the Court. The Judge, however, considered the matter to be of such pressing importance that, after consultation with his chief clerk, he determined in the interests of the shareholders to telegraph direct. There is a precedent, we believe, for the course pursued by the creditors at Melbourne, a similar attempt to secure an advantage over the body of the creditors having been made in the case of a branch of the Commercial Bank of India. The date for the payment of the call on the shares has now been postponed till November, when, however, the whole amount of £25 will be required. The whole call will, it is anticipated, realise £1,500,000 which, together with the entire paid-up capital, balances the estimated value of the Ceylon and Mauritius properties. With a view to ascertaining which of the Mauritius properties shall be kept working and which sold, Mr. Welton has sent out Mr. Shand Harvey who will report on them as a whole. So far the expenditure of the money spent in keeping these properties going is held to have been amply justified. Certain difficulties with primary mortgages have been arranged by finding other capitalists willing to take their place. Possible foreclosure difficulties have thus been avoided. At the Madras branch it has been discovered that owing to two failures the Bank will unfortunately lose about £20,000. At another branch a loss has been sustained of about £300. Among the various assets which have had to be dealt with, there was a large amount of rupee paper which required much care as regards its realisation, owing to the sensitiveness of all securities resting on a silver basis. The amount, however, has been almost entirely disposed of through the Union Bank of London at a satisfactory price to the National Bank of India, through whom it found its way to India. It will be remembered, further, that the bank's interests in Ceylon consist of shares of the Company created to take over the properties in which its money had become locked up. To

attempt to realise these shares here, or for that matter anywhere else, would have been to throw them away; Mr. Welton has, however, been enabled to associate himself with experienced gentlemen both here and on the spot who think they may be able to arrange to take over these shares upon conditions which will be favourable for the liquidation. Satisfactory, although slow progress, we learn, is being made by the promoters of the new bank, though at present, no fresh announcement can be made regarding it.

**OBITUARY.**—General Henry William Matthews, of the Bengal Infantry, Retired, has just died, at the age of seventy-eight, entered the Indian Army in 1824, obtained a lieutenancy in 1826, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1839. He served in the campaigns in Afghanistan in 1839-40, being present throughout the operations of the Candahar force, and at the capture of Istaliff. He was also present at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843, served in the Sulej campaign in 1846, and took part in the battle of Sobraon. His subsequent promotions were—Major in 1851, Lieutenant Colonel 1857, Colonel 1862, Major General 1868, Lieutenant General 1875, and General 1877.

**CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.**—The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first thirty-eight places in the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

Name.	Total Marks.	Name.	Total Marks.
Arthur G. Chuckerbutty	2,034	Walter Wingate	1,614
Norman S. Brodie	1,905	Havilland Le Mesurier	1,610
Denis Calnan	1,903	Henry Scott Smith	1,596
John Walter Hose	1,822	Hamilton Law Hervey	1,584
Henry J. McIntosh	1,804	Henry W. Lyle	1,562
Henry Montague Laurie	1,799	George Carmichael	1,535
Arthur Rivers Bonus	1,762	James Goyen	1,534
Edward Geake	1,759	Evasio Hampden Radice	1,532
Patrick James Fagan	1,740	William D. Sheppard	1,528
Ernest Rogers	1,718	William Herbert Lee	1,524
Thomas W. Richardson	1,717	John Windsor	1,481
Franklin Eden Taylor	1,713	Frederick M'Blaine	1,480
Arthur C. Greer	1,710	Loken Palit	1,479
Hugh O'Beirne	1,700	Edwin Scott	1,475
John Clark	1,699	John Kaye Batten	1,471
Edward Millard Pratt	1,689	James Hume Munro	1,442
Frederic James Cooke	1,674	Edward C. S. George	1,441
John Newman Harden	1,649	James F. Wetherill	1,435
Edmund A. Molony	1,621	John G. D. Farridge	1,427

**RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.**—On Friday the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the question of the railway communications in India with a view to their extension, and with special reference to the reports of the Famine Commissioners, held their final meeting and agreed upon a report. Substantially the Committee approve of the recommendations of the Indian Government, and have unanimously agreed that railway extension upon a scale limited by safety and the prospect of remuneration is very desirable in the country. The Committee did not agree with the hypothecation of the famine fund for the purpose of paying interest on railway lines, as recommended by the Indian Government, being of opinion that that sum should remain intact as a famine fund, although its distinction from the rest of the finances is not particularly clear. While approving an extension of the sum asked for by the Indian Government—viz., 28 millions sterling for new lines and five and a-half millions for improving existing lines, the Committee attach a condition that all those operations should be conducted without imposing any fresh taxation upon the Indian people for railway purposes. The responsibility of carrying out the measures, and the time for initiating them, was thrown largely upon the Secretary of State for India. The system of guarantee was acknowledged to be necessary, under varied conditions, according to the circumstances of the line. The question of borrowing in India and England led to considerable discussion, and it was determined that the procedure should be guided by the economy of the case. While it was thought very desirable to borrow in India, and as much as possible to have *bond fide* Indian subscriptions, yet it was clear that there was a strict limit to the amount that could be raised in that way and that it would be likely to compare unfavourably in economy with lines in England. Consequently, these sources of supply are kept open to the judgment of the parties.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**MONDAY.**—Bar silver is unchanged at 50 13-16d. per ounce, and the market has been very quiet. Some parcels of Mexican dollars which were brought by the French and Royal Mail packets have been placed at 50½d. per ounce for China, there being a general demand for the coins for that quarter, caused to a great extent by the requirements arising out of the military operations of the French troops in the far East. The price obtained for the coined silver was thus ½d. above the late nominal quotation. Indian telegraphic transfer rates are firmer at 1s. 7 17-32d.,

and the Shanghai exchange rate has advanced to 5s. 2d. per tael, the Hongkong quotation remaining at 3s. 9d. per dollar. There is no change in the price of Rupee Paper, and the recorded transactions are limited. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 83½ 83½, and the Four per Cents. at 81½ 81½.

**TUESDAY.**—The silver market has been very quiet, the whole of the available supplies having been absorbed. Bars are quoted at 50 13-16d., and Mexican dollars at 50½d. per ounce. Indian and China exchange rates are unaltered, but Rupee Paper is firmer at 83½ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81½ 81½ for the Four per Cents. The India Council sold two lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Bombay at 1s. 7 19-32d., and Rs. 51,000 of bills on Calcutta at 1s. 7 17-32d. per rupee.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The remittance of bar silver brought by the Hogarth was sold to-day at 50 13-16d. per ounce, showing no change. Mexican dollars also are unaltered 50½d., and there has been but very little business. The telegraphic transfer rates on India are firmer as regards Calcutta, which is now quoted at 1s. 7 9-16d. China exchange rates show no alteration, being quoted at 5s. 2d. in Shanghai, and 3s. 9d. in Hongkong. Rupee Paper closed at 83½ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81½ 81½ for the Four per Cents.

**THURSDAY.**—Quotations for bar silver and Mexican dollars are unchanged, at 50 13-16d. and 50½d. per ounce respectively, and there has again been very little business. The Bank of Bengal discount rate has been reduced from 5 to 4 per cent., and the Calcutta telegraphic transfer rate has receded to 1s. 7 17-32d. This is, however, the only alteration in the Eastern exchanges. Rupee Paper continues steady, at 83½ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81½ 81½ for the Four per Cents.

**FRIDAY.**—Indian exchange rates are weaker at 1s. 7½d., owing to the further decline in the value of money in Calcutta, and bar silver has receded 1-16d. to 50½d. per ounce, at which a very small amount of business has been done. Mexican dollars remain at 50½d. and there has been scarcely any business, all available supplies having been taken by the vessel which has left for China. The Hongkong and Shanghai rates of exchange show no alteration, and Rupee Paper has been quiet all day at 83½ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half and 81½ 81½ for the Four per Cents.

**SATURDAY.**—There have been no dealings in the Silver Market, and the prices of bars and dollars are unaltered. Eastern exchange rates show no alteration, but Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper has fallen ½ to 83½ 83½, the Four per Cents. remaining at 81½ 81½.

#### LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### MONDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—At the Indian auctions 2,772 packages were offered, and mostly sold at firm prices, competition being very brisk for the finer lines. About 1,500 packages consisted of new season's teas, the finer Darjeelings bringing full prices. The steamers Pathan and Benalder have docked, but samples will not be offered till to-morrow morning. Private business meanwhile has been very stagnant for the home trade; for export, however, some contracts have passed in the lower grades of new season's blacks at from 8½d. to 9d. per lb. Public sales to-day consisted of only 2,025 packages green teas.

**COTTON.**—The market has been firm, and with rather more demand the sales since Friday amount to about 1,500 bales, including Tinnivelly, at 5½d. to 5 5-16d.; Western, 4d.; Bengal, 4½d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnivelly, May-August, Suez, 5d. for good fair. Forward delivery American, October-November, 63-64d. to 64-64d. for middling l.m.c.

##### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—At the Indian sales to-day 1,400 packages passed at about previous rates. 930 chests Java tea sold, Souchongs at a slight decline. Pekoes at full prices. Since Monday samples ex s.s. Pathan and Benalder have been placed on the China market. The business privately has been very small, and that chiefly for export, in the lower and medium grades. Fine and finest Kin-Tucks are taken by the home trade, while choice pure Ningchows are neglected. These two cargoes represent 92,000 packages, of which about 55,000 have been offered. Contracts to this evening have been made for about 1,500 half-chests in public sale, and 8,000 half-chests by private contract. Prices in auction ranged from 9d. for common to 10½d. for very good common.

**SUGAR.**—The market to-day has been quiet but steady for cane descriptions. The sales of West India are 324 casks, making 1,180 casks since Friday, including 150 tons to-day. About 300 tons of cane Jagghery have sold during the week at 8s. to 9s. 6d.; 350 tons China at 8s. to 9s., and 50 tons native Penang at 9s. Floating a cargo of Porto Rico at 13s. 7½d., quay terms. Liverpool, and one of centrifugal at 17s. per cwt. U.K. Beet sugar is depressed. Clyde market steady.

**COFFEE.**—Good bold Plantation Ceylon in the public sales sold well at full prices, but for other kinds dull, and the market is flat. 171 casks 58 barrels and bags Ceylon sold—small and common, 55s. 6d. to 58s. 6d.; middling dull to good middling colory, 62s. 6s. 6d.; fine to rather bold, 72s. to 78s.; good and fine bold, 82s. to 96s. 69 casks 769 bags East Indian part sold at easier rates; low medium to bold pale and grayish, 52s. to 64s., small in proportion; 1,130 bags Guatemala chiefly bought in.

##### THURSDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR.**—Again no auctions were held to-day, but in the private market the tone was steady, though not active, and the sales reported consisted of 200 casks Jamaica at 11s. to 14s. Beetroot has met with rather more inquiry at yesterday's rates, sales having been made of German 88 per cent. at 13s. 7½d. to 13s. 9d. for July-Aug., f.o.b.

while new crop has been weaker, with sellers of German 88 per cent., Oct.-Dec., at 14s. 6d., and business done in Belgian 88 per cent., Oct.-Dec., at 14s. 3d., f.o.b. In the refined market sales to a moderate extent were made of pieces and centrifugals at yesterday's rates, while stoved goods were steady at previous prices. Further business has been done in Paris loaves at 20s. for Lebaudy's, and 20s. 3d. for Say's, f.o.b., and Dutch and Austrian crushed continue dull of sale.

TEA.—Messrs. Layton and Co. report: "1,637 packages offered at public auction on day of sale, and sold without reserve, as under: 1,426 half-chests new season's Congou, 8½d. to 11d.; 211 flowered-boxes new season's Congou, 1s. 5¼d. At to-day's unprotected sale a further slight decline was observable, several breaks selling at ¼d. under counterpart prices. In boxes the fall was 1¼d.

COFFEE.—Dull market, and a greater part of the quantity offered was bought in. 605 cases 1,115 bags East India were offered at auction, and mostly sold at easy rates for all excepting good bold Neilgherry, which realised full prices, viz.: 72s. for good middling old Naidooobitum, 60s. to 65s. for middling to good middling new Coorg, 68s. to 74s. 6d. for good middling to fine middling new Tellicherry, and 64s. to 64s. for good middling new Wynaad. 214 packages Jamaica sold at 41s. to 41s. 6d. for good ordinary mixed, and 44s. 6d. for fine ordinary. 1,907 bags Costa Rica were chiefly bought in, and about 350 bags Guatemala sold (out of 1,703 bags offered) at 46s. to 46s. 6d. for foxey dull greenish and grey, 47s. for fine ordinary foxey greenish, and 48s. to 49s. for fine ordinary and low middling dull grey.

RICE.—Quiet, and only 1,000 tons Rangoon, being part of a cargo, May sailing, has been sold for Liverpool, at 8s. 6d. ex quay.

COTTON.—Firm, with a fair business in East Indian at steady rates.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To day's sales comprised 7,039 packages (6,864 packages Congou) "without reserve." 2,811 half chests "new season's" Congou sold from 8½d. to 10½d. per lb.; 468 half-chests, from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb.; and 211 bboxes, at 1s. 5d. per lb. The private contract market continues very dragging, and all kinds except the finest grades are most difficult to move.

SUGAR.—A very quiet tone has prevailed for raw sugar. At the auctions crystallised Demerara, at 19s. to 21s., was rather easier. Refining sorts of West India sold at 10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. The total of West India sold to-day amounted to 540 casks, making for the week 1,846 casks and 5,000 barrels and bags. Beet dull, but closing rather steadier. From M. Bertrand Silz's report, dated Paris July 16:—"The last eight days include three holidays; they are, therefore, less interesting as regard transactions, but of the utmost importance for the future of the article. The levy of duty on the roots has been voted by Parliament, and the duties on consumption have been raised to 50¢ per 100 Kilos. of refined sugar. A favour is made to the sugar employed for wine, which will only pay 20¢ for 100 Kilos. The vote of the duty on the roots was foreseen and discounted. The discussion on the augmentation of the surtax began yesterday, and will follow and end to-morrow. Contrary to the last expectations, it seems that it will be also voted by Parliament; this is the general opinion this morning. At to-day's half-monthly liquidation 23,000 bags were tendered and promptly taken. July's delivery, which was at first sold at 44¢, has by degrees advanced to 44¢. 625¢

COFFEE.—No appreciable change to-day. The auctions went slackly 167 casks 130 barrels and bags of Plantation Ceylon sold—low to good middling, 59s. 6d. to 67s.; fine, 67s. to 69s. 6d.; bold, 84s. to 86s.; superior bought in at 98s. 39 casks 535 bags East Indian part sold—pale Mysore, low medium to rather bold, 58s. to 68s. 6d.; bold 84s., small in proportion. 154 half bales Mocha about half sold—greenish, 80s.; good garbled, 91s. to 92s.; 3,208 bags foreign about a third sold—Costa Rica, fine ordinary to middling, 49s. to 58s. 6d.; good 62s. to 67s.; fine bold, 76s. 6d.; Guatemala, fine ordinary greenish, 47s. to 48s.; middling to good greyish Honduras, 61s. 6d. to 72s. per cwt

RICE quiet, but steady tone.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar dearer, 5½d. reported paid.

The Government of India have resolved to do away with the extra privilege leave now enjoyed by the Punjab Frontier Force, and to allow officers in that force to take only two months' privilege leave yearly, instead of ninety days, thus bringing them under the same conditions regarding leave as obtained in the Bengal Army generally.

The question of camps of exercise at Delhi and Hassan Abdul is now under consideration at Army Headquarters. If the plan is carried out the camps will be on an unusually large scale, as the reliefs this year are very numerous, and many regiments marching up and down country can be halted for two or three weeks at the points of concentration.

The Government of India have decided that the special capitulation allowance of Rs.25 per annum shall be passed to all officers of the Army or retired officers holding commissions and unpaid appointments in Volunteer Corps; and that examinations for certificates of proficiency are not necessary in the case of field officers of volunteers who have held commissions as field officers, captains, or subalterns in the regular Army, and who have passed the examination for promotion to the rank of captain, or in the case of captains and subalterns who have served and passed the examinations for the rank of lieutenant in a similar arm of the regular services.

Lieutenants H. D. Merewether, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment; E. C. Barnes Cotgrave, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. J. Melliss, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment; and W. O. Matless Mosse, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, have been appointed probationers for the Bombay Staff Corps.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

INGLIS—July 14, at Inverness, the wife of Lionel Inglis, of Shillong, Assam, India, a son.

## MARRIAGES

EDDIS—JACKSON—July 15, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Rev. John Elwin Eddis, fourth son of A. S. Eddis, Esq., Q.C., to Elizabeth Catherine, second daughter of the late Sir Charles R. M. Jackson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

McLAUGHLIN—DELL—July 14, at St. Mary's, Clapham, Frederick J. McLaughlin, C.E., Public Works Department, India, to Mary Louisa, second daughter of the late John Coldicote Dell.

## DEATHS.

BAIRNSFATHER—July 16, at 101, Harley-street, W., Anne, widow of George Bairnsfather, H.E.I.C.S., and youngest sister of John McLennan, F.R.C.P., late Physician General, Bombay Presidency, aged 69.

CLOETE—July 15, at Southsea, Henrietta Charlotte, the beloved wife of Colonel H. D. Cloete, Madras Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Rev. John Sargeant, Rector of Stanwick, Northamptonshire.

CLARKSON—July 14, at No. 5, Calton-street, Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. John Horatio Clarkson, late of H.M. Bengal Army.

FOURACRES—July 14, at the residence of W. M. Gibson, Devon House, Kingsdown Parade, Charles Fouracres, C.E., late of Seebpore College, Calcutta, aged 58.

MATTHEWS—June 15, at his residence, 8, Sydney-place, Bath, General Henry William Matthews, retired list, Indian Army, aged 78.

STOKER—June 15, on board s.s. India, during the voyage to England, Talbot Stoker, Esq., of Hulara, Budderpore, India.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS:

BISDEE—April 12, at Trincomalee, Ceylon, the wife of Surgeon Major N. Bisdee, Major A.M.D., a daughter.

BEATTY—June 21, at Saugor, the wife of Colonel R. Beatty, Commandant, 2nd Regiment N.I., a daughter.

CAREW—June 18, at Jullundhar, Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon Major Carew, Army Medical Department, a daughter.

CHAMBERS—June 15, at Pachmarhi, the wife of S. Chambers, Supervisor, Public Works Department, a son.

CARTER—June 19, at Madras, the wife of Colonel Carter, Controller of Military Accounts, a daughter.

DUMAINE—June 27, at Chandernagor, Maison Vignon, the wife of Monsieur Charles Dumaine, a daughter.

ELPHINSTON—June 28, at Frere Hall, Poona, the wife of J. Elphinston, C.S., a son.

FULLER—June 21, at 3, South Parade, Bangalore, the wife of Burrell Cleveland Fuller, a son.

GOODWYM—June 9, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant H. E. Goodwym, R.E., a daughter.

GRANT DE JERSEY—July 13, at Fyzabad, Oudh, India, the wife of Captain W. Grant de Jersey, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

HAMMIL—June 14, at Larkana, the wife of Mr. P. J. Hammil, Station Master, V.I.S. Railway, a son.

HOBDAJ—June 20, at Windermere, Simla, the wife of Major T. F. Hobday, Assistant Commissary General, a daughter.

JORDAN—June 12, at Shujabad, Punjab, the wife of P. A. Jordan, a daughter.

KINGSLEY—June 23, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Bell Kingsley, Hampshire Regiment, a son.

LINDSLEY—June 29, at Ahmednagar, the wife of E. R. Lindsley, a son.

POWELL—June 17, at Murree, the wife of John Powell, a daughter.

PROBY—June 14, at Hoshangabad, C.P., the wife of D. G. Proby, a son.

PUDUMJEE—June 28, at Poona, the wife of Bryamjee Pudumjee, a daughter.

YULE—June 22, at No. 3, Camac-street, Calcutta, the wife of Andrew Yule, a son.

WATSON—June 24, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Watson, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

WHITEHEAD—June 30, at Fir Tree Lodge, Byculia, the wife of W. F. Whitehead, a son.

## DEATHS.

CARR—June 25, at Allahabad, Robert Carr, aged 64 years, 9 months and 12 days.

CHRESTIEN—June 16, at Calcutta, Theophile Chrestien, formerly of Rangoon, aged 65.

CRAWSHAW—June 19, at Landour, Kattie Nellie, youngest daughter of S. Crawshaw, O. and R. Railway, Benares, aged 4 years, and 7 months.

CARMICHAEL—June 25, at Raneegunge, James Carmichael, late Telegraph Superintendent at the E.I.R. Co.

HAVELOCK—June 15, at Ootacamund, Madras, Charles Carrington Havelock, youngest son of the late Col. W. H. Havelock, 14th Light Dragoons, aged 37.

McCANN—June 22, at Raneegunge, of cholera, Hugh William McCann, M.A., D. Sc., of the Presidency College, Calcutta, aged 31.

MOOLAPHIROOZ—June 24, Avabai, wife of Furdoojee Shapoorjee Moolaphirooz and daughter of late Dhunjeebhoy Ardiser Settna (Moonil) of Poona, at her residence at Keralwady, opposite Thakoordwar.

MOSS—June, 10, at Madura, Mrs. M. G. Moss, Matron Lying-in Hospital, Madura, aged 54.

NUGENT—June 17, at Bircampore, Cachar, Andrew Greville Nugent.



youngest son of the late Sir John Nugent, Bart, of Ballinlough Castle, Westmeath, Ireland.  
**PHILLIPS**—June 21, at Doombloomah, Arthur Pryse, youngest son of R. O. Phillips, aged 1 year and 2 months.  
**RATTIGAN**—June 22, at Lahore, Michael Traney Rattigan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, aged 26.  
**SHEPPARD**—June 23, at Coleman's Gardens, Egmore, Herbert, eldest son of the late Mr. Harry Sheppard, late Manager, Messrs. Wilson and Co., Madras, aged 12 years and 6 months.  
**TURNBULL**—June 24, at Benares, F. G. Turnbull, aged 25.

## MARRIAGES.

**OBERGETHMAN-ROBINSON**—June 3, at All Saints' Church, Clapham, London, Bertram Emil, son of late Rev. Obergethman, of Germany, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Robinson, late of Bombay.  
**SHERMAN-KENNY**—June 21, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, Henry Carr, youngest son of the late James Robert Sherman, Esq., to Marie Janetta (Minnie) daughter of R. T. Kenny, Esq., A.E.D.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**HOME**.—July 10. City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—11. Lorenzino, Rangoon; Algoa Bay, Bessein; John Redheard, Calcutta; St. Margaret, Rangoon.—12. Montgomeryshire, Bassein; Lise, Java; Marie, Samarang.—13. Ocean, Batavia; Carlisle, Bombay.—14. Horsa, Java; Herman, Java; Elpis (s), Gopaulpore; Benalder (s), Hankow.

**BOMBAY**.—June 24. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Satara (s), Bussorah.—25. Columbian (s), Jeddah; Huzara (s), Calcutta; Africa (s), Calcutta.—26. Par amatta (s), Sydney; Inchmaree (s), Newport; Corentina (s), Bussorah.—27. Inchborva (s), Cardiff.—28. Malacca (s), Zanzibar.—28. Malacca (s), Karachi; Punjaub (s), Karachi.—29. Khiva (s), Hong Kong; King Arthur (s), Bussorah; Malwa (s), London; Ethiopia (s), London; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.

**CALCUTTA**.—June 20. Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.—21. City of Venice (s), Liverpool; Maharrata (s), Rangoon; Madura (s), Moulmein.—21. Clan Graham (s), London.—24. Rewa (s), London; Lochee (s), Bristol.—25. Bokhara (s), London; Maharani (s), Rangoon; Bengal, Mauritius.—26. Foyle, Liverpool.

**MADRAS**.—June 21. Bokhara (s), London; Carnarvonshire, Point de Galle.—23. Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; John Allan, Mauritius.—23. Invercauld, Mauritius; Goorkha (s), Calcutta.—25. Umvoli, Natal.—26. Asia (s), Rangoon.—27. M. Menatchy (s), Singapore; Nuddia (s), Bombay.—27. Bagdad (s), Moulmein.

## DEPARTURES.

**HOME**.—July 10. Utrecht (s), Batavia; Slieve Roe, Chittagong.—11. Quarta (s), Penang; Superb, Singapore, Carmelina, Singapore; Thalatta, Chittagong; Clare (s), Bombay.—12. Hereford, Calcutta; Glenogle (s), Singapore; Cothelstone (s), Singapore; Innerwick, Yokohama.

**BOMBAY**.—June 23. Zambesi (s), China.—24. Victoria (s), Liverpool; Siam (s), Marseille.—25. B. Brook (s), Genoa; Burmah (s), Karachi; Rathesay (s), Dunkirk; Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool.—26. Boodana (s), Calcutta; Khandalla (s), Galle; Scawfell (s), Port Sain; C. of Cardigan, Falmouth; Wistow Hall (s), Karachi.—27. Badsworth (s), Dunkirk; Khedive (s), China.—8. Bancoora (s), Galle; Rajpootana (s), Galle; Orion (s), Trieste; Pandoa (s), China; Satara (s), Persian Gulf; Eastbourne (s), Antwerp; Ka-hgar (s), China; Darlington (s), Havre.

**CALCUTTA**.—June 20. Steamers Commilla and Goorkha.—22. Chanda and Arratoon Apar.—23. Atholl and City of London.—24. Shahzada and Abyssinia.—26. Sirsa and Vega.

**MADRAS**.—June 21. Tibre (s), Colombo.—27. Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—23. Nerbudda (s), Naganatam.—24. Cyrene, Natal.—25. Clan Mackenzie (s), London; Goorkha (s), London.—27. Nudda (s), Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY. Per *Malwa*, June 30.

From London: Capt. Brinkley, Mr. J. Barrow, Hon. Lieut. Fox, Col. Grant, Mr. C. Newbone, Mrs. Bunt.

From Marseilles: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Gregory.

From Venice: Rev. C. O. Negri, Rev. J. Piali, Mr. and Mrs. Morgantin.

From Brindisi: Col. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Jopp, Major F. S. Ebner, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Cahill, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. F. W. Young, Major Skinner, Lieut. Col. H. A. Shakspeare, Mr. Miller, Hon. C. P. Macaulay, Mr. J. Lambert, Col. Boulderson, Mr. W. J. Rutherford, Col. Ridgeway, Capt. F. Speck.

AT MARSEILLES. Per *Siam*, July 15.

From Bombay: Mr. Harris, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lake, Private Burrows, Mr. Milsom, Lieut. Butcher, Capt. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Webb and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Samfer, Mr. Read, Mr. Akindlos, Mr. Ainslough, Mrs. Davers, Mr. Sherman.

From Sydney: Mr. Horrocks.

From Port Said: Mr. G. Law, Private Cherry.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Siam*, June 24.

For London: Lieut. Butcher, Mr. Milsom, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Dover, and Mr. Sherman.

For Marseilles: Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Lake.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Parramatta*, July 1.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicol, Lieut. Col. A. R. Badcock,

Col. R. E. Byle, Col. A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leach, Mr. Edward Bibby, Major and Mrs. H. B. Young, Lieut. and Adjutant J. Nagle, Capt. Walshe, Mr. J. Butler, Mr. J. Witherby, Col. Dugdale, Miss Frith, Mr. W. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. R. A. Lidwell, Mr. and Miss Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pennis, Mr. J. A. Striple, Mr. C. Day, Mr. Jefferey, Mr. F. Hales, Col. Colquhoun, Mr. Abbott, Mrs. Horton, Col. O'Neill, Mr. J. W. Hanlon.

For Brindisi: Lady Roberts, Capt. Miley, Surgeon Major Batty, Lieut. F. H. S. Ramsden, Major A. H. Mavhew, Major Fletcher, Mr. H. A. Sim, C.S., Lieut. E. L. Holloway, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Mr. R. Davidson, Col. Woodthorpe, Capt. Haines, Mr. Nisbet, Dr. Forman, Mr. F. Hamilton, Mr. W. J. Forbes, Mr. A. Porteous, Mr. H. H. Swann.

For Venice: Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Mr. R. A. Willis.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, July 23.

For Suez: Lieut. W. H. Kennedy.

For Colombo: Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mr. S. W. Black, Mr. C. H. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray, two children, and nurse.

For Madras: Mr. Hayter, Mrs. Knox Gore, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Knox Gore, Mrs. J. Rutherford.

For Calcutta: Hon. A. Hancock, Mr. Bridgeman, Mrs. Waite and two children.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, July 29.

For Townsville: Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Fletcher.

For Brisbane: Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Browne, Miss Pitts and friend, Miss Nugent, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. R. P. Westhead, Mr. Terry.

Per s.s. *Henzada*, to sail from London, July 30.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Potts.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. Balman and children, Mr. G. F. Kent.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, August 6.

For Madras: Miss Elsworthy.

For Calcutta: Dr. Greene.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, August 20.

For Colombo: Major J. C. H. Clarke.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Black, two children, and ayah.

For Gopaulpore: Mrs. Norfor and infant.

Per s.s. *Huzara*, to sail from London, August 27.

For Karachi: Rev. and Mrs. J. E. D. Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. D. Muhlrich.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. D. Turnbull and two children.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Miss Nash.

For Madras: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Lieut. Col. and Miss Ross Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gibson, Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Duffield, Rev. Peattie, Mr. B. H. Young.

For Moulmein: Col. Furlong and party.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Rev. Jones.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, arrived July 17.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Pagose, child, and ayah, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. A. P. Roe, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly and five children, Miss Jolly, Mr. Bernays, Mr. J. Robertson, Mrs. Betton, Mr. Chapell, Mr. Tribe, Mr. Stewart.

From Madras.

For London: Mrs. Schaeffer, two children, and ayah, Mr. Walker, Mr. Corfield, Mr. F. H. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Beer and two children, Miss Anstey, ayah, and two native servants, Mrs. Barlett, child, and ayah.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. F. W. Johnson, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Ratty, Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, Master Gray, Miss Bailey.

From Port Said.

For London: Mr. A. Squires.

From Malta.

For London: Mrs. Watson and Mr. Muncaster.

Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh by the Home Department, has been appointed to the medical charge of Mainpuri.

We understand that Lieutenant Colonel Holloway, East Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to the command of Deolali Depot, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Dugdale, Rifle Brigade, who proceeds home to join his regiment on promotion.

Captain R. T. Hawkes, Second Pay Examiner, Bengal, having returned from privilege leave to England, will not rejoin the Pay Examiner's office, but will take charge of the office of the Ordnance and Clothing Examiner, Bengal, during the absence of Captain J. Miley, on privilege leave to England.

It is stated that Lieutenant Colonel Perreau, Controller, Military Accounts, Bengal, will not return from leave until October 15, and that Lieutenant Colonel Durand, Officiating Controller, Bengal, on being relieved, will proceed on furlough.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—June 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs. 101 1/2 to 100 3/4
Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..	102 1/2 to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	—
Ten years ..	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ..	104 1/2

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	793 1/2
Bank of Bengal ..	500	560
Bank of Madras ..	500	635
Agra ..	500	118
Chartered of India and China ..	20	330
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	200
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28	700
National of India ..	12 1/2	89
Oriental ..	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba ..	700	795
Prere ..	150	—
Mazagon ..	2,000	790
Port Canning ..	1,000	345

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1,130
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	335
Bellary ..	1,000	560
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	605
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	32
Carwar ..	1,500	—
Colaba ..	1,880	1,500
Dhollera Ginning ..	300	200
East India ..	1,000	1,260
Fort ..	8,500	2,975
French ..	500	615
Sind ..	750	600
Mofussil ..	400	410
New Indian ..	125	215
Prince of Wales ..	500	695
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	1,100	1,200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	400	850

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,500	1,475
Anglo-Indian ..	500	128
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	510
Alliance Spinning ..	700	860
Thownungur Mills ..	700	39
Bombay United ..	1,000	1035
Central India S. and W. Co. ..	500	690
Cooria Mills ..	1,000	770
D. Spinning ..	2,000	430
Hindustan ..	1,000	900
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,120
Khandeish ..	1,000	690
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	3,200
Manchester Spinning ..	50	—
Mazagon Spinning ..	250	250
National Spinning ..	1,000	890
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	965
Oriental ..	625	660
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	500	205
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,320
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	690

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New 500 Shares ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. ..	21-12-1	—
Do. New 500 Shares ..	—	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New 500 Shares) ..	106-15-5	352

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	105
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	325
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co ..	500	1,210
Thacker and Co. ..	100	165

## CALCUTTA.—June 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs. 101 1/2 to 100 3/4
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ..	100 4 to —
4 1/2 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off ..	—
3 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ..	102 1/2 to —
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 1/2 to —
Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 98 8 to 99 11 1/2
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	100 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ..	104 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ..	105 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1898) ..	101 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	500	125 to —
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	132 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	500	860 to 862
Do. of Upper India ..	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ..	500	219 to —
Himalaya ..	100	125 to —
Mysore ..	100	105 to —
National of India ..	100 1/2	87 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	550 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	18 to 20
Bally Paper Mills ..	500	164 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	500	73 to —
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1400 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	—

Bengal Mills ..	100	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ..	100	105 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	325 to 337
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	55 to 56
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	89 to 90
Burrakur Coal ..	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	155 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ..	85	85 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ..	100	125 to 125
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..	100	95 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	520	300 to —
East Indian Railway ..	520	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	20 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	40 to 41
Goswami Cotton Mills ..	300	210 to —
Gouripore ..	100	78 to 79
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	80 to 86
Howrah Docking ..	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ..	100	73 to —
India General Steam Navigation ..	100	135 to 136
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	12 to —
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	104 to 105
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	— to —
Murre Brewery ..	100	130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	100	93 to 94
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	100	112 to 113
Namphore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	99 to 100
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	510	146 to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	90 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	77 to —
Riverside Press ..	30	83 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..	100	255 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	—	280 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	50 to 51
Strand Bank Press ..	100	104 to 105
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	126 to 127

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	70 to —
Amlickie ..	100	96 to —
Arctutpore (Cachar) ..	100	91 to —
Assam ..	520	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	97 to 98
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	44 to —
Do. contributory ..	80	35 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory ..	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam) ..	510	— to —
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ..	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ..	200	145 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	62 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	100	102 to —
Chota Nagpore ..	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ..	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Darjiling ..	100	110 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	38 to 40
Dehra Doon ..	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	93 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	62 to 63
Eastern Cachar ..	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	45 to —
Giele (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	71 to —
Hoolmarree (Assam) ..	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	78 to 79
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ..	250	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Kalscherra (Cachar) ..	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ..	100	— par. —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	135 to —
Do. contributory ..	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to 86
Loobah ..	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ..	100	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	510	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ..	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ..	90	34 to 32
Moran (Assam) ..	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	— to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	510	71 to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Do. contributory ..	225	73 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ..	510	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cacha) ..	85	62 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	78 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Sapakat ..	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	50	— par. —
Seemah ..	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ..	100	104 to —
Singei (Darjiling) ..	100	91 to 92
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	96 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	50 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling) ..	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	95	114 to —
Talvar (Darjiling) ..	200	18 to —
Upper Assam ..	510	25 to 35

## MADRAS.—June 28.

Four per cents ..	1 1/2 dis to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	3 1/2 pre to 3 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1885) ..	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ..	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Tele. ..	1s. 7 17-32d.	—	—
Do. 3 mo. sight ..	1s. 7 11-16d.	1s. 7 11-16d.	1s. 7 11-16d.
Do. 6 do. ..	1s. 7 13-16d.	1s. 7 13-16d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Cred 6 mo. sight ..	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	—	—	1s. 7 1/2d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ..	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do. ..	—	—	1s. 7 15-16d.

## LONDON.—July 19.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
4 India Enforced Paper ..	8 1/2 to 8 1/2
4 Do. do 1885 ..	— to —
4 Do. do 1893 ..	8 3/4 to 8 3/4
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem on 12) ..	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..	— to —
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500 ..	100 to 100 1/2
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	— to —
4 Do. ..	102 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ..	104 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ..	115 to 120
4 Do. ..	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..	100	— to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. ..	100	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. ..	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ..	100	116 to 118

## RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	149 to 151
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	25 1/2 to 26
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	25 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 1/2 ..	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	142 to 144
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	126 to 128
Scind. Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	128 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	— to —
South Indian, guar 5 per cent. ..	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. ..	20	17 1/2 to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10%	11 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	— to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	13 1/2 to 14
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	110 to 113
Do. 5 (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	112 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	102 to 105
Indo-European ..	25	

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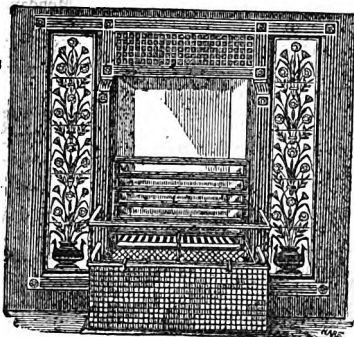
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 7; Madras and Allahabad, July 6; Calcutta, July 5.

In our leading columns to-day we speak of the irreparable loss suffered, not [by zemindars alone, but by the whole Empire, in the premature death of that patriot, the late Hon. Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. We trust that the noble spirit which animated our lost champion will descend on those whom he has left behind to fight the battles of India and the Constitution in Bengal.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of one of the oldest and most valued contributors to *Allen's Indian Mail*. Sir Laurence Peel, the venerated ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, and the brother of the distinguished statesman and Prime Minister, has been for many years a constant writer in this journal; and his articles and letters—often appearing over his well-known signature—have always, we have reason to believe, been received by our readers with the attention and respect due alike to their intrinsic merits and to the vast experience and high authority of their author.

We learn by telegram that the various conferences of Commissioners with their district officers have now been completed, and that the reports are to be sent in to the Bengal Government on Saturday, the 2nd proximo. These reports will be forwarded by the Bengal Government—commented on, we trust, by Mr. Rivers Thompson himself, and not by Mr. Macdonnell only—early in September.

We would draw attention to the article of the *Glasgow Herald* on "Government by Picnic to the Hills," which we reprint elsewhere. The *Herald* is a Liberal paper with perhaps the largest and most influential circulation of any Scotch paper.

The Government of India has just settled the question of the Secretaries' pay. Hitherto the secretaries in the Foreign, Finance, and Home and Revenue Departments have drawn Rs.4,166, the junior secretary in the last two Departments, who just now happens to be the Home Secretary, receiving only 3,500. The pay of all the four appointments is now fixed at Rs.4,000, but the present incumbents' salaries are not to be cut down.

The frontier seems to be in the happy state that is nowadays considered normal. All that is yet known regarding the attack on the picket of the 5th Punjab Cavalry at Gumbay, near Thull Chotiali, is that it was "rushed" at night in the darkness. Only two men were seen. One trooper was badly wounded. The sentinel fired but missed. Some other outrages are reported.

The *Pioneer* has the following on the controversy between Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. Slagg:—

"Sir Lepel Griffin holds that an occupation of Candahar would be incompatible with our present policy of friendship and support to the Amir. He is, therefore, anxious to avert the necessity of taking Candahar, and as most persons are agreed that this necessity would arise with the fall of Herat, he wants our Government to be firm about Herat. Our honour, he says, is pledged to the Amir to defend Herat for him. If we are regardless of this pledge then before long we shall find ourselves driven by the stress of events to occupy Candahar, and with this will go our present policy of strengthening and making a friend of the Amir. Now for the criticisms of Mr. Slagg, the Daniel come to judgment. Will it be believed that he confounds

the two alternative lines of policy which Sir Lepel Griffin sets forth? He cannot, he says, understand why our honour should be pledged to go to war with Russia for the Amir, and should also be pledged to take Candahar to the ruin of the Amir. He derides the wisdom of "Indian experts," and sees in the blundering designs which he thus attributes to them a proof of the folly of knowing anything about the subject. The blunder, it need hardly be said, is his own. Sir Lepel Griffin did not say that we were bound in honour to take Candahar. He said we can only avert doing so by being staunch to the Amir and firm to Russia. Mr. Slagg has admirably shown the public how he would administer India in the room of the India Council. We are not in love with the Council, but we are inclined to prefer it to Mr. Slagg.

The *Indian Statesman* writes:—

"We regret to hear of the death, from cholera, of Dr. H. W. McCann, Professor of Mathematics, in the Presidency College. The deceased was a distinguished wrangler of Cambridge and D. Sc. of Glasgow. He entered the Bengal Educational Department in August 1879, which has lost in him one of its ablest men, much endeared to his pupils by his scholarly attainments and kindly demeanour. Dr. McCann was also Professor of Physical Science, and delivered a course of very interesting lectures in astronomy in connection with the Mahomedan Literary Society. He officiated as Principal of the Presidency College in the beginning of 1882, and a great deal of the success of the last centennial dinner was due to him. Dr. McCann was Secretary to the Calcutta Economic Museum, and to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and was in charge of the educational exhibits at the late Exhibition. Dr. McCann distinguished himself as editor of the *Calcutta Review*, in succession to Mr. James W. Furell, late of the *Englishman*. The Presidency College was closed on Monday last upon the news of Dr. McCann's death being received.

The *Pioneer Mail* says:—

"The rumour which we recently noticed, only to contradict, that the Government of India contemplated raising new regiments, had its foundation probably in the fact that the Bombay Government recently suggested that an additional cavalry regiment should be raised for the Western Presidency. As we said before, it is idle talking of raising new regiments when sufficient recruits cannot be got for those which already exist. The statement that the cavalry on the frontier from Peshawur to Sibi were reduced from eleven to eight regiments is, of course, absurd. The 4th Punjab Cavalry alone were disbanded."

The *Times of India* says:—

"We hear from good authority that Commander Llewellyn S. Dawson, R.N., head of the Marine Survey of British India, has tendered his resignation to the Government of India. It is very strange that the Government of India when they get a good man from the Admiralty cannot keep him. The case of Captain Brent, late Director of the Indian Marine, will occur to all our readers. He was obliged to ask the Government to allow him to revert to Admiralty employ, pretty much, we believe, for the same reasons that have induced Captain Dawson to send in his resignation."

The *Englishman* says:—

"News has reached us through a trustworthy native source to the effect that Khuda Dad Khan, Khan of Kelat, has got into trouble with his own troops, some of the men having deserted, others having refused to serve any longer owing to the delay in the payment of their wages, that Government are in negotiations with the Khan with a view of occupying Mustang, on the road from Quetta to Kelat, and of converting the place into a military station, and that the immediate construction of a road from Dust, the head of the Bolan pass, to Kelat, has been ordered. The Khan of Kelat is the chief of all the Branhuys, both of the Thalarans, who live to the south of his capital, and the Sarawans, who come up as far as Sharod and Peshin. The measures which we have mentioned above, if they should be carried out, certainly show that Government intend to facilitate and render secure the communications between the chief Brahui town and Quetta, and to strengthen their hold on the country."

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday the 5th inst:—

"We have had a very much quieter freight market since last mail, and only a limited amount of business has been put through at another advance of 1s. 3d. per ton for steam and sailing tonnage. The rise in rates has, however, apparently not been without effect, and has tended to put a stop to new business. For the new jute season two ships are reported chartered, at 35s. September, October, have already arrived,



and will have a pleasant three or four months before them waiting for their cargoes, but this is as nothing compared to some of our unfixed vessels, which have now been laid up from eight to ten months, patiently waiting for coas. freights. Our unfixed tonnage stands slightly increased, amounting to 46,000 tons to-day."

WE take the following on the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s Report:—

"Public sales were held on the 3rd instant, when 5,482 packages were offered, all of which were sold. There was a fair demand at previous sale rates."

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the Mail, July 8:—

Mr. Franklin Cary Prestage, Chanda Railway Survey Party; Mr. Charles Piffard, barrister at-law, Calcutta; Mr. Clements, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah; Dr. Lokenath Mitra, of Calcutta; The Bibi Jana, wife of the late Ameer Sheer Ali, and mother of Sirdar Ibrahim Mahomed Khan; Captain J. Baggs, of the Veteran Establishment, Landour.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended June 25:—

"Rain has fallen during the past week all over the Madras Presidency, but except in the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Malabar, and Travancore, the fall has not been heavy. More rain is wanted. In Mysore slight rain has fallen throughout the province, and in Coorg it has been beneficial for agricultural operations. Rain has been general in the Bombay Presidency, but more is wanted in several districts to facilitate sowing operations. The Berars have received a fair quantity, but in Hyderabad the fall of the week has been insufficient for sowings. Showers have fallen throughout the Central India States and Rajpootana, having been heaviest in the district of Indore, Sutna, Neemuch, and Goona in the former, and in the district of Abu, Meywar, Ajmere, Marwar, Kotah, and Jeypore in the latter. In the Central Provinces rain has been general, and in several districts very heavy. Rain has fallen in all districts in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, but unequally, and as yet insufficiently. In the Punjab good falls are reported in most districts, and prospects are said to have improved. In Burma heavy rain continues to fall, and in Assam the fall, though below that of last week, has been fair. In Bengal there has been good rain throughout the province; in Chittagong and Cuttack the fall was especially heavy. The last weather report, dated the 26th ult., of the Meteorological Department, shows a sudden cessation of rain in North Western and Central India. In Southern and Western India there have been some insignificant falls of rain; but in Orissa, Ganjam, and at Patna and Lahore the showers have been heavier. Agricultural prospects remain unchanged in Madras. Kharif operations are being actively carried on everywhere; sowings have commenced in Central India and Rajputana, and are in active progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and the Central Provinces. In Bengal harvesting of early paddy, mung and cheena (millet) is nearly over in places, and prospects of standing crops are good. In Assam rice and sugarcane are doing well, but the prospects of tea are not very favourable in Cachar. Prices are for the most part stationary. The public health is generally good. In Tanjore and Dharwar the mortality from cholera has been heavy."

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram was received from their correspondent by the *Times*, dated Calcutta, July 27:—

"The following is believed to be a correct list of the Indian portion of the Afghan Frontier Commission, so far as has yet been settled:—Mr. Stephen, of the Teheran Legation, Colonels Ridgeway and Stewart, Captains Durand, Yate, and De Lessoc, Nawab Mirza Hassan Ali Khan, of the Beloochistan Agency, Aslam Khan, brother of the British Agent at Cabul, and Mahommed Aslam Khan, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. There will also be a fourth native officer, who has not yet been selected. The names of the scientific staff has not yet been announced.

"Sir Tanjore Madava Rao, late Dewan of Travancore, has published a pamphlet called 'Reflections on Russia,' which is interesting as showing the views of an enlightened native statesman on the Russian menace to India. He says that Afghanistan is too barbarous and treacherous to be trusted, and the large subsidy paid to her is a sheer waste of money, while the arms presented to the Ameer will be turned against the donor with

out the slightest scruple. He thinks that she loves Russia as little as England, and will side with the Power which is likely to carry the day. He therefore recommends a wise display of preparations. He adds:—

"Go not much beyond the frontier, in reliance on the friendship of Afghanistan; avoid the fatal error of exposing your main defences to an Afghan attack from behind, and a Russian attack in front; and run not the smallest risk of your communications being cut off."

"In his opinion, our main defence should be concentrated on one line, not far beyond the frontier; and then, if the Afghans saw that we were thoroughly prepared, we might more safely count on their support in preventing a Russian advance.

"As regards the necessary internal arrangements, he urges that the army should be kept in the highest state of efficiency, with a trained Reserve, and no paucity of European officers in the native regiments; that officers in civil employment should be sent back to their military duties, or struck off the army list altogether; and that the Government should insist upon a reform of the armies in the native States, and pre-emptorily forbid the native Princes to employ foreign mercenaries.

"The Calcutta Trades Association has followed the example of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in calling attention to the inadequacy of the judicial staff of the High Court, and to the consequent delay in the determination of suits. It points out that while the letters-patent establishing the Court provide for the appointment of fifteen judges, the actual number has not, for some years past, exceeded twelve. Of these twelve, two, at least, it is added, are almost always absent on leave; and in a fit of misplaced economy the Government refuses to appoint any substitutes. As examples of the block of business, two pending suits are instanced. In one, the plaint was filed over a year ago, yet the cause stands 102 on the general list. In the other the plaint was filed last January, and the suit is now 205 on the list. There is, the memorialists say, but little hope of these cases being heard until two years have elapsed after their institution, and they observe that this delay is used by debtors as a means of gaining time. They assert that no extra charge will be entailed on the general revenue by increasing the number of judges; and they urge the Government to deal promptly with this serious evil.

"As regards the financial question, it may be mentioned that the Civil Courts of Bengal, after paying their own expenses, yield a profit of above seventy-five lakhs of rupees. Against this, however, the Government charges the cost of most of the criminal courts, the law officers, the jails, and the penal settlement of the Andamans. The fairness of compelling civil suitors to pay for the administration of criminal justice may well be doubted; but even after that has been done there remains a net profit from the Civil Courts of about twelve lakhs of rupees, which goes to swell the general revenue. It is believed that the Chief Justice has strongly urged upon the Government the necessity of appointing at least two more judges.

"Complaints regarding the state of the Courts are not confined to Bengal. The administration of justice is said to be unsatisfactory in the Punjab also. It is believed that the new scheme of a re-organisation of the Civil Service will make matters worse, for the allotment of all the prizes to the executive branch will tend to check the aspirations of the best men to the Judicial Bench. The abolition of second appeals, too, is clearly a mistake, especially in a province having an inefficient judicial staff. Here, again, the Government is moved by considerations of economy. Rather than strengthen the chief Court it proposes to restrict the right of appeal. In a word, the Indian Government is incurring serious danger of laying itself open to the charge that it sells the worst possible justice at the highest possible price.

"The Madras committee charged with the preparation of memorials against the official migration to the hills has forwarded to England sheets containing a large number of additional signatures. The total number of signatures in the memorial to the Viceroy is 26,044, in the petition to the House of Lords 29,159, and in the petition to the House of Commons 30,525. It is authoritatively stated, however, that there is no foundation for the rumours lately current regarding a curtailment of the Governmental visits to Simla.

"The recent exposure of the condition of affairs in Indore has already had a good effect. Holkar has suspended Bala Sahib from the exercise of power in this state, and will make a personal inquiry into the charges against him. He has also released the imprisoned traders and removed the attachments on their property, pending the hearing of the cases against them by the ordinary tribunals. The misgovernment which has prevailed in Indore is said to have reached such a height that many of the merchants found their only chance of safety to lie in residing within the grounds of the British Residency.

"Two cases which lately occurred fully bear out what I so often repeated during the Ilbert Bill controversy regarding the danger of having false charges brought against them to which isolated up country Europeans are exposed. In one case Mr. Francis, a tea planter, of Assam, was charged with causing the

death of a coolie woman. An attempt was made to show that she kicked her to death, but on an analysis of the contents of her stomach it turned out that death was due to opium poisoning. In another case, Mr. Sgardelli, an Austrian, was tried at Hooghly on the charge of committing an assault on a coolie, which resulted in his death. In both cases the accused were tried by European judges and ably defended. The result was that the prosecution in each instance entirely broke down, and it became abundantly clear that the charge was false from beginning to end, and that it was supported by deliberately perjured evidence.

"The Madras Government has ordered an inquiry into a number of accusations against Mr. Atkinson, Collector of Tinnevely, of borrowing money from native inhabitants of his district.

"Great improvements in the money-order system will be introduced on October 11, the German system being closely followed. Coupons will be added to the orders, on which the remitters may communicate their wishes to the payees. Payment at the payee's residence will also be arranged for; and telegraphic money-orders will be introduced at a charge of 1 per cent, plus the cost of the telegram.

"A good rainfall is reported in the Punjab, except in the Sirsa district, and prospects are improving; but more rain is needed."

The following telegram was received from their correspondent by the *Times*, dated Calcutta, July 28 :—

"Attempts are being made to import a factious spirit into the dispute between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta Corporation. A public meeting which was held on Saturday last, and was chiefly attended by natives, adopted a memorial to the Viceroy, which describes the Lieutenant Governor's action in suggesting the appointment of a Commission to consider the disputed questions of sanitation as illegal and unconstitutional, and as a covert attack on the policy of local self-government.

"The procedure which Mr. Thompson proposes to adopt although not that contemplated by the Municipal Act, is in no way contrary to the spirit of that Act; while the fact that the recommendations of the Commission are to be referred back to the Corporation shows that no attack on local self-government is intended. The Corporation will probably refuse to co-operate with the Commission. The contents that the health of the city is steadily improving, and that the recent cholera and small-pox epidemics were not due to defective sanitation.

"Crowded meetings of zemindars, called to protest against the Rent Bill, have been held at Bhaugulpore and Midnapore."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### FROM CORUNA TO SEBASTOPOL.\*

THIS unpretending but soldierly work is a history of C Battery A Brigade (late "C Troop") Royal Horse Artillery, "with succession of officers from its formation to the present time." The gallant writer assures us that he has stated nothing but what rests on a sound and authentic basis; and the list of authorities, private, published, and official, extends from the year 1798 to the publication of Duncan's recent Regimental History, and includes many continental sources of information. The first chapter gives a general account of the origin of Field Artillery; the second, an account of the Battery, or "Troop," from its first formation to it being sent to Spain in 1808; the third, a diary of the Coruna campaign, with appropriate remarks; the fourth carries on the record of the expedition of 1854; the fifth, sixth, and seventh give the Crimean campaign and services of the Battery there; the eighth (which is somewhat redundant) contains remarks on Cardigan's mad ride; the ninth and tenth finish the Crimea, and the volume concludes with the subsequent career of the Battery, with some notes on Indian service and general remarks. In every portion there is the same thorough knowledge, and the same devotion to the service, which ever form the characteristic of the British Artillery officer; a class of men of whom the country may well be proud.

\* "From Coruna to Sebastopol." By Col. F. A. WHINYATES. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1884.

### PIASSETSKY'S TRAVELS.\*

MR. PIASSETSKY is a Muscovite medical man, who, about ten years ago, accompanied Sosnowsky's expedition through Mongolia to Peking, returning through Central China. For want of a map the route is not so clearly made out as could be wished; nor are the latitudes and longitudes ever given. The ex-

\* Russian Travellers in Mogolia and China, translated by J. GORDON CUMMING. London: Chapman and Hall (Limited), 1881.

pedition left the Russian frontier at Kiakhta, South of Lake Baikal, in the summer of 1874, proceeded S.E. to Peking; left that city after a short stay, for Shanghai; coasted the shores of the wide Yangtzi Kiang as far as Han Kao, where it receives the waters of the Han; boated up that river as far as Han Chung; crossed the Tsin-Ling Mountains, and marched through Fung tsiang, or Fou-Tzieng—Sien, as the author spells it—to Lan-Chu, the capital of the extreme northern province of Kan-Suh. Here they skirted the great wall as far as Su-Chu, and returned to Siberia by the ruined town of Khami, after being nearly lost in the Mongolian desert. They reached Zaissan on Oct. 14, 1875. The author is strangely ignorant of the world. A Mahomedan *masjid* puzzles him hopelessly: "A Mahomedan temple called *mest-tzit*," he says, which term seemed to apply to minarets or square towers rather than to the actual temples. He delighted the Chinese by informing them that England was always hostile to Russia, ever seeking to do us harm, and to encourage our enemies. In one place the Chinese were very disagreeable and rude; they took us to be English. The translation is easy, and the two little volumes are profusely illustrated with woodcuts from clever drawings, presumably by the author.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MR. BLUNT AND EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I shall be much obliged to you if you will kindly give publicity to the inclosed correspondence,\* or to so much of it as you may be able to print, as it is likely soon to be brought before Parliament. It records the final decision of Lord Granville to withdraw from me the protection universally accorded to British subjects in Egypt; and, what I believe is unique in diplomatic practice, to do so without being able to acknowledge any reason or pretext whatsoever. It refuses me also all explanation of certain attacks recently made upon my property at Cairo, as I have reason to believe with Sir Evelyn Baring's connivance, if not by his orders, and which have put me to a money loss of some two hundred pounds up to the present date. You will, moreover, observe that on my passage home from India, and while on board an Italian steamer in the Suez Canal, I was threatened with arrest should I leave the ship by an English lieutenant colonel acting under Nubar Pasha's and Sir Evelyn Baring's orders, and was formally prevented from passing through Egypt by the land route. With regard to my action in the matter since my return home, I must explain that I was unwilling to add at the moment of the Conference a private scandal of this sort to the not very credible history of mingled feebleness and violence which have characterised Sir Evelyn Baring's administration in Egypt as long as there remained a chance of obtaining justice from the Government, but that now in the threatened close of the session I am obliged, however inopportune, to bring it forward.

The points of the case which I wish to lay especially before the public are these:—Before the late war in Egypt, as is well known, I supported Arabi Pasha and the legal Ministers of the Khedive in their quarrel with Europe; and during the war I protested against its illegality, and after the war I defended the vanquished patriots, as far as a single voice and purse could defend them, against the vengeance of their enemies; nor have I since spared, from time to time, to speak the truth about the false dealing of men in our own high places who were shedding innocent blood and bringing an innocent people to their ruin. In this I have followed many illustrious examples, and among them none more so than the present Prime Minister's. What I attempted to do for Egypt, Mr. Gladstone long ago did for Italy and Bulgaria and Greece, and the recollection of his successful campaign against oppression in Naples has been my constant encouragement in my own battle with oppression on the Nile. Moreover, all that I have done has been done openly; and none know better than the Government that I have been serving an honourable cause by legitimate and honourable means. For this reason I have found myself in constant opposition to the Foreign Office, whose disingenuous policy I foresaw would bring ruin on Egypt and contempt on England; and it is natural that Lord Granville should have a special grudge against me and a special interest in keeping me away from the scene of his failure. But is it not carrying political animosity too far when his lordship uses his official power to exclude me arbitrarily from a country where I have property, and when he allows me to be harassed in my petty material interest there as a proprietor of land? Above all, is it not establishing a dangerous precedent, quite out of proportion to the immediate interests of his diplomacy, when he refuses, contrary to all diplomatic usage, to answer my complaint or even to state a reason good or bad for his subordinate's high-handed action? I submit that, if the principle be established that it depends upon the political goodwill arbitrarily exercised of the Ministry

[\*We are unable to find room for the correspondence referred to.]

in office whether a particular British subject is or is not to be protected abroad, a long step will have been taken in the direction of limiting individual rights. For this cause I believe that I shall be supported, even by those most opposed to my political ideas in Egypt, in my demand for an explanation from Lord Granville. If I am to be excluded from Egypt, I must at least know why; and I challenge an inquiry into the whole circumstances of Sir Evelyn Baring's action against me, and if need be, into the whole of my own political connexion with Egyptian affairs. A mere statement that my presence in Cairo would have been inconvenient or dangerous at a given moment to Sir Evelyn's diplomacy will be insufficient, unless it can be shown in what manner. It certainly was not thought to be so as lately as September last, for I passed through Egypt in that month, was received by Sir Evelyn Baring, like any other English gentleman, and enjoyed his protection like any other British subject. Yet in December he notifies to me a decree of exile, in January he has my property seized, and in March he sends an officer to arrest me. This needs explanation, and, if unjustified, needs apology.

One thing at least will strike your readers as a sorry feature of the case. Whether or not Sir Evelyn Baring has cause to find my presence an embarrassment to him in Egypt, or a danger, I was neither, by a great deal, his greatest embarrassment nor his most dangerous enemy. For the last nine months he has put up with the presence at Cairo of every kind of foreign intriguer. He has not dared lift a finger against a single disturber of his peace who enjoyed the protection of the smallest European consul. He has remained impotent against the daily insults of the Levantine Press. He has had at his doors caballeros and plotters from the four corners of the earth. He has turned his cheek, and the cheek of his country, to every ignoble smiter. He has tolerated insult from every idle tongue. Only against myself, being neither a Frenchman, nor a German, nor an Italian, but a countryman of his own and a fair political opponent, he has dared use his otherwise useless authority—and this for the one sole reason that as a British subject it was safe to attack me, seeing that I had no diplomatic protection other than his own, nor other official tribunal than Lord Granville's to which I could appeal.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
WILFRID SCOWEN BLUNT.

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### THE HOME PRESS ON GOVERNMENT BY PICNIC IN THE HILLS.

THE particular happiness which gives occasion for dull annals seems to be the lot of India at the present moment—not, indeed, that it is without its political and social problems; on the contrary, it has at least two questions before it—the one of internal, the other of external, policy—which, if not in themselves of a burning character, may yet lead to conflagrations. There may be bound up in the Bengal Tenancy Bill an agrarian or racial revolution; in the Afghan Frontier Commission, a struggle for the greatest prize in Asia. But for the nonce both are on the shelf, much as a question before our own country must be considered to be shelved when it is being dealt with by a Special Committee or Commission. The Bengal Tenancy Bill has been taken to avizandum by the whole population of India. While the Central Government at Calcutta and the Bengal Government are trying to see eye to eye and face to face over the matter, its provisions are being disowned up hill and down dale. It is meeting with the bitterest opposition from all the conservative elements of native Indian society. Thus a crowded meeting of zemindars was held in one of the best known districts in Bengal the other day, at which were passed a number of resolutions antagonistic to the measure, the first and last of which speak for themselves—and still more for the "interests" of their authors—seeing they run thus:—"The measure is subversive of ancient rights, and calculated to produce ruinous litigation," and "to give unlimited power of transferability to the occupancy ryots will lead them headlong to ruin." But the strength and intensity of the opposition to the Bengal Tenancy Bill will not be perceived till it is being firmly grappled with; meanwhile, it is being only rather loosely talked about. The question of the delimitation of the frontier between Merv and Afghanistan is in much the same position as the Bengal Tenancy Bill; all will go smoothly, no doubt, until the Commission begins its work in earnest. But even already a difficulty has been presented for the diplomats of Great Britain, Russia, and Persia, which they may find some trouble in getting rid of. Russia is in favour of, Great Britain is opposed to, any representatives of the Ameer Abdurrahman Khan being placed on the Commission. It is a matter for regret that this question should have arisen at all, for it makes Russia figure as the champion of Afghan patriotism, dignity, and independence, the British argument against an Afghan element in the Commission being that as India subsidises Abdurrahman Khan, and dictates his foreign policy, he should not have any say in the arrangement of his own frontier. But this is simply treating Afghanistan as being

as much of a tributary State as many, if not most, of the native principalities of India. Yet Liberal politicians still maintain that it has been the aim of Mr. Gladstone's Indian policy, since he came into power in 1880, to establish "a strong and friendly," not a feudatory, Afghanistan. However this matter may be settled, the *amour propre* of Abdurrahman should be conciliated rather than offended. Russia, not this country, was his first political love, and it will not be on account of any lack of blandishments on her part if he does not return to her arms. Besides, it should always be remembered that, to all intents and purposes, he is quite as independent of India or the Foreign Office as the Shah of Persia is of Russia, and therefore as much entitled to honour, or the semblance of it.

The larger Indian questions being either dead or in a *pendente lite* condition, it is perhaps no wonder that there should be a flutter of excitement throughout India over a point that is essentially of a secondary character. Such a point is that of "government from the hills," or the removal of the representatives of British power with their staffs for lengthened periods from their proper capitals, such as Calcutta, Madras, to outlying—or, rather, far inflying—posts like Simla and Bangalore. When this affair was referred to here incidentally a short time ago, it was a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. Now it has swollen to almost hurricane dimensions. Mr. Grant Duff, with what must be regarded as his usual luck, has brought the bulk of the storm down on his devoted, but also his eminently self-confident, head. He has lately transferred himself and his official "properties" for long spells of time to a very healthy place with an outlandish name—Ootacamund—and lately the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army has indicated an inclination to follow suit and to move to Bangalore. The result has been a big indignation meeting, the biggest probably ever held in Madras, seeing that it was attended by between 10,000 and 15,000 persons. Anglo-Indians and natives were present in about equal numbers, and used equally strong language; and, indeed, the most singular and ominous thing about this agitation is that it finds natives and "the garrison," both in the press and on the platform, shoulder to shoulder. The most vigorous resolutions against the "hill emigration" in all its tendencies, civil and military, were passed by acclamation, including one for the despatch of petitions embodying the sentiments of the meeting to, among others, the Viceroy, the Secretary for India, all the members of the Indian Council, and even all the members of the British Parliament. So keen is the feeling that has been aroused, that Mr. Grant Duff has for once found it incumbent on him to enter the arena of conciliatory explanation, which bears a suspicious resemblance to apology. In the course of a speech he delivered recently at the opening of new sewage works at Madras, he said there was not the remotest intention on the part of himself or of his Government to derogate from the position of Madras. He hoped, on the contrary, that he would leave Madras at the end of his term of office a more beautiful and well-ordered city than he found it.

At home this question of Indian Government "from the hills" will be regarded as a secondary matter, and one mainly of sentiment. But then, whose sentiment is it that is to be regarded in answering the question in one way or another? It is argued in favour of the arrangement into which the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors have drifted that Simla and Ootacamund are healthier than Calcutta and Madras. Mr. Grant Duff affirmed in his *apologia* that "work could not be done in Madras, with the thermometer in the nineties, as well as on the Neilgherries, with the climate of the Wiltshire Downs." Agreed; but what is work? The main work of a Resident Governor in India ought surely to be to get touch of, to learn the feelings and wants of, the people he governs; the other, and essentially clerical, work that has to be performed might be as well done—as, indeed argued at the Madras indignation meeting—in London as at Simla, now that telegraphic communication is what it is. But how can a Resident Governor do such valuable work if he does not reside? Besides, would not the Governors show a better example if they faced rather than fled from the sanitary evils of their nominal capitals; in fact, their residence there would be the best guarantee for the removal of such evils. In any case, if for Calcutta and Madras there are to be substituted other places as capitals, why should this not be done formally, and not merely informally? Should not what we have termed a secondary and sentimental matter like this, the greatest happiness of the greatest number—according to Mr. Chamberlain the goal of Liberalism—be the supreme rule of action? There is no doubt as to what the opinion of the greatest number in India is upon this question, which is assuming such portentous, if not preposterous dimensions.—*Glasgow Herald*.

Quartermaster Patrick McCormick, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died at home on the 5th ultimo, he having proceeded there a short while previously on sick leave. He was gazetted Quartermaster of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on the 19th November, 1873, and was close on forty-seven years of age when he died. He served in the Ashanti War in 1873-4, and received the medal and clasp.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE BANKIPUR MEETING ON THE  
BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE Behar landholders have shown most conclusively that the Bengal Tenancy Bill is opposed to all sound principles of legislation. It will inflict a grievous wrong on the agricultural community. It will harass the landlords, and ruin their tenantry. Its provisions are subversive of the vested rights of the zemindars, and are calculated to reduce the ryots to poverty and indigence. There will be heart-burning on every side. Such heart-burning will be productive of disastrous effects. It is intended to create a class of middlemen, who will intercept a portion of agricultural profits, and thus impoverish more and more the actual tillers of the soil. It would be far better to sweep away by one stroke of the pen all the ancient proprietary rights of the country, all the barriers between official oppression and the humble occupants of land. The present theory apparently is that the zemindar enjoys excessive power and influence; his power, therefore, must be curbed, and his profits reduced to a minimum. The best way of doing this would be to create another body of proprietors who would act as a buffer between the superior landlord and his tenants. If these under proprietors become troublesome in their turn, let there be a third body of middlemen. These in course of time may be multiplied, and rights and profits distributed among other classes of sub-proprietors. The agricultural profits will thus be filtered down, and the actual tillers of the soil, the men most interested in the agricultural prosperity of the country, will barely receive a handful of rice a day. Land may be most fertile, seasons most propitious, nature bountiful, crops abundant, and still there will be chronic famine in the land; the peasants will starve in their own fields covered with splendid crops. This, we know, will be denounced as a fanciful picture. But can it be denied that the tendency of the present legislation is such that in no long time the peasantry of Bengal and Behar will be deprived of bare subsistence? The superior landlords will clamour for their rights, and a host of under-proprietors and sub-proprietors and intermediate proprietors, not to speak of their servants and parasites and underlings, will extort and exact, and leave the poor peasants absolutely without a meal a day. For once we will not speak of the vested rights of the zemindars. Let us see what benefit the Bill will do to the peasantry. The principles upon which the Bill is based have been discussed calmly and dispassionately by eminent statesmen and publicists. These principles have been already presented before the Legislature in every shape and form. They have been analysed and dissected and twisted and turned, in every possible way. There is absolutely nothing new that can be said either in favour or against them. Now is surely the time when unbiassed opinion can be pronounced; and we would ask the real well-wishers of the country to cast aside for a time their sentimentalism, and to look upon the bare facts with an unprejudiced mind. What does all this discussion teach us? Does it not clearly show that the Government wants to introduce a system of State Communism into the country? Conceal it how you may, express it in any way you please, the Government action simply comes to this—a dead-level system must be established. The baneful consequences of this system were witnessed in the North West during 1857, and Lord Canning wisely reintroduced the Taluqdari system into Oudh. We will not speak here of the troubles of the Oudh Taluqdars, but we cannot refrain from saying that the beneficent policy of Lord Canning has been condemned in the strongest language by the sentimental theorists of the day. But let that pass. Let us repeat what lesson do we derive from all this wrangling and fighting, this legislative warfare and journalistic discussion? Are we not right in saying that the Government wishes to introduce into the country a chain of proprietors, who should divide the profits of agriculture among them? In plain language the days of tribal proprietorship must come back. Here we cannot resist the temptation of referring to the remarks of Sir Henry Maine, which conclusively prove that the present state of civilisation requires a different order of things. He believes that the inference suggested by all known legal history points to the fact that there can be no material advance in civilisation unless landed property is held, not by large groups, but by individual owners. The tendency of the proposed legislation is to act contrary to the lesson taught by history. Preconceived notions touching the fancied distress of the peasantry of the country, or new-fangled socialistic theories regarding the distribution of property guide our legislators. History must be discarded, and the teachings of experience ignored to suit the communistic doctrines of the present day. The people are growing impatient. The country requires rest, but no rest will be given to the agricultural community by our legislators for many years to come.

To return from this digression. The Mahareja of Hutwa justly says that the proposed law will make it impossible for the landlord to settle any land with any ryot without giving him rights of occupancy. The provisions regarding the transferability of occupancy rights, and the power proposed to be

given to the occupancy ryot to sublet, will create a set of useless middlemen. The restrictions on sub-letting provided for in the Bill are merely nominal. The occupancy ryot will soon become a statutory tenure-holder, and the under ryot under him will be turned into a ryot. Ten thousand devices will be invented for evading the restrictions on the ryot's power of sub-letting. "An absolute power for a number of years with power to redeem at the end of the term, the rent being taken in advance as a bonus, will be a favourite device, or still worse *surpeshgi* mortgages of all kinds with reservation of a certain amount of rental, will be resorted to to elude the provisions of the Bill." It is clear to any one who has considered the question in all its details that the power of transfer and the power to sublet are much the same, and so long as both are not done away with one would be practised under the guise of the other. The effect of all this will be, as we have said, to create a set of useless middle men, and what is still worse, a host of speculators and land jobbers will be brought into the field, and the present body of tenantry will be reduced to a class of landless vagabonds. If the Bill in its present shape be passed, our legislators will be responsible for this state of things; and we can imagine of nothing which would be more conducive to the total subversion of the present harmonious arrangement of the social and agricultural relations in the country.

One of the speakers has very aptly said that if you wish to save the ryots from oppression you can do so not by constant change of law, but by proper administration to them. The remedy is in your own hands. Administer the present rent law as it ought to be administered, and oppression and rack-renting, and agricultural poverty and distress will never be heard of again. The present law already gives you power to protect the ryots from the unjust demands of their landlords. Why not exercise this power in such a way that no injustice may be done either to the one party or the other? We are afraid that the present legislative meshes provided for by our sentimental philanthropists will entrap the simple peasantry of the land, and involve them in difficulties and distresses from which it would be extremely difficult to extricate them. The proposed law will be an engine of oppression in the hands of the wicked and the designing, and harass and ruin and impoverish the just and the truthful and the innocent. We have often raised our voice against this mischievous Bill, and we venture again to give a word of warning to our inexperienced radical reformers.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &amp;c.

H. E. the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal arrived in Calcutta from Darjeeling on the 2nd inst.

The Bengal Government have refused to accede to the request of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners to alter the conditions upon which the offer to take over a portion of the police charges of the city was made.

A memorial calling the attention of the Bengal Government to the necessity for sanitary reform in Calcutta is in course of circulation in Calcutta, and has already been largely signed both by Europeans and natives.

It is stated by a Bengal native paper that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose is negotiating with Mr. Parnell to enter Parliament as a member for an Irish constituency.

A committee has been appointed by the Punjab Government to devise arrangements in connection with the Punjab re-organisation scheme.

A point is being argued in Calcutta as to whether marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in India.

Amongst new books advertised for sale in Calcutta, is a work entitled "The Moral Huzoor of Justice Murdered: a tale in Babu English."

A meeting was held in Calcutta on the 1st instant to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Professor McCann, of the Presidency college in that city.

A SIKH CEREMONY.—On June 27th, Kanaver Sahib, as the younger brother of His Highness the Maharajah of Pattiala is called, was made a Sikh according to the prescribed rules of that religion, and will in future be known as Ranbir Singh. The ceremony was performed at the temple near the Bahadargarh Fort, and was attended by His Highness the Maharajah, Sirdar Sir Dewa Singh, and other high officials of the State.

The Government of India have decided to make the Forest School at Dehra an Imperial, instead of Provincial, establishment.

Captain Barrow, 7th N. I., who won the Gold Medal of the United Service Institution two years ago for his essay on Transport, has again been awarded the Annual Gold Medal for the best essay on Reserves for the Native Army in India.

Mr. Charles Brown has been appointed Personal Assistan



to the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, vice the late Major Newbery.

**LADIES' AMBULANCE CLASS.**—A detached ambulance class for ladies only is about to be opened in Calcutta under the auspices of Mrs. E. J. McFair.

The *Englishman* states that there is good reason for affirming that the whole bearings of an octroi duty on the trade and commerce of Calcutta will shortly be dealt with by an important committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

At a large meeting of zemindars held at Mozufferpore on the 29th ultimo, resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the revised Tenancy Bill.

On the 1st of this month the Eastern Bengal Railway passed under the control of the Government of India and became a State Railway under the conditions of the contract. The *Englishman* writes:—"The Government, profiting by the experience gained some years ago, when the Secretary of State of that time, owing to a misconception, gave up his first power of purchase in the case of several railways, the loss caused by which error is estimated at several millions sterling, has exercised this power, and there can be little doubt but that under the practical supervision of Major Conway-Gordon every facility will be afforded to the public both as regards passenger and goods traffic. The public will, on the other hand, sustain a loss by the retirement of Mr. Prestage, and several of his colleagues, to whose energetic management much of the success that has attended the railway since its completion is due."

**TAX ON BICYCLES AND TRI CYCLES.**—At a meeting of the Calcutta Town Council, held on the 7th ult., it was unanimously resolved to levy a tax on these vehicles. This resolution, however, requires to be confirmed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

At the instance of the Government of Bengal and on the strong recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned, as a special case, the grant of a salary of Rs.1,000 per mensem to Captain J. M. Brebner during the period he officiated as Port Officer of Calcutta.

There is reason to believe that, except on some matters of detail, the negotiations between England and Russia about the Afghan Frontier Commission have been completed. The news that the pending questions have also been arranged may be said to be daily expected.

The Russians have extended telegraphic wires to Kafir Kaleb, a ferry on the Oxus.

A Cabul report says that the Ameer has received a handsome present of various gold jugs and dishes from the Russian Government with a letter of congratulation on the capture of Maimena. The Russian agent has been well received by the Ameer and provided with a residence four miles out of the city.

From Cabul a report, which requires confirmation, has reached India, that Ghulam Haidar Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, has been arrested with several others.

So many rumours are current about the Zhob Valley expedition to punish the Kakar Pathans that it may be well to state that the original intention of sending a column from Quetta has never been abandoned, and it will be carried out in due season.—*Pioneer Mail*.

The Ameer's efforts to break the power of the great Ghilzai chiefs still continue. Babram Khan, whose intended expulsion from Afghanistan was recently mentioned, has been arrested, together with his son, Sultan Mahomed Khan. Other members of his family have been expelled from the country.—*Ibid*.

## MADRAS.

Mr. Grant Duff opened the new drainage works at Madras on the 30th ult., and in the course of a speech on the occasion defended the practice of government from the hills during certain seasons of the year.

A great meeting, attended by several thousand persons, was held in Madras on the 3rd inst. under the presidency of Rajah Sir T. Madava Row for the purpose of protesting against the annual migration of officials of the hills and the removal of the Military Accounts offices from Madras to Bangalore.

Official information has been received at Simla from Madras that the proposal to remove the Military Accounts Offices from the latter city to Bangalore has been abandoned.

At the Marine Court of Enquiry at Madras regarding the loss of the ship *Riversdale*, after hearing the evidence adduced by the captain the Court framed a charge against Captain Macdonald, that he by wilful neglect and default stranded his ship, on April 29, off Point Devi. The date of the hearing is not yet fixed.

The Bank of Madras have earned over Rs.3,00,000 profit, and will pay a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent., carrying a lakh to the reserve fund.

The new scheme of retirement for Madras Civilians is

proving attractive. The retirements of Messrs. Spedding and Gribble have just been notified, and it is believed that Mr. Stuart, Collector of North Arcot, and Mr. Happel, now on leave, have also intimated their intention to retire.

A curious incident occurred at the opening of the drainage works at Madras on Monday the 30 ult. The moment Mr. Arundel finished his address of the Municipality to his Excellency, Mr. Grant Duff, a European named Howard, who managed to obtain admission into the enclosure, addressed his Excellency in the following words: "I rise as a delegate of a vast number of people in this presidency, to allude publicly to his Excellency's misrule." The last word had just been uttered when a European police inspector prevented the man from saying anything further by removing him. His Excellency the Governor then began his reply and proceeded without interruption.

The *Madras Mail* believes that a proposal is now before Government to abolish the Revenue Board.

## BOMBAY.

H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts, after seeing Lady Roberts off by the last mail to England, proceeded from Bombay to Puna, where a grand parade of all the troops in the station was held in his honour on Friday the 4th inst. His Excellency left Puna on Sunday for Madras.

The subscriptions to the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition, exclusive of the Government contribution, amount to nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

At a meeting of the Bombay Town Council on Saturday the 5th inst., it was decided to recommend the Corporation to sanction a contribution of one lakh of rupees to the guarantee fund of the proposed Bombay International Exhibition.

At the same meeting a resolution was passed recommending the Corporation to offer premiums of Rs.5,000, Rs.3,000, and Rs.2,000, respectively, for the best three designs for the new municipal offices and hall, which it is proposed to erect in Bombay at a cost of five lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, a Khoja merchant carrying on business in Bombay, has set aside a sum of Rs.15,000 for the purpose of founding a girls' school.

The Brahmins Poona are collecting Rs.10,000 to supplement Sir Wm. Wedderburn's gift of a like amount, towards a college for the education of Hindoo girls in the Deccan.

The various foreign consuls have been appointed members of the General Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition. Mr. J. E. Sassoon has built a synagogue in Bombay, at a cost of over Rs.53,000 in memory of his father.

The 7th Dragoon Guards, the 43rd Infantry, the Central India Horse, and other teams will take part in the forthcoming Polo Tournament in Bombay.

The total rainfall at Egutpoora up to the evening of the 1st inst., was 18 inches and 31 cents.

On Thursday the 3rd inst., Mr. Justice Bayley, who had been absent from illness for several days, sat in chambers and disposed of miscellaneous business.

**B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.**—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 28th ult., shows a decrease in receipts of Rs.59,036.

**G. I. P. RAILWAY.**—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 30th ult., shows an increase in earnings of Rs.2,04,347.

The Bombay Government issued a resolution on the 7th inst., inviting the Chiefs of the Native States to co-operate towards the holding of an International Exhibition in Bombay.

A telegram was received on the 7th inst., stating that the deputation of the Special Committee who went to Puna to collect subscriptions to the guarantee fund had already obtained Rs.80,000.—*Times of India*.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions a Hindoo, aged 22, has been sentenced to death for the murder of a boy for the sake of possessing himself of his ornaments.

Mathew Francis Fernandes, an apothecary at Bandora, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour at the Bombay Criminal Sessions for receiving stolen property, consisting of gold rings set with precious stones belonging to Captain O'Connell, of the 61st Foot.

Lieut. Colonel J. W. Watson, President of the Rajas thanik Court in Kattywar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 12th proximo.

Colonel F. P. Forteach is appointed to act as Political Resident at Aden, during the absence of Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., and of Major F. M. Hunter.

We are sorry to learn from the *Mahratta* that the subscriptions received towards the fund for perpetuating the memory of the late Professor Chhatre, of the Deccan College, only amount to Rs.200. This fact does not speak well for the

generosity of the inhabitants of the Deccan capital.—*Times of India.*

The Queen has approved of Mirza Yusuf Khan as Consul General in India, to reside at Calcutta or Bombay, for his Majesty the Shah of Persia.

## BURMA.

An outbreak recently occurred at the Rangoon gaol. The prisoners were fired upon and one man was killed and some nine or ten others dangerously wounded.

Further particulars given of the recent gaol outbreak at Rangoon state that about 9 p.m. on the day in question there was a report of sickness in the ward in which the heavy-sentenced men are kept. On the native doctor going in, he was assaulted and the convicts rushed out. The Superintendent was soon on the spot, and finding remonstrances useless, directed the gaol guard to act. Only one death is reported, but some nine or ten prisoners were badly wounded. The gaol guard acted promptly, and European and native troops arrived on the spot very soon after the alarm was given.

We observe that the local Government has notified his intention of taking up about two acres of land at Ahlone for a Government farm, specially for the testing of the value of the value of the various kinds of manures.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

The want of an elementary school for the little ones at Engsein is seriously felt. A young lady there has undertaken the instruction of some children, but want of accommodation restricts the benefits of her teaching to a few. The nucleus of a school existing the Government might come forward and help with a grant in aid.—*Ibid.*

The Lord Bishop of Rangoon left on the 30th ult. for Maulmain, per s.s. Rangoon.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

#### RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. MACFARLANE who had given notice of his intention to call attention to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, with the view of moving a resolution to the effect that the advance of Russia to Merv and Sarakhs endangers the safety of Herat, threatens the independence and integrity of Afghanistan, and is deserving of the most serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government, said that there were many reasons why he should not proceed with his resolution. In the first place, the House being occupied with things near at hand would pay no attention to matters which were occurring at a distance. He was not one of those who held that the British lion should go growling about the world, wagging its tail and seeking matters of quarrel on every side, but at the same time he conceived that where this country really possessed interests, the British lion should let it be generally known that he was prepared to defend them. In the next place he believed that at length the Indian Government had become alive to the importance of this question, and that the policy of masterly inactivity, or, as he should rather say, of dastardly inactivity which they had followed with regard to it had come to an end. (Hear.) As he believed that the Government of India were now alive to the importance of this question he should be content to leave it in their hands until next session.

Mr. CROSS remarked that the hon. member was not wrong in his supposition that the Government of India were alive to the importance of the subject, and he expressed a hope that the hon. gentleman would be satisfied with this assurance.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### BOUNDARIES OF AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could now give full particulars regarding the arrangements made by Her Majesty's Government for the fixing of the boundaries of Afghanistan and the neighbouring country; and whether the officers appointed for this duty were to have any escort during the time they were so employed.

Mr. CROSS.—The communications between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia, and between the Viceroy and the Ameer of Afghanistan, on the subject of the proposed delimitation of the Afghan frontier are not yet complete, and therefore it is not possible to give the full particulars for which the hon. member asks. I may say, however, that Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden has been appointed British Commissioner to examine and report on the boundaries in question, in association with a Russian colleague, and it is hoped the Commission will begin work in October next. The party will be accompanied by a moderate escort, the details of which are under consideration.

Mr. ONSLOW.—Is it to be a British escort?

Mr. CROSS.—I cannot state the number or composition.

Mr. BOURKE.—Has the Commission received the assent of the Ameer.

Mr. CROSS.—Yes, Sir, it has, but the Ameer's representatives are not yet appointed.

Mr. ONSLOW.—On this day week I will ask under whose protection the British officers will be; in what country they will be located—whether in the Ameer's or adjacent territory; whether the Ameer will be represented, and by whom; whether he has given leave for the passing of troops through his country; what will be the duties of the Commission; in case of differences of opinion, to what Government will they be referred—the Indian or the Home Government; and what is the reason the Commission is going by Quetta, and not by Herat.

Mr. BOURKE.—In consequence of the answer given by the hon. gentleman on going into Committee of Supply, I will move that it is inexpedient that Her Majesty's Government should incur the responsibilities which the proposed arrangement for the delimitation of the frontier would impose upon this country.

Mr. ONSLOW subsequently asked the Prime Minister whether he would give the House an opportunity of discussing the question before the prorogation.

Mr. GLADSTONE.—This is a question of great importance and one upon which the House is entitled to be informed, but I am not able to give a definite answer without notice.

#### GENERAL LIST OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Sir E. WILMOT asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to petitions recently presented to this honourable House by officers of the general list of the Indian Army complaining that they have been compulsorily placed on Staff Corps scale of promotion, while debarred from equal privileges as to retiring allowances; and whether Her Majesty's Government would give favourable consideration to those petitions in order that general list Indian officers might be placed on an equal footing as regarded those allowances with officers who joined the Staff Corps prior to September, 1866.

Mr. CROSS.—The subject of these petitions has been considered by the Secretary of State; but in his opinion there is no ground for extending to the officers of the general list the actual scale of additional pensions awarded to those officers who joined the Staff Corps prior to 1866, and to whose special conditions of service this scale is alone applicable.

#### THE POST OFFICE IN MADRAS.

Mr. M'CARTHY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he had noticed the assertions repeatedly made of late in the Madras newspapers that the Government of Madras had opened in the post-office letters addressed to private individuals; whether he had noticed the fact that one gentleman had officially informed the postal authorities that he had evidence that his letters were regularly copied while in the post; and whether it was true that the members of the Governor's staff, Madras, were allowed by the Governor to send letters home at soldier's rates of postage in a special bag from Government-house.

Mr. CROSS.—The India Office has no official information on this subject, and I have been unable to find in recent numbers of the Madras papers the assertions to which the hon. gentleman called my attention. It would save great trouble if hon. members asking questions about newspaper statements would give the references. As regards the last paragraph of the question, I have to say that the Governor General and the Governors of Madras and Bombay have the privilege of franking a special bag.

#### TAXATION IN MADRAS.

Mr. J. M'CARTHY asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State would cause inquiries to be made into the complaints made by the Badaga and other cultivators of land on the Nilgiri Hills, Madras, against the settlement of taxation now being effected in their district; and whether this settlement, dating from 1882, was of a novel character.

Mr. CROSS.—The settlement in question is not of a novel character. Its object is to ascertain titles, to demarcate forest reserves, and to define areas as available for sale under the Waste Lands rules. The settlement officer has reported that the definition of village boundaries is not popular with some of the people, who have long been at feud with their neighbours as to grazing and other rights; but that they will soon become accustomed to it, especially as all the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed are secured to them. In these circumstances the Secretary of State sees no necessity for ordering an inquiry.

Major Cowell of the Hants Artillery Militia, was found on the morning of the 26th May with his back broken lying outside of Fort Grange, near Portsmouth. In returning to the fort the previous night, Major Cowell ascended a steep slope with the object of shortening his walk to his quarters but slipped and rolled to the bottom of the slope, where he lay all night, helpless and unheard.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 8.)

Capt A. E. Hart, R.E., to be employed temporarily in the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

Captain Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, is stated to have dislocated his shoulder the other day, when at Mussoorie.

The services of Major H. Atkins, I.M.D., have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. C. Elliott, C.S.I., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Cachar Mounted Rifles.

Major G. F. Beulle, of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to a colonelcy.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, at Quetta, is said to have had seventeen rifles stolen from the barracks, twelve of which were recovered.

The 100-ton gun at Gibraltar has been damaged by the bursting of a Palliser shell in the tube. The damage is believed to be repairable.

It is reported that Major Nicolas, in charge of the Ordnance Depot, Poona, is about to be transferred to the Arsenal, Fort William, Calcutta.

In the Behar Light Horse, Major W. Hudson has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and Captain J. MacLeod has been appointed Major.

Major Lorne Campbell, wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, has been directed to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no other officer available.

Captain G. W. Sawyer completed twenty years' service, six of which were in the Bombay Staff Corps, on the 28th ult., when he was promoted to a majority.

The Colony of Victoria has raised a regiment of dragoons, and has added to its establishment a battery of two Nordenfolt guns, each drawn by two horses.

Brigadier General Wilkinson, who had been on sixty days' privilege leave to England, returned to Calcutta and assumed command of the Presidency District on Friday.

Serjeant H. M. King, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Lieutenant of the "Dooars" Company vice C. H. Pillans, promoted.

Mr. James Walker has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, vice Lieutenant Colonel Peterson, C.I.E., resigned.

Colonel W. W. Pemberton, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed to the command of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, pending the return from furlough of Lieutenant Colonel M. Furlong.

Captain J. Hext, R.N., Director of the Indian Marine, left Calcutta by the last Burmah mail steamer on his tour of inspection to Rangoon and Port Blair. Captain Hext made no stay in Calcutta.

The Volunteer Corps formed at Moorshedabad and in the neighbouring districts has been designated the "Central Bengal Light Horse." The corps will be under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The retention of the two companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners at Quetta for three weeks longer has been sanctioned by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the principal medical officer there.

The Volunteer Army in India is increasing. The formation of another corps has been sanctioned, to be named the Moorshedabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Mr. Charles Pope has been appointed the first Captain Commandant.

The Government of India have decided not to amalgamate the subordinate lists of the Ordnance Department of the three presidencies, but have ordered that the men borne on the rolls may be ordered to serve in any part of India.

Captain Barrow, 7th N.I., who won the Gold Medal of the United Service Institution two years ago for his essay on Transport, has again been awarded the Annual Gold Medal for the best essay on Reserves for the Native Army in India.

Colonel A. W. Adcock, commanding the 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Thayetemyo and Tounghoo, left Calcutta for England on the 3rd ult., and having attained fifty-two years of age, will be placed on retired pay.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

ANSON—July 12, at Rancee Khat, N.W.P., the wife of Captain G. W. Anson, B.S.C., a daughter.

BELL-KINGSLEY—June 23, at Cannanore, Madras, the wife of Lieut. Col. Bell-Kingsley, a son.

CHATER—June 23, at 44, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Chater, of Sitarampore, a daughter.

COLEMAN—At Wallajah Bagh, Poonamallah-road, Madras, the wife of G. D. Coleman, a son.

COOPER—June 17, at Jutogh, the wife of F. Cooper, Esq., R.A. a son.

DEATKER—June 27, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. F. Deatker, a daughter.

LEACH—July 16, at Bhannagar, Kattiawar, the wife of Edmund A. Leach, Esq., Indian Telegraph Department, a daughter.

MAITLAND—June 23, at Charkhasi, Central India, the wife of Major F. H. Maitland, B.S.C., a daughter.

MONCREIFFE—June 30, at 2, Little Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of T. G. Harry Moncreiffe, a son.

WALKER—July 1, at Coonoor, the wife of the Rev. J. Mills Walker, Chaplain, a son.

WALLER—July 1, at his residence, Mount-road, the wife of Mr. Thomas, P. Waller, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

MAYES—MULHOLLAND—June 25, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad Frederick Henry Mayes, to Mary Effie, the daughter of Francis and Clementina Mulholland.

REMINGTON—LEWIS—June 28, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas' Mount, William Alma Remington, Sergeant A Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, of Teddington, Middlesex, to Ethel, daughter of G. W. Lewis, retired Supervisor of the D. P. W.

TAYLOR—ROBERTS—June 18, at Dharmasala, Punjab, Captain F. E. V. Taylor, 2nd Derby Regiment, youngest son of Pierce Taylor, Esq., 1st B.C.S., to Florence Julia, third daughter of the late Captain J. W. Roberts, formerly of H.M.'s 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

WALLIS—SMITH—July 5, at St. Peter's, Mazagon, by the Rev. Father Page, Charles Edgar Wallis, to Constance Walder Smith, both of Bombay.

WARD—LIMONZIN—June 12, at St. Mathew's Church, Moulmein, B. Burma, Henry Branson Ward, Indian Forest Department, to Nora Grace, daughter of Francis Limonzin, Esq., Moulmein.

## DEATHS.

ARRA—July 2, at Dhobee-Talao, at his residence, Jamssetjee Merwanjee Arria, coal merchant.

BELL—July 3, at Yercaud, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bell.

GIBBONS—July 27, at Porto Rico, West Indies, Charles, only son of the late Charles and Matilda Gibbons, aged 40.

HALDWELL—July 1, at Bangalore, of hydrophobia, James George, the beloved child of Mr. Edmund Haldwell, of Ootacamund, aged 4 years, 11 months, and 27 days.

MCBRIDE—June 28, at Salem, Mildrid Alice, the child of Charles H. McBride, aged 3 months and 17 days.

MEHTA—June 26, at Delhi, Sharobanu, the daughter of Hormasji Marackji Mehta, aged 11.

PRESTAGE—June 30, at Secunderabad, of cholera, Franklin Cary Prestage, eldest son of Franklin Prestage, Darjeeling, aged 23.

PIFFARD—July 2, at 7, Elysium-row, Calcutta, Charles Piffard, M.A., Barrister-at-law, aged 54.

RYAN—June 29, at Ootacamund, Jeremiah Gritton, fifth son of J. W. Ryan, of Wynald, aged 16 years and 3 months.

SCOTT—June 18, at Rajmai Tea Estate, Assam, J. Scott, late of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, aged 32.

SOLOMON—June 21, at Agra, the wife of Mr. E. Solomon, Government Telegraph Department, aged 37.

THACKERAY—June 23, at Solon, Charles Carnegie Thackeray, Lieutenant, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, aged 24.

WATSON—May 23, at Ootacamund, Neighberies, East Indies, from an accident, Colchough August William Watson, third son of T. C. Watson, C.E., of Cliff House, Dovercourt, Essex, aged 29.

## LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

## TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The India auctions only comprised 1,300 packages, which sold steadily at about previous rates. Further samples ex. Glengarry have been placed on the China private market, but the business transacted has been on a very limited scale, and that chiefly in the better medium and fine grades of Kaisows and Pecco Congous; these latter teas are finer in quality and manipulation of leaf than they have been for many years. In auction, 8,800 packages sold without reserve; common N.S. Saryunes, ex Glengarry, at 6¼d. to 7¼d. per lb.; Kaisows, at 8d. to 9¼d. per lb. New season's black leaf sold from 7½d. for common; 10d. to 11¼d. for good common; and 1s. to 1s. 1¼d. for fair to medium. Old season's first crop Ningchows sold easily at 8d. to 8¼d. per lb. Scenteds and new-make Congous sold in buyers' favour.

SUGAR.—The market is quiet. Fine crystallised Demerara by auction brought full value, 24s. 6d.; other descriptions selling slowly at previous rates. Middling to good, 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. The quantity of West India sold, 568 casks, and 136 smaller packages. 1,516 bags crystallised Penang bought in 18s. to 18s. 6d. and 1,000 bags Egyptian syrups at 12s. to 13s. Since Friday a cargo St. Kitts, 577 bhd. 249 barrels, sold at 12s. 9d., landing terms U.K.; and a cargo 950 tons Java No. 15½ at 17s. 10s. Dublin. Beet is 1½ to 3d. lower. The Clyde market for pieces, &c., is steady with a fair amount of business.

COFFEE meets only a limited inquiry, and the market is dull. At auction 1,588 bags Guatemala were chiefly withdrawn, a few lots good to fine ordinary foxey greenish selling at 46s. 6d. to 51s.; of 130 bags Columbian a lot or two, at 43s. to 44s.; 305 bags Costa Rica chiefly bought in at 55s.; and 86 packages Jamaica small part sold at 43s. 6d., 50s. About 1,800 tons, principally Guatemala and Costa Rica, have been destroyed by the fire at New Crane Wharf, reducing the London stock to 24,500 tons, being 8,000 tons less than at this time last year.

COCOA.—The commoner qualities of Grenada in public sale sold at

a better demand from 64s. 6d. to 70s.; good and fine from 74s. to 77s. went slowly at previous rates; 760 bags were chiefly sold. For other kinds the market is quiet and unaltered. Of 280 bags Trinidad, a few lots sold at 80s. to 82s.; and of 279 bags Guayaquil, 70 bags good grey Aribi at 80s. per cwt.; 72 bags small and middling Ceylon sold at 72s. 6d. to 74s. per cwt.

RICE.—Quiet; no sales reported.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The Indian tea sales comprised 2,030 packages, 900 being new season's. The latter teas were mostly of inferior quality, and prices ruled low. Old season's sold at fully previous rates, competition being brisk for all good liquoring sorts. In the China market, privately, more attention has been given to black leafs, the general quality of the red leaf crop, as represented by the cargo of the Glen-garry, not being considered satisfactory. For export, business has been done in fine Ningchow, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., and for home and export a fair trade in good common black leafs from 9½d. to 10½d., and medium at from 1¼d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. At auction 4,080 packages were offered without reserve, 3,700 being new season's red leafs ex Glen-garry. Siftings sold at 6½d. per lb.; common and medium Kaisows at from 6¼d. to 1s. 1¼d. per lb. About 9,000 boxes Canton scented tea, ex Verona, were offered privately, but the quality all round being poor, only a small business has resulted, scented capers selling from 9d. to 11d. per lb., and S. O. Pekoes from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

SUGAR very dull. The tone depressed. Small quantity crystallised Demerara sold at 19s. 9d. Late yesterday a cargo of Porto Rico, 470 hogsheads 100 barrels, reported at 14s. for United Kingdom, and one of Java, 1,280 tons No. 15, off coast, at 16s. 9d., floating, landing Liverpool. Beet is again rather lower. For refiners' produce limited demand at about steady prices. Clyde market for pieces, &c., steady.

COFFEE remains very quiet, and the auction passed off flatly. 174 casks 71 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold—small to low middling, 54s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.; middling to good middling, 61s. to 65s.; bold greyish, 77s. to 79s. 6d.; coloury, 84s. 6d. to 88s.; superior, 98s. 879 bags East India about half sold—medium to rather bold greyish, 58s. 6d. to 62s., small in proportion; 21 barrels and bags Jamaica, fine ordinary to middling, 51s. to 51s. 6d. Of 1,738 bags foreign small part sold—foxey greenish Guatemala, 45s. to 47s. and damaged Costa Rica, 45s. to 52s. 6d. Washed Rio chiefly bought in at 51s. to 58s. per cwt.

SPICES.—The auctions offered only a small assortment, and but little change occurred in prices. White pepper quiet; 312 bags Singapore bought in at 10½d. to 10¾d. being ¼d. above last auctions. No black offered. Privately 7½d. refused for Singapore. Pimento very firm; 1,440 bags chiefly held for stiffer rates, and bought in at 2½d. to 3d., a few lots selling firmly at 2½d. to 2¾d. 100 bags Zanzibar cloves sold steady at 5½d.; 19 cases Penang bought in at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. No supply of nutmegs. Six cases Penang red mace sold at 1s. 3d. per lb. Ginger quiet; 36 cases Cochín, part cut, sold firmly at 53s. to 56s., and half of 85 packages Jamaica at 47s. to 52s. per cwt.

SAGO rather easier; 67½ bags small grain, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; 114 bags medium, 13s.; and 126 bags large, 14s. to 14s. 6d. 595 bags Baka tapioca sold—Singapore 1¾d. to 1½d., and Penang damaged, 1¾d. to 1½d. per lb. 303 bags medium pearl sold at 12s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE quiet; no sales reported.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that in the Colonial Market this week there has been very little animation, and in many instances prices rule in favour of buyers. The refining sorts of sugar are in fair request, and floating cargoes have been inquired for, several having changed hands, but other descriptions are without material change in value. Beet has again sold on reduced terms. The sales of coffee have gone off heavily and frequently at lower quotations, the exception being for good and fine sorts of Ceylon, which are scarce, and for these full prices have been paid; the foreign kinds, notwithstanding the destruction by fire of about 2,000 tons, having been difficult of sale, and much has been bought in. Tea remains quiet. The first cargo of Foochow arrived on the 20th inst. Only small sales have been made, the quality of the lower grades being very inferior; but fine descriptions have been in demand at fair rates. The small supplies of Indian have sold steadily, the tendency being rather in favour of sellers for the best qualities. Ceylon cocoa has sold at about the previous value. For rice there has been very little inquiry. Black pepper, which at the close of last week was offering at lower prices, has, in consequence of the large quantity destroyed by the fire at Crane Wharf, improved in value to the extent of ¼d., and white also advanced about ¼d. per lb. To-day, however, the market is quiet, and black has lost part of the advance.

SUGAR.—The market continues exceedingly dull, and very little has been done on the spot. Floating a cargo of Java, 3,250 baskets, No. 15½ to No. 16, reported sold yesterday at 17s. 3d. U.K. Beet sugar is further depressed, both for prompt and future delivery, making a fall of nearly 9d. since Friday last. Moderate business in refined sugars at steady prices.

COFFEE remains dull. The auctions have gone unevenly—bold sorts up to valuation, middling piles occasionally easier. 52 casks 22 barrels and bags sold; small to low middling, 51s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; good middling to bold, 64s. to 72s. 501 cases 88s. bags East India mostly sold; common pale sorts, 58s. to 61s.; greyish and coloury medium, 58s. to 63s. 6d.; rather bold and bold, 68s. to 76s.; fine, including Mysore, 80s. to 83s.; small in proportion.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The private contract market has been very dull. Samples of new season's blackleafs, ex Rothwell Castle, have been offered; but the dealers have paid them very little attention. No public auctions have been held.

SUGAR.—The auctions to-day went steadily. Crystallised Demerara met a fair demand from 19s. 6d. to 20s. 3d., and the total sales of West India amounted to 780 casks and about 5,000 barrels and bags,

making for the week 1,197 casks, 10,600 smaller packages; 1,555 bags Penang were brought in, European, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; crystallised, 17s. to 18s.; 341 hhds. Porto Rico withdrawn, at 12s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt. Yesterday a cargo of Porto Rico, 250 tons, sold for the Clyde, at 13s. for muscovado and 15s. for centrifugal; also one of 350 tons Java stroops, at 9s. 3d., Liverpool. Beet remains dull at yesterday's decline. The Clyde market for prices, &c., reported active and firm. M. Bertrand Silz's report, dated Paris, 23rd July, is subjoined:—“Since we wrote our last circular the Chamber of Deputies has voted the raising of the surtax, causing quite the contrary effect to what was expected, as a fall in prices is the result. The new law grants 8 per cent. to the manufacturer for the next crop, but for the sugar already manufactured if it is made to pay the augmentation for the right of consumption, it cannot profit by the reduction of the 8 per cent., and therefore is, in reality, in an inferior situation of 4f. to that of the next crop, and it is this fact, we believe, which has caused the fall in prices of the last few days. We think that the law will be modified in order to put the present stock on the same footing as that of the next. The news of the next harvest is satisfactory.”

COFFEE.—The small public sales have gone without further alteration in prices, 56 casks 32 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold—middling to good middling, 60s. to 64s.; bold 76s. 6d. to 78s.; 119 bags East India—common pale, 50s. to 54s.; bold coloury, 78s.; 178 packages Mocha chiefly bought in 90s. to 93s.; a few lot greenish sellings at 81s. to 83s.; 310 bags Manila, withdrawn; 973 bags foreign, part sold, foxey to fine ordinary greenish Guatemala, 47s. to 48s. 6d.; low middling to middling, 53s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.; washed Rio, 51s. 6d. to 52s. per cwt.

RICE.—During the week on the spot 2,500 bags Bassien have sold at 7s. 10½d.; 2,000 bags Necranzie at 6s. 9d., and 3,000 bags Japan at 9s. 9d.

The Bengal Government have been telling some unpleasant truths to the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. It may be remembered that some time ago our Calcutta correspondent telegraphed that the Government had proposed that the Municipality should be relieved of a lakh of the police charges, on condition of devoting a similar sum, over and above the ordinary expenditure, to sanitary improvements. The Commissioners declined the offer, and merely sent back some counter-suggestions of their own. Replying to this letter, the Government say that, in their opinion, the Corporation has hitherto neglected to adequately discharge its obligations in respect to municipal works and sanitary improvements. The Lieutenant-Governor declines to alter the conditions upon which his offer to take over a portion of the police charges was made. With reference to the proposal of the Corporation that they should be permitted to increase their revenue by an octroi duty, the Lieutenant-Governor states that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question is to refer it to a Committee containing representatives of all classes principally interested. The Committee should consist of two members nominated by the Corporation and one each by the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trades Association.

The Government of India have, it is stated, decided to make the Forest School at Dehra an Imperial instead of a Provincial establishment. The Conservator of the School Forest Circle, who has hitherto filled the two offices of Conservator and Director of the school, will continue to discharge the double duty; but as Director of the school he will in future be directly subordinate to the Inspector General of Forests and the Government of India. As to the school itself, the institution was originally founded for the training of foresters and forest rangers, and this intention will be adhered to, but at the same time it has been found necessary to improve the course of instruction. Under the revised rule it is hoped that candidates of better education may be attracted to the school in the English class, while natives who do not know English will still have an opening left them. By way of improving the prospects of the grades referred to, it is understood to be the intention of the Government of India to fill vacancies in the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservator, as a rule, by the promotion of deserving forest rangers.

News has reached the *Englishman* to the effect that Khuda Dad Khan, Khan of Kelat, has got into trouble with his own troops, some of the men having deserted, others having refused to serve any longer, owing to delay in the payment of their wages; that Government are now in negotiation with the Khan with a view of occupying Mustang, on the road from Quetta to Kelat, and of converting the place into a military station; and that the immediate construction of a road from Dust, the head of the Bolan pass, to Kelat has been ordered. These measures would certainly show that Government intend to facilitate and render secure the communications between the chief Brahui town and Quetta, and to strengthen their hold on the country.

The winter in the trans-Himalayan region appears to have been of great severity and of longer duration than usual. About the Pamirs it is reported that the snow was so heavy and so late in melting that the Kirghiz have suffered great losses with their flocks and herds, which depend in spring and early summer on the green grass that makes its appearance on the steppes as the snow recedes.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1884.

## AN IRREPARABLE LOSS TO INDIA AND TO THE EMPIRE.

It is with the deepest sorrow that we record the untimely decease of a journalist and statesman, who in his public capacity was one of the ablest and most loyal subjects of Her Majesty, one of the staunchest pillars of the empire, one of the stoutest and truest limbs between the English and Indian races; and who in his private capacity was one of the best of friends, and most trusted and trustworthy of advisers. Kristodas Pal is dead; and we have no hesitation in saying that his loss is an absolutely irreparable one to India. We believe now that this wise and just man is no more, that both the Anglo-Indian community and his own fellow-countrymen will feel that India could better have spared almost any other public man in the world, for he combined qualities of usefulness to the country that are hardly to be found united in any one who survives him. He was thoroughly Anglicised without being denationalised; he was an Indian patriot to the backbone, yet without a trace or a suspicion of any jealousy of his English fellow-subject. As a writer and a speaker in English he was a match for any Englishman; whilst among Englishmen and Indians alike, his immense intellectual gifts were carried with a modesty that endeared him to the discerning, and placed him beyond the reach of ill-will. It may be doubted whether any Indian gentleman has ever possessed such a wide circle of English friends; and by not a few of these he will be remembered, as by the writer of this article, as one of the kindest-hearted of men—"sage council in cumber," and warmly mindful of every friendly obligation. But after all, it is on his own fellow-

countrymen that the blow of his untimely death will fall most heavily. It was one of the most remarkable signs of his power, and also of his sincerity of character that his influence in Native society has grown *pari passu* with his general public reputation; and it is an undoubted fact that up to the very time of his death, his opinion and advice were eagerly sought and studiously respected by every class in Bengal, from the highest to the lowest.

To the bereaved family we respectfully offer our sincere and heartfelt condolence. A letter was received from Kristodas by the writer of this article long before the initiation of that miserable Rent Bill agitation, the worry and the anxiety of which have undoubtedly been the proximate cause of his premature end; and one of the sentences of this letter now sounds sadly prophetic, while it serves vividly to illustrate the affectionate domestic disposition of the man. He had just sustained the crushing blow of the loss of a dearly-loved child, and he wrote: "God has smitten me sorely, and I must try to be resigned, but I can feel no further interest in life; and shall not live long."

We have written of the Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, C.I.E., as simple plain Kristodas, for as such he has always been addressed by those who, like the present writer, had the privilege of his intimate friendship. But we do not for a moment doubt that if his precious life had been spared the titular honours which had already begun to find him out would have developed to much greater dimensions. It is with much satisfaction we recall the fact that, only two or three weeks ago, we heartily endorsed in these columns the demand of an Indian contemporary, that more adequate recognition should be accorded by the State to his great talents and services. It is now too late for that. But his friends will feel that, after all, no title that the State could give could be a greater than that spontaneous honour by the people that we are sure will be accorded to his memory.

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

## THE TREATMENT OF ENGLISHMEN UNDER THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

It has long been a subject of soreness, not only to Conservatives, but also to a large number of Liberals, that the present Government is so determined to look at every question from the point of view of "the friends of every country but their own," Whether it be in colonial questions, in frontier questions, in questions of international trade and commerce, or whatever else it may be in which Mr. Gladstone has been called upon to consider the situation, the result of his deliberations has, whether rightly or wrongly, by a strange fatality been hostile to the interests of Englishmen and to the honour of England.

All this has been widely and keenly felt. Hitherto, while Conservatives have loudly complained, the majority of Liberals have felt themselves compelled to "grin and bear it." A famous French lady, who suffered many things from her hairdresser and corset-maker, consoled herself with the reflection, *il faut souffrir pour être*

*belle*; and so your good honest Liberal has felt that the nation may fairly be called upon to suffer much for the privilege of being governed by Mr. Gladstone. But there must surely be a limit to that sort of thing. If we mistake not, that limit has been reached, in the treatment accorded to Mr. Blunt on his arrival in Egypt from India; and the subject is one of such vital importance to Anglo-Indians, who have to pass through Egypt on their journeys to and from between India and England, that we think it right to reproduce *in extenso* Mr. Blunt's letter to the *Times* on the subject. With many of Mr. Blunt's views we have little sympathy, nor could we approve of all his actions; but on one point we believe there can be no two opinions, and that is, that Mr. Blunt is an honest, true-hearted English gentleman, full of an earnest and sincere regard for the welfare of our Muhammadan fellow-subjects in India, and for their co-religionists in Egypt and elsewhere—and further, that he is a man incapable of a dishonourable action or a disloyal thought. We invite our readers to peruse carefully Mr. Blunt's letter, and we leave the conclusion, that must be drawn therefrom, to their own judgment. The point of the matter is very clearly and tersely put by the *Times* in its leader of Thursday last, when it observes:—

"No one can pretend to say that if a Frenchman or a German had been treated as Mr. Blunt was treated, explanations would not have been instantly demanded and rigorously examined. In Mr. Blunt's case, Sir Evelyn Baring transmits the orders of Sherif Pasha and Nubar Pasha, enforcing a penal measure against a British subject, as if they were entirely reasonable and natural."

And again:—

"Mr. Blunt has attacked the Khedive's Government and British policy in Egypt with the frankness and the respect for truth and decency of an English gentleman. But the interpretation which Egyptians and foreigners alike will place upon this episode is that, in spite of the paramount political influence acquired by England in Egypt, it is better to be a Frenchman, or a German, or an Italian, so far as personal rights in Egypt are concerned, than an Englishman. It is impossible to see any thread of consistency running through the policy of which Sir Evelyn Baring has been the representative."

And it is to this pitiful ending that Lord Palmerston's proud boast of *Civis Romanus sum* has come to, under Lord Palmerston's own successor as the leader of the Liberal party! Has the Liberalism of the Liberals of to-day cut away their Englishry—nay, destroyed their manhood? We believe that our Liberal readers would say No, with one voice. But how, then, can they continue to support a Government that has thus dragged the English name and English honour in the mire? We are confident that we speak the absolutely unanimous opinion of the whole Anglo-Indian community, Liberal as well as Conservative, when we protest, with all the emphasis in our power against a state of affairs on our highway to India that covers the nation with disgrace, and the rulers who are responsible for it with infamy.

#### MR. MACDONNELL AND THE INDIGO PLANTERS OF BEHAR.

It is very much to be regretted that some of the members of the Bengal Civil Service, when dressed in a little brief authority, cannot refrain from asserting their own personal opinions and doctrines to the disadvantage and detriment of their European brethren against whom they entertain some old-standing grudge or ill-will. The latest illustration of this unfortunate state of feeling is at present imperfectly reported to us, but we

understand that the notorious Mr. A. P. Macdonnell as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has taken the opportunity of his official position to strike another blow at the planters of Behar, to whom he was almost invariably hostile during his administration as a collector in that province. Owing to the impaired health of Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Mr. Macdonnell has the credit of exercising an almost uncontrolled discretion in giving utterance in the name of the Lieutenant Governor, to his own opinions on Revenue matters. It is not difficult for him to find a handle for his interference. Hundreds of petitions are daily addressed by all manner of men to the Bengal Secretariat, representing either special or general grievances; and it is only necessary for the Secretary to select a suitable petition, and to call on the Divisional Commissioner for a report on it, and he finds a grand opportunity for passing a new ruling on a point of revenue law, without any regard or reference to the authority of the Board of Revenue, or to the decisions of the High Court which bear upon the question. Thus it has come to pass that Mr. Macdonnell is said to have issued a ruling in the name of the Lieutenant Governor giving a new and arbitrary construction to the meaning of the leases under which Indigo planters hold lands in farm from the superior landlords. He has been pleased to declare that the planter is merely a collector of rents on behalf of the superior landlord, and has no power of interference in the management of the tenantry who are located on the land. It is needless to say that one of the objects of the Indigo planter in taking a lease is to have such a control over the land that he may be able to grow indigo on those lands which are suitable for the purpose. It is well known that the planter often finds it expedient to forego the ordinary rent of the land in order to induce the ryot to undertake the cultivation of indigo, and when the season is favourable, the result is much to the advantage of the ryot and the planter. But it is obvious that each lease must be regulated by its own terms and conditions, and it is open to the landlord to enlarge or to limit, as he pleases, the authority delegated to his lessee. So far as we are at present informed, Mr. Macdonnell seems to be trying to play into his own hands as the advocate of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. As he ignores and defies the rights of the landlords under the Permanent Settlement, which expressly recognises their interest and rights of interference in the improvement in the crops of the tenants, he would not allow them to delegate any authority on the subject to their lessee. It is rumoured that when the Divisional Commissioner, an officer of great experience in Behar, reported in favour of the existing practice and legal construction of planters' leases, Mr. Macdonnell administered what is called "a wiggling" to the Commissioner, and proceeded to lay down the law, or what he conceives to be the meaning of the law, according to his own warped interpretation of it. If the question, or the practise out of which it arises, were entirely new and of recent growth, there might possibly be a qualification for the interposition of the Government secretary in the name of the Lieutenant Governor, but when he thus attempts, for reasons best known to himself, to interfere with an agricultural question which has been looked upon as having the sanction of law for nearly a century, it is not surprising

that all those whose interests are concerned, should regard such interference with dismay.

It is believed in some quarters that this blow is aimed specially at certain individuals who have made themselves obnoxious to Mr. Macdonnell in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill, but we have no reliable information on this point. Unless Mr. Macdonnell can be more judiciously controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, it would be apparently for the peace and prosperity of that province if he were permitted to return to the Accountants Department of the Civil Service where his political sentiment would find less room for expression and he might still cherish his personal animosities in private.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 28.)

**FRASER, Mr. C. A.**, assistant superintendent of police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, during the absence on furlough of Major E. J. Gunthorpe or until further orders.

**SEWELL, Mr. J. T. B. D.**, to officiate as an assistant superintendent of police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of his taking charge of his duties until further orders.

The following temporary promotions are made among conservators of forests during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr. G. Mann; officiating conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Assam, or until further orders:—

**HOME, Mr. A.**, conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Bengal to officiate in the 2nd grade of conservator of forests.

**JELICOE, Mr. J. T.**, officiating deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators of forests, and to have charge of the forest department in Assam.

**FOOTE**—The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. R. B. Foote, deputy superintendent, geological survey of India, is hereby cancelled.

**BRACKENBURY**—The services of Capt. M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from July 1.

The following brigade order, issued by the commandant of the Central India Horse on May 14, is confirmed:—

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut. E. E. Robertson, the following officiating appointments are made, subject to confirmation from May 13:—

**DALY, Lieut. G. K.**, squadron officer, and officiating 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. R. C. Grant to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Lieut. E. E. Robertson, proceeded on furlough.

**CRAWFORD**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., assistant commissioner in Ajmere, to be a justice of the peace within the portions of the Neemuch-Indseerabad State Railway running through the States of Meywar and Tonk.

**COLLINGS, Mr. C. E.**, having been appointed as a chief superintendent in the office of the accountant general, Bengal, for employment upon local audit work in Calcutta, assumed charge of his duties on November 22, 1883.

**BRAND, Mr. T. J.**, to be an assistant engineer in the Indian Marine with effect from June 20th, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. G. S. Hewett, 3rd grade officer, Feb. 24; Mr. K. V. Bacon, 3rd grade officer, March 7; Mr. T. J. Walker, 3rd grade officer, April 30; Mr. L. H. Smith, 3rd grade officer, April 30, and Mr. J. Morton, engineer, April 1; Mr. R. J. Vincent, assistant engineer, April 18; and Mr. D. Jones, assistant engineer, April 25.

**PIGOTT**—The services of Mr. G. H. Pigott, 3rd grade officer, Indian Marine, are dispensed with from Sept. 25, 1883.

**POLLEN, Lieut. W. H.**, R.E., who has been appointed an assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the first grade of assistant superintendent, with effect from April 26.

The Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan is pleased to appoint

the following gentlemen to commission in the Biluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from May 1:

**BARNES, H. S.**, Esq., C.S., to be captain.

**LEWIS, Sergeant G. H.**, to be lieutenant, and Volunteer Dinshah D. Khambatta.

**BIDDUPH—BURNS—Lieut. Col. J. Biddulph**, political agent in Bhopawar, availed himself of the one year's furlough on medical certificate on the 13th idem, making over charge of the current duties of the office to Major J. Burne, officiating commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps.

**ADAMS, Surgeon A.**, medical officer of the Western Rajputana States agency, is appointed honorary surgeon at Mount Abu to the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following officers are transferred temporarily from Assam to the Railway Branch, and their services placed at the disposal of the Director

General of Railways:—

**NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C.**, executive engineer, 4th grade.

**LILLEY, Mr. A. R.**, assistant engineer, 1st grade.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of executive and assistant engineers attached to the several local administrations, with effect from March 10:—

**GATHERER, A. B.**, executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent; Gramatzki, E. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent; Nelson, R. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade permanent; Preeo Nath Banerjee, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, permanent; Smith, F. St. G. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent; Span, J. M., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.; Fox, Major H. C., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.; Warder, R., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.; Leventhorpe, A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.; Algie, W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from March 10, Algie, W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from March 14.

**PITT, Captain W.**, R.E., executive engineer, 5th grade, Railway Branch, is appointed an officiating deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways and is posted to Lahore.

#### FURLOUGH.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to the Hon. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., L.L.D., director general of statistics to the Government of India, with effect from August 1.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

**WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. B. C.**, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 33rd N.I., Sept. 15, 1882.

**WALKER, Mr. J.**, 2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant colonel commandant, vice Lieut. Colonel F. Peterson, C.I.E., who resigns the appointment.

**ELLIOTT—C. A. Esq.**, C.S.I., C.S., Cachar Mounted Rifles, chief commissioner of Assam, to be honorary colonel.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**Bengal Staff Corps.**—To be lieutenant colonels:—Major and Brevet lieutenant colonel H. M. Evans, June 20; Major R. M. Clifford, June 25; Major G. R. R. Gibbs, June 25; and Major and Brevet Colonel C. L. Woodruffe, June 28.

**MACNAGHTEN, MURRAY—Bengal Army—Cavalry.**—To be lieutenant colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., June 10, and Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. Y. Murray, June 20.

**MACKENZIE—Brevet.**—To be Colonel—Lieutenant Colonel C. Mackenzie, Madras S.C., June 20.

**MCLEOD—Dwyer.**—Sub-Conductors H. McLeod and J. F. Dwyer, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade from the 1st and 7th November, 1883, respectively.

**CURRY, Sergeant G.**, to be sub-commander, vice Sub-Commander G. E. Tannton, deceased, with effect from April 8.

**HUDSON—MACLEOD—Behar Light Horse.**—Major W. B. Hudson to be lieutenant colonel commandant, and Captain J. J. Macleod to be major, vice Major Hudson, promoted.

**POPE, Mr. C. H.**, Central Bengal Light Horse, to be commandant, with the rank of captain.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**ELLISTON, Major E. C.**, Bengal S.C., sub-assistant commissary general for transport, 1st class, medical certificate for 182 days.

**ADYE, Lieutenant A.**, Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits, private affairs, for 121 days, with effect from April 10, the first sixty days being on full staff pay.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 21.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

**HARWARD, Capt. H. B.**, Army Pay Department, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, having resigned his combatant commission, to be paymaster with the honorary rank of captain, dated Nov. 12, 1883. Capt. Harward is posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

MIDDLEMAS, Major C., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. G. D. Carleton proceeded on leave to England, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, dated April 12.  
GRIMSTON, Lieut. R. E., 6th Bengal Cavalry, officiating wing officer on probation, 45th Native Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Newnham, on furlough.  
ARMSTRONG, Lieutenant O. C., 7th Bengal Cavalry, wing officer on probation, 1st Native Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, vice Welchman, on furlough.  
CHANNER, Colonel G. N., 14th Native Infantry, V.C., 2nd in command, 32nd Pioneers, to be commandant, vice Williams, vacated, dated May 31.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 23.)

WARTER, Lieutenant Colonel H. de G., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Kirkee for duty with the Royal Artillery at the latter station.  
CHALDCOTT, Lieutenant Colonel M. A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Peshawur to England for duty, on promotion.  
OMMANNEY, Lieutenant Colonel M. W., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to England for duty on promotion.  
SWINTON, Major A., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad, to Secunderabad and join M Battery B Brigade, to which he has been appointed.  
ALEXANDER, Major R., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Saugor to Rawal Pindi, and join K Battery B Brigade, to which he has been appointed.  
TRACEY, Capt. A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Sialkot to Dessu, and join A Battery 2nd Brigade, into which he has been promoted.  
HAINESS, Capt. R. L., R. A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Ahmedabad, and join D Battery 2nd Brigade, into which he has been promoted.  
WALKER, Capt. C. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Singapore, and join No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, into which he has been promoted.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 26.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—  
LYBIARD, Captain A. C. G., 21st Native Infantry, wing officer, 31st Native Infantry, to be officiating wing commander, vice Dyce, on furlough.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following postings:—

GOUGH, Brigadier General Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., to the Mooltan Brigade: but to continue in command of the Eastern Frontier district until the return from furlough of Brigadier General R. S. Hill, C.B.  
HUDSON, Brigadier General J., C.B., to the Mooltan Brigade, temporarily, vice Gough.  
YOUNG, Lieut. A. D., R.A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Thobba, for duty with No. 9, Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.  
JACKSON, Lieut. H. K., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Saugor to Umballa and join the L Battery A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.  
MAXWELL—G. O. C. C. dated May 23, appointing Lieut. R. M. Maxwell, wing officer, 6th N.I., to officiate as squadron officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
CAIRNES, Lieut. W. A., Royal Engineers, to Murree and hills north of Murree, on private affairs, from June 2 to Oct. 15.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—  
GORDON, Capt. J. C.F., 6th Bengal Cavalry, to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from July 15 to Oct. 15.  
PRIOR—Lieut. C. P. W., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to the hills north of Simla and Lahaul, on private affairs, from July 8 to Oct. 8.  
EAGAN, Lieut. H. H. F., to the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from July 8 to Oct. 8.  
ALLAN, Lieut. W. H., 25th N.I., to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from July 3 to Oct. 3.  
PEAKINS, Lieut. M. C., 39th N.I., to Cashmere, on private affairs, from July 15 to Oct. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 2.)

KING, Sergeant H. M., is appointed lieutenant of the "C" or the Doars Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieutenant C. H. Pillars promoted.  
MENDES, Mr. T. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Kurigram, Rungpore, on leave, is transferred to the Pergs District, and to have charge of the Diamond Harbour, sub-division.  
PLACE, Mr. G. W., assistant magistrate and collector, has furlough for eighteen months, from date he may avail himself of it.  
HENDERSON, Mr. G. S., barrister-at-law, officiating chief presidency magistrate is to act temporarily as coroner of Calcutta.  
FORBES, Mr. L. R., assistant comr.: 2nd grade, is promoted sub pro tem, to the 1st grade of assistant comr, vice Capt. A. E. Gordon on deputation. Mr. Forbes will continue to act as a deputy comr, 3rd grade in the Sonthal Pergs.  
RENNY, Mr. R. A., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Palamow, Lohardugga, is promoted, sub pro tem, to 2nd grade of assistant commissioner, vice Mr. L. R. Forbes, Mr. Renny will continue to act in 1st grade of assistant commissioners.  
WATSON, Mr. H. H., personal assistant to the inspector general of

gaols, to act as superintendent of gaol manufacture in Bengal, during absence of Mr. J. W. Hanlon.

EMERSON, Mr. M. S., assistant superintendent of gaols, Alipore, to act as personal assistant to the inspector general of gaols, during absence on deputation of Mr. H. H. Watson.

FRASER, Mr. R., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares agency to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent in the Behar agency.

MACDONALD, Surg. T. R., held medical charge of the civil station of Lohardugga from March 17 to April 2.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., officiating resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as resident surgeon of that hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon F. S. Peck.

COBB, Surg. R., civil surgeon of Hazaribagh, has leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

WILSON, Surgeon Major J., officiating civil surgeon, Lohardugga, to act as civil surgeon of Hazaribagh, during the absence of Surgeon R. Cobb.

LEAHY, Surgeon A. W. D., officiating medical officer, 33rd N.I., Doranda, to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as civil surgeon of Lohardugga, vice Surgeon Major J. Wilson, on deputation.

CAMERON, Surgeon Major L., officiating civil surgeon of Nuddea, to act as civil surgeon of Rajshahy, during the absence of Surgeon Major C. E. Bensley.

MURRAY, Surgeon R. D., official civil surgeon of Jessore, to act as civil surgeon of Nuddea, during absence on deputation of Surgeon Major E. A. Birch.

BEATSON, Surgeon W., officiating resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as civil surgeon of Jessore, during the absence of Surgeon D. W. D. Comins.

FORSYTH, Mr. W., officiating civil medical officer, Tipperah, to be medical officer in charge of the Tirthoot State Railway.

FURLONGHS.

VERTUNNES, Mr. J. C. superintending engineer, class II, has three months' privilege leave, from 9th proximo, or subsequent date.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, has leave for six months, from August 15.

HANLON, Mr. J. W., superintendent of gaol manufactures in Bengal, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

KING, Mr. L. B. B., district session judge, Dinagepore, has leave for two months and twenty-six days, from 16th inst.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 28.)

TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator of forests, in charge of the Nagpur Forest Division, is, as a temporary measure, attached to the Direction Division, from the 1st current, in addition to his other duties.

JACOB—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. W. Jacob, deputy conservator of forests, Seoni Division, from the 12th prox.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments in the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

BARTER—DENNIS—HOSKYN—MUNRO—Surgeon Major J. F. Barter, civil surgeon, Nagpur, to be honorary surgeon; Rev. G. T. Dennis, chaplain of Nagpur, to be honorary chaplain; and Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., and Mr. J. Munro, to be lieutenants.

REYNOLDS, Mr. G. B., assistant manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, reported his return from the leave granted to him and assumed charge of his duties on the 10th inst.

HARTLEY, Mr. J. W., traffic superintendent, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 30th inst.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 1.)

DAVIES—REES—LAFFAN—Mr. J. A. Davies to be sub collector and joint magistrate, Kistna; Mr. J. D. Rees to be under secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Mr. E. S. Laffan to be assistant secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments. The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Gribble's retirement from the public service.

WALKER, Surg. G. L., M.D., to be civil surgeon, Mustipatam, but to officiate as surgeon, Fourth District, including club, and professor of medical jurisprudence in the Medical College, during the absence of Dr. Porter on furlough.

DAVIDSON, Mr. R., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from July 1.

THOMAS—The services of Surg. Major J. B. Thomas, L.R.C.P.L. Zillah surgeon Trichinopoly, and acting civil surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Vizagapatam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following postings are ordered:—

LANGLEY, Capt. L., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the C Project Division 3rd circle, to join on return from leave.

WYBROW, Mr. G. D., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to the Kistna Western Division, 2nd circle, to join on return from leave.

WHITELY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination prescribed in the Public Works Department Code, paragraph 93, on June 20.

#### MILITARY.

MOORE—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following



ing appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—Major G. M. J. Moore, Royal Artillery, to be military secretary, dated April 1.

BERKLEY, Lieutenant Colonel E. S., Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary general, 1st class.

BRUCE, Mr. E. A., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

COOKE, Captain W., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class.

SHERARD, Captain R. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

WATSON, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class; vice Lieut. Col. G. A. Walker, succeeded to colonel's allowance, dated June 23.

The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

COCKERILL—To be Brigade Surgeon—Surgeon Major R. W. Cockerill, vice Brigade Surgeon C. A. Andrew, deceased, dated June 13.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

YOUNG—WROUGHTON—To be Lieut. Col.,—Major T. H. B. Young, and Major F. J. Wroughton, dated June 25.

THOMAS—The services of Surg. Major J. B. Thomas, L.R.C.P.L., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Albert de Guigne, as acting vice consul for Portugal at Madras.

SMITH—The service of Lieut. Col. J. McD. Smith, of the Madras Staff Corps, pension paymaster, Bangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from May 7.

The following transfer is ordered:—

TEMPLE, Sergt. A., supervisor, 1st grade, from the I Circle to the V circle.

## FURLOUGHS.

ROBERTSON, Mr. W. R., M.R.A.C., principal, Madras Agricultural College, has privilege leave for two months and thirteen days.

DOUGLAS, Mr. C. G., deputy conservator of forests in charge of Central Office of Accounts, Madras, has three months' privilege leave, from the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FAWCETT, Surgeon Major E., F.R.C.S.I., in medical charge of the 1st Regiment N.I. (Pioneers), medical certificate, for one year and two days.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 24.)

SMITH—DUNCAN—PEACOCK—The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following Committee of Paymastership in the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., consequent on Paymaster (Honorary Captain) C. R. Taaf having proceeded on leave on medical certificate from May 22.—Capt. C. H. Smith, president; Lieut. F. Duncan and F. M. Peacock, members. Captain Smith will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

ADCOCK—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) A. W. Adcock, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, will be retired on retired pay on July 1, on completing five years' service as a regimental lieut. col., that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to order the following posting:—

PEDROZA, Surgeon F. H., Indian Medical Department, from medical charge, 23rd L.I., to general duty, Deputy Surgeon General's Department, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to join forthwith.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DIVECHA, Surg. F. R., 6th N.I., on relief at Tranquebar, is appointed to the officiating medical charge during the absence of Surg. Ferrand.

WILKINS, Surg. T. J. H., 11th N.I., to the permanent medical charge vice Surg. Major Mayne, transferred.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., 22nd N.I., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated June 4.

KING, Surg. W. G., 31st L.I., M.B., to the permanent medical charge, vice Surg. Wilkins.

BREMNER, Lieut. H. J., 15th M. I., from the 32nd N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Grove, who vacates on promotion, dated June 13.

TENNANT, Lieut. C. C., 32nd N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the 3rd L.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Bremner, transferred, dated June 13.

The following orders are confirmed:—

LOCKHART—By the Officer Commanding British Division, appointing Major Lieut. Col. W. E. Lockhart, No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, to command the Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, vice Col. Gordon, proceeding to Cannanore.

NUTT—April 1.—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Eastern district, appointing Capt. J. A. F. Nutt, Q Battery, 1st Brigade, to act as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Eastern district, vice Capt. Moore, officiating military secretary to the Governor.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 26.)

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee

of Paymastership, 14th Hussars, being reconstructed as follows, with effect from May 21:—

ENGLISH, Capt. A. J., president.

Lieut. C. C. P. Stoughton and H. Kirk, members.

Capt. English will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards the following transfers, &c., of R.A. officers are notified:—

RUSSELL, Lieut. Col. G. A., just promoted to that rank, from M Battery, B Brigade, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the London division at Woolwich.

SANDHAM, Lieut. Colonel W. H., just promoted to that rank from the S Battery 1st Brigade, has been posted to the Southern Division at Portsmouth for duty.

MOORE, Major G. M. J., just promoted to that rank from adjutant, Royal Artillery, Eastern District, has been posted to No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division.

SMYTH, Captain S. G., P Battery 2nd Brigade, has been promoted to major in the S Battery 1st Brigade.

NUTT, Major J. A. F., just promoted to that rank from the Q Battery 1st Brigade, is directed to proceed to England to join No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division.

INNES, Major F. N., just promoted to that rank from No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division, has been posted to No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division.

HICKMAN, Captain H. P., just promoted to that rank from the D Battery B Brigade, has been posted to No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division.

MOBERLY, Capt. W. F. G., just promoted to that rank, has been posted to the Q Battery, 1st Brigade.

SWINTON, Major A., No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, has been appointed to M Battery, B Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel Russell and Major Nutt, referred to above, will travel at the public expense.

SAUNDERS, It is notified that Captain M. W. Saunders has been transferred from the Adjutancy of the British Burmah Division to that of the Royal Artillery, Eastern District, vice Captain Moore, promoted.

GIBSON, Surgeon Major G. J., M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Kamptee.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

TENNANT, Lieutenant C. C., 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 25.

BROWNE, Lieutenant W., 6th Regiment Native Infantry, wing officer, sub pro tem., on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Swanston, permanently appointed to Commissariat Department.

CHAMBER, Lieutenant C., supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be wing officer sub pro tem., on probation, vice Byng, seconded for service on the Staff.

ROWE, Lieutenant H. J. A., 8th Regiment Native Infantry, wing officer sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Purdon, appointed to the Hyderabad Contingent.

MCINTYRE, Lieut. H. D., supernumerary on the establishment of the 9th Regt. N. I., to be wing officer sub pro tem., on probation, vice Wyll, seconded for service on the staff.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. E. S., 9th Regt. N. I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Gausson, retired.

WILKINSON, H. T. D., 12th Regiment N.I., wing officer sub pro tem., on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Dawson, transferred.

JONES, Lieut. A. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer sub pro tem., on probation, vice Kelly, seconded for service on the staff.

LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., 13th Regt. N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the 7th Regt. N.I., to be wing officer, on probation, vice James, vacated on promotion.

RYND, Lieut. F. C., 23rd Regt. N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Bradshaw, retired.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. B. A., 21st Regt. N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Hutchins, permanently appointed to the Commissariat Department.

PRIESTLY, Lieut. G. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, sub pro tem., on probation, vice Sainforth, seconded for service on the staff.

POPE, Surg. T. H., 23rd Regt. L.I., M.B., to the permanent medical charge, vice Surgeon Purdon.

THWAYTES, Lieut. E. C., 24th Regiment N. I., wing officer, sub pro tem., on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. C. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the 29th Regiment N.I., to be wing officer, sub pro tem., vice MacNeill, seconded for service on the staff.

SMITH, Lieut. S. E., 27th Regiment N.I., wing officer, on probation, vice Grove appointed to the Punjab Cavalry.

WAV, Lieut. A. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer sub pro tem., on probation, vice Young, seconded for service on the staff.

RIPPON, Lieut. G., 26th Regiment N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the 7th Regiment N.I., to be wing officer, on probation, vice Brereton, who vacated on promotion.

BONYWOOD, Lieut. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Woodhouse, who vacated on promotion.

CAMA, Surg. R. H., Indian Medical Department, whose services have

been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, will do general duty under the deputy surgeon general H. M.'s forces, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

PATCH, Surg. A. T. L., M.B., doing duty, Eastern District, will report himself for general duty to the surgeon general H. M. force, Bangalore.

THOMPSON, Surg. H., doing duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will do duty at Bellary, under the orders of the deputy surgeon general H. M.'s Force, Bangalore Division and Ceded District.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the Lower Standard Test in Persian:—

CURTIS, Capt. J. G. C., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. Colonel, Staff Corps, will do general duty at Madras.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

BAKER, Surgeon Major T. Y., Army Medical Department, till Oct. 16, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BURLTON, R. D., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, squadron officer, 2nd L.C., on probation, from June 7 to Sept. 6, on medical certificate, to Bangalore and Madras.

DOBIE, Lieut. W. H., Staff Corps, wing officer, 26th Regiment N.I., for sixty days on full pay and allowances.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 3.)

MYLNE—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. L. G. Mylne, bishop of Bombay, viz., from June 24 to July 7, is cancelled.

HORNE, the Rev. P., M.A., having been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as a junior chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from June 24, and is appointed chaplain of Baroda, visiting Broach and Surat.

KIRK, The Rev. C., who by Notification No. 31, dated July 5, 1883, officiated in the above appointment, will revert to his substantive appointment at Rajkot.

FORTEATH, Colonel F. P., is appointed to act as political resident at Aden during the absence of Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., and Major F. M. Hunter, or until further orders.

WALSH, Mr. L. P., acting; second assistant political resident, Aden, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class under section 12 of Act X. of 1882.

WALSH—The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. D. P. Walsh with the powers of a judge of a court of small causes as defined in Act XI. of 1865.

AUSTIN, Mr. F., assistant to the district superintendent of police, Dharwar, for the purpose of supervising the railway works, is also appointed to be assistant to the district superintendents of police Belgaum and Kanara.

WOODWARD—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Woodward, magistrate of the first class in the district of Belgaum to be magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Samptgaon, Parasgad, and Khanapur.

WOODWARD—H. E. in Council is also pleased to invest Mr. Woodward with the following additional power specified in the fourth Schedule to Act X of 1882:—Power to call for records (Section 435).

GIBB—Mr. M. C., magistrate of the first class in the district of Surat, is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Act.

ANNES—Mr. J., who has been appointed to act as superintendent to the House of Correction, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. P. Walsh on privilege leave, is also appointed to act as governor of one of the Government Workhouse at Bombay during that period.

GELL—SOUTER.—Mr. H. G. Gell and Sir Frank Souter, Knight, C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 26th ult.

SMITH—GELL—Mr. J. G. Smith and Mr. H. G. Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 26th ult.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., assumed charge of the office of assistant judge at sessions judge at Ahmedabad on the 13th ult.

MIRZA, Mr. S. F., B.A., is appointed to be substitute pro tem Sindhi Translator, Educational Department, with effect from the 14th April last.

KING, Captain J. S., has been appointed to act as district registrar of Aden, from 29th May, during the absence of Major Hunter, or until further orders.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of Mr. A. Borradaile's retirement from the service:—Mr. J. King, C.S., to be senior collector; Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., to be junior collector; Mr. J. Montath, C.S., to be under secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments; and Mr. E. McCallum, C.S., to be second assistant collector.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be *ex officio* forest settlement officers in the talukas of the Sholapur District noted against their names for the purposes set forth in Sec. 4 clause (c), and 28 and 34 of the Act:—

CHAPPEL, Mr. E. L., assistant collector, Sholapur and Barsi.

H. E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collector of Sholapur to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said forest settlement officers.

CORKERY, Surgeon W. A., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Kaira, during the absence of Surgeon D. C. Davidson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., or until further orders.

#### FURLONGS.

DISNEY, Mr. H. K., assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

FORDE, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 15.

BAKER, Mr. M. B., judge and sessions judge of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from Sept. 2, or subsequent date.

WATSON, Lieut. Col. J. W., president of the Rajasthani Court in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months from Aug. 12, or from such date in August as he may avail himself of it.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 3.)

CORKERY—The services of Surgeon W. A. Corkery, I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

ATKINS—The services of Surgeon Major H. Atkins, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C. in C.

UNDERWOOD—The undermentioned apothecary, first class, is promoted to senior apothecary, vice J. Roach, who is placed on the retired list, with effect from May 11: J. H. Underwood.

BEVILLE—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps, Major (Brevet Colonel) G. F. Beville, June 27.

HART—The services of Capt. E. C. Hart, R.E., are temporarily placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the P. W. Department (railway branch).

SAWYER—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps—Captain G. W. Sawyer, June 28.

The following promotions of warrant and non-commissioned officers in the Commissariat Department are ordered, viz. Deputy Commander and Hon. Lieut. Pearson, retired, to have effect from April 10:—Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. H. A. Bennett to be deputy commissary; Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Collyer to be assistant commissary; Conductor L. Kennedy to be deputy assistant commissary; Sub-Conductor T. E. Rogers to be conductor; and Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor J. Keeshan to be sub-conductor.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 4.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. F. W. L., Native Infantry, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, second subordinate; to do duty with No. 2 Mountain Battery.

GARDINER, Lieut. H. L., No. 2 Mountain Battery, R.A., second subordinate, to do duty with No. 1 Mountain Battery.

FRY, Lieut. C. I., 12 Regiment N.I., S.C., officiating officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer, vice Major Blanshard, appointed wing commander.

KEENE—With reference to G.O.C. No. 329, of August 17, 1883, Captain A. Keene, Royal Artillery, is confirmed in his appointment as commandant No. 1 Mountain Battery, vice Douglas, placed on half pay, dated April 22.

MANSEL—Personal Staff—Capt. (Brevet Major) J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade (A.D.C. to Sir J. Ross, K.C.B.), to act as to A.D.C. Brig. Gen. Brice, during such time as he may be in command of the Poona division, or until further order.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S., 1st R.A., has been placed upon seconded list.

HARRIS, Lieut. Col. N. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Kirkee to Bombay for duty with the R.A. at that station.

FOX—Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary E. F. Fox, Sappers and Miners, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on June 30.

#### FURLOUGH.

SULLIVAN—The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Conductor J. Sullivan, P. W. Department.

The report of the Committee assembled last year to discuss the dress and accoutrements of the Bengal Cavalry was received some time ago at Army Headquarters, and is now being circulated among commandants of cavalry for their opinions thereon.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 17.  
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major E. C. Elliston, S.C., Lieut. Col. John Biddulph, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. Harry M'Leod, R.A., Capt. W. A. Yule, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Col. H. C. Moore, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. Baker, M. W. Fox-Strangways (Cov.), G. E. Manisty (Cov.), F. E. Keays, Lieut. Col. J. Biddulph, B.S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—R. Gies.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. A. Welman, S.C., Surgeon Major R. W. Cockerill, Col. T. G. Clarke, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. F. W. S. Jackson, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. S. Gour, C. W. Coard, S. A. Hill, H. Carson, H. Holmwood (Cov.), R. Knyvett.

*Madras Estab.*—B. H. Young.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. Camine (Cov.), R. C. Wroughton.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. James Miller, S.C., two months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. F. S. Iredell, Inf., till March 31, 1885.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. A. Wilkins (Cov.), two months; H. Beck, S.C., six months; M. Rattray, extraordinary, six months; J. W. Alexander, S.C., six months; P. G. Scott, S.C., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—W. S. Haig, S.C., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. Ramsay, S.C., five months.

## HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs.25,00,000 in bills on India, and telegraphic transfers were received July 23 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills—on Calcutta, Rs.5,35,750, average rate 1s 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs.7,75,000 average rate 1s 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs.1,05,000, average rate 1s 7½d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs.9,00,000, average rate 1s 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs.2,25,000, average rate 1s 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs.1,25,000, average rate 1s 7½d.; or a total of Rs.26,65,750. Tenders for bills at 1s 7½d. will receive about 50 per cent., and for telegraphic transfers at 1s 7 17-32d. about 25 per cent. From April 1 to July 22 the total amount of remittances sold reached Rs.5,65,15,217, and realised £4,649,144.

**GUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.**—The directors of this company announce that they are prepared to receive tenders for Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Bonds of the company to the amount of £560,000. They are payable half-yearly, and are guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, whose endorsement to that effect the bonds will bear. This issue of debenture bonds the company is authorised to raise for the purpose of replacing £60,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Bonds falling due on August 1, and £200,000 Four per Cent. Debenture Bonds falling due on August 16, and also of providing further capital for the extension works of their railway from the present terminus at Moradabad to the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi line at Saharanpore. Tenders must be addressed to the company, 29, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C., before 12 o'clock on Friday, August 8.

## THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**TUESDAY.**—The market for bar silver has been very quiet, but the price is firm at 50¼d. per ounce. Mexican dollars, on the other hand, were in some quarters offered in very small quantities at 50½d., the price nominally quoted yesterday, but found no buyers. The only change in the Eastern exchange rates is an advance of ¼d. in the Hongkong quotation to 3s. 9½d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper closed at 83¾ 83¾, and the Four per Cents. at 81¾ 81¾.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The market for bar silver has been extremely quiet to-day at 50¼d. per ounce, this price being equivalent to the rate at which the India Council's bills were sold this afternoon. Mexican dollars are again nominally quoted at 50½d., but the market is quite inactive, pending the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer Moselle, which is due in three or four days. The discount rate of the Bank of Bombay, which was fixed on June 4 at 10 per cent., has, after five subsequent changes, been reduced to-day to 4 per cent., the previous rate, 5 per cent., having been fixed on the 9th inst. All Eastern rates of exchange are unaltered. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is quoted at 83¾ 83¾, but the Four per Cents. are easier at 81¾ 81¾.

**THURSDAY.**—Quotations for bar silver, Mexican dollars,

and Rupee Paper are all unaltered, with but little business passing. Exchange rates from the East are quoted without change at 1s. 7½d. in India, 3s. 9½d. in Hongkong, and 5s. 2d. in Shanghai.

**FRIDAY.**—There is no change in the position of the Silver Market, and Rupee Paper and the Eastern exchanges, with the exception of the Shanghai rate which has advanced ¼d. to 5s. 2½d., are also all practically unaltered.

**SATURDAY.**—The Calcutta telegraphic transfer rate is 1-32d. higher, at 1s. 7 17-32d., and the facts that the India Council have sold five lakhs of bills on Bombay at 1s. 7 17-32d., has helped to increase the demand for bar silver. Although the market was therefore firm, there is no actual change in the quotation of fine bars, as supplies by which the price would have been tested, had any business been entered into, were not available. An amount will, however, come to hand at the beginning of the week, when the Royal Mail steamer Moselle will be bringing consignments of both bars and dollars. In the meantime only a nominal quotation is obtainable for coined silver. The Hong Kong rate for four months' bills is easier at 3s. 9d. Rupee Paper is unaltered at 83¾ to 83¾ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81¾ to 81¾ for the Four per Cents.

**MONDAY.**—Bar gold valued at £33,000 was withdrawn from the Bank for the Continent. Besides this movement, about £100,000 of gold which has just come to hand per Lafayette and Moselle, from Central America and the West Indies respectively, has been taken from the open market, the greater part being for Spain, although some portion was secured for India. The Moselle, from the West Indies, has arrived with £148,000 in specie, of which £39,000 is in gold, £39,000 in bar silver, and £70,000 in Mexican dollars. The Gellert and the Germanic, both from New York, have brought £25,500 and £14,000 in silver respectively, and the City of Berlin has left that port with £30,000. The Doric, from New Zealand, with £62,000 in gold, has left Rio for England, and the Orient, from Adelaide, has left Suez with £6,300.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**CONNOR**—July 18, at 13, Elizabeth-place, St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Captain A. S. W. Connor, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

**DODD**—July 23, at No. 3, Buckland-crescent, Belsz-park, the wife of James Dodd, of Yokohama, late of Bombay, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**ARROW**—**OZZARD**—June 4, at the Parish Church of St. Matthew, Kensington, Adelaide, South Australia, James Thomas Arrow, elder son of the late Major James Ross Arrow, 15th Madras Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S., to Lena Sidonia Napier Ozzard, younger daughter of James William Ozzard, Esq., R.N., Southsea.

**DUNPHY**—**LEWIS**—July 24, at St. Augustine's Church, Highbury New-park, James Overton Dunphy, of Nellore, Madras Presidency, to Florence Emily, daughter of Thomas S. Lewis, Esq., of 38, Highbury-grove, N.

**GREY-WILSON**—**BROWN**—July 24, at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, William Grey-Wilson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, youngest son of the late Andrew Wilson, H.E.I.C.S., Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal to Margaret, only daughter of Robert Glasgow Brown, No. 26, Coales-gardens, Edinburgh.

**HARE**—**WINTLE**—July 24, David John Hare, late of Japan, to Frances Elizabeth Anna Howey, daughter of Major General Wintle, late Bengal Army.

**HEALE**—**HUME**—July 22, at St. Nicholas Church, Warwick, Alfred Lawson Heale, Surgeon, of Warwick, third son of the late Arthur Wellington Heale, of Colombo, Ceylon, to May, eldest daughter of the late Major General John James Hume, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

**POVAH**—**BLACK**—July 16, at Holy Trinity Church, Cuckfield, Sussex, John Richard Povah, M.A., Univ. Coll., Oxford, Major 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Rev. J. V. Povah, M.A., Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and Priest in Ordinary to Her Majesty, to Ellen Phillips (Neillie), youngest daughter of the late John Black, Esq., of Galle, Ceylon.

**WATKINS**—**FINCH**—July 23, at Bromley Church, Kent, John Watkins, Lieutenant 1st Battalion Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment (64th), youngest son of the late Colonel Watkins, Bombay Army, to Lydia Mary (Lily), only daughter of the late Matthew Sanderson Finch, of Depford, Kent.

## DEATHS.

**EDWARDS**—July 18, suddenly, at Kelmere-grove, East Dulwich, Martin Edwards, late of Calcutta, aged 51.

**GRANT**—July 20, at 94, Richmond-road, Bayswater, Gregor Grant, Esq., youngest son of the late Alexander Grant, Esq., R.C.S.

**INGLE**—July 19, at 458, Old Kent-road, S.E., late of the H.E.I.C.S., Bombay, aged 82.

**MERCER**—July 25, at Aberdeen, Major George Duncan Mercer, late of the Bengal Army and the Royal Perthshire Rifles, second son of the late George Mercer, of Gorthy, aged 70.

**SCONCE**—July 21, at her residence, 18, Apsley-road, Clifton, Elizabeth, widow of Captain Herbert Sconce, of the Bengal Army, and daughter of the late Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Senior Chaplain, Bombay.

**THEOBALDS**—July 23, at Clifansty, Weston-super-mare, Esther, the dearly-loved wife of Surgeon General J. R. Theobalds (Retired List, Madras Medical Service), and second daughter of the late Major General J. B. Woodman (Bombay Royal Artillery), aged 36.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 18. India (s), Calcutta; Noord Brabant (s), Batavia; Lady Armstrong (s), Bombay.—19. Othello (s), Bombay; Killeen, Calcutta; C. M. Davis, Moulinein.—20. Cathay (s), Calcutta; Clan Drummond (s), Bombay; George, Rangoon.—21. Glengary (s), Foochow-foo.—22. Priam (s), Hong Kong.—23. Pembroke Castle (s), Capetown; Altair, Mauritius; Bothwell Castle (s), Hankow; Siam (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 1. C. of Manchester (s), Liverpool; Arabia (s), Bussorah.—2. Europa (s), Penarth; Ripon (s), Newcastle; Pelican (s), Port Natal.—4. Sheikh (s), Cardiff; Oranto (s), Antwerp.—5. Clan Forbes (s), Glasgow; St. Mungo (s), Middleborough; Abyssinia (s), Mozambique; Mecca (s), Aden.—6. Burmah (s), Karachi; Scindia (s), Karachi; Clyde (s), London.—7. Chupra (s), Calcutta; St. Bernard (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—June 27.—Fanny, Reunion.—28. Kerbella (s), Moulinein; Busheer (s), Rangoon; City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Rollo, Freemantle.—30. Secundra (s), Bombay; Astronomer, Rangoon; Shahjehan (s), Colombo; Blair Drummond, New York; Glenlui, Liverpool; Tweedsdale, Liverpool.—July 1. Castle Roy, Liverpool.—2. Wing Sang (s), Hong Kong; Ben Venue (s), Cardiff.

MADRAS.—June 30. Chanda (s), Calcutta.—July 1. Bulimba (s), London; Tibre (s), Colombo; Leo (s), Calingapatam.—3. Clau Macdonald (s), London.—4. Nowshera (s), Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 17. Davenport, Natal; Agamemnon (s), Shanghai.—18. Gaerwen, Natal; Galeata, Mauritius; Cape of Good Hope, Singapore; Airlie (s), Singapore.—12. Governor (s), Calcutta; Schwifswert, Singapore; Lavarello Suscero, Singapore; Moray (s), Singapore; Drachenfels (s), Colombo; Muncaster Castle, Calcutta; Omi Maru (s), Yokohama; Clan Buchanan (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; John Morrison (s), Bombay; Vigo, Samarang.—20. Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay; Grecian, Bombay.—21. Gleniffer, Mauritius.—22. Alexandra, Calcutta; Kaiwan (s), Japan.—23. Apollo, Java; Tourmaline (s), Zanzibar; Anatolia, Beshire.

BOMBAY.—July 1. R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; Friary (s), Antwerp; Coventina (s), Dunkirk; Paramatta (s), London.—2. Monkseaton (s), Hull; Sir Lancelot, Calcutta; Punjaub (s), Karachi; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Nedjed (s), Marseilles; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—3. Columbian (s), Jeddah; Restormel (s), Port Said; Caller On, False Point.—5. Caffila (s), Gibraltar; Sirdhana (s), Galle; Atrica (s), Galle; Malacca (s), Zanzibar.—7. Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Byculla (s), Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—June 28. Ships Orealla and Gryfe.—29. Ellora.—30. Madras, Glengarry, Barque Mathilde.—July 1. Belfast.

MADRAS.—June 28. M. Meanatchy (s), Singapore.—30. Chanda (s), Bombay.—July 1. Invercauld, London; Z-nobia, London; Tibre (s), Calcutta.—2. Deccan (s), London; Bagdad (s), Negapatam; Asia (s), Rangoon; Bulimba (s), Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

## AT BOMBAY, Per Clyde, July 13.

From London: Lady Aitchison and two daughters, Miss Ilbert, Mr. G. R. Henderson, Mr. J. W. Wardall, Mrs. Hingley, Major Baddelay, R.A., Mrs. Francis, Mahomed Yusen.

From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Mr. Gray Dan.

From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Bliss, Mr. E. Morean, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. W. A. Happell, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton and child, Mr. Bolton.

From Venice: Mr. Max Denso.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## FROM BOMBAY, Per Parramatta, July 8.

For London: Mrs. E. Vibart and Miss Simson.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Thomson.

## FROM BOMBAY, Per Gwalior, July 19.

For London: Mr. W. Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. Crake and infant, Mr. Dowall, Mrs. Cox and infant, Rev. J. T. Warneford, Mr. W. B. Gordon, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. J. F. Swate.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. M. Walton, Mr. Arthur Price, Col. Burton, Mr. H. G. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Colin, Major C. T. Lane, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Capt. C. B. Henderson, Col. J. Goldie, Mr. A. Cruickshank, Mrs. G. E. M'Leod, Capt. Park, Major Mayhew, Mr. Macleod, Mr. H. Nelson, Mr. E. Deschamps, Mr. H. Bromley, Lieut. Dyer.

For Venice: Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. M. Gregor.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, July 23.

For Malta: Mr. P. de S. Bass, Mr. H. D. Daly, Surgeon Major Davidge and son, Mr. Portch, Mr. and Mrs. Wheler, Mr. and Mrs. Satem and family.

For Suez: Lieut. A. E. Marchant and servant.

For Aden: Mr. Macclaffin.

For Colombo: Mr. P. A. Gordon (Mr. Black, cancelled).

For Madras: Miss Manning and Mr. Lyon's child.

For Calcutta: Dr. Greene, Mr. W. S. Etheridge, Mr. Twyman.

For Bimlipatam: Mr. Christian Thomson, Mr. Julius Reiners.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, July 30.

For Brisbane: Miss C. Pitts, Mr. F. Russell, Mr. H. Everett.

For Cooktown: Mr. F. De Couret.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, August 6.

For Malta: Surgeon Major Gastcen.

For Madras: Mr. MacMahon.

For Calcutta: Mr. Puckridge, Mr. Thomas Seville, Mr. John Hunter, Mr. W. Longruine, Mr. N. S. Rogers, Mr. A. Keillor.

Per s.s. *Henzada*, to sail from London, August 9.

For Karachi: Mr. C. A. B. Lawder.

For Bombay: Mr. Ellis.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, August 20.

For Colombo: Mr. Lionel Leo.

For Madras: (Lieut. Col. Mr. Jenkins and child, Lieut. Col. Miss Ross Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gibson, cancelled.)

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Madras: Miss Cherry.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Irwin.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Inglis, three children, Miss Waterhouse.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, Sept. 2.

For Bombay: Captain and Mrs. Gray.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Madras: Miss Hillier, Miss Fowler, Mr. J. T. Fowler.

For Calcutta: Miss Taylor, Mr. Wylie, Miss Carter, Miss J. Carter, Mr. C. J. S. Stewart.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, Oct. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lennox.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*.

From Madras.

For London: Rev. H. Brunotte, Mrs. Brunotte, child and infant, Mrs. Anna Kechne, two children and infant, Mr. C. Sidgwick.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and three children.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*.

From Liverpool to Calcutta.

From Calcutta: Col. Ogilvy, for Port Said, Dr. Thomas, for Colombo, Mr. William Macready, for Calcutta, Mrs. Matheson's ayah, for Madras, Mr. Hannay's native servant, for Calcutta, Mr. Ross's native servant, for Colombo.

Surgeon General B. Simpson, M.D., goes home at the end of this month on privilege leave, and it may confidently be surmised, will eventually succeed Surgeon General Cunningham, who will be retiring about the time of his return, as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Dr. Simpson's vacant post may perhaps fall to Dr. Dallas, Inspector General of Prisons, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the proposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to send a team consisting of one European officer, one native officer, and fifteen native rank and file to represent the Bombay Army at the next Bangalore rifle meeting succeeding the one held at Poona in September next. The most successful team at the central rifle meeting will have the first claim to the honour. The travelling expenses will be debited to the grant for the central rifle meeting.

The Government of India have directed that the arrangements by which the commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department in India are placed on one amalgamated list for promotion shall not apply to the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the department, whose names will, as heretofore, be retained on separate presidential lists for promotion. This arrangement will not, however, interfere with the liability of any warrant or non-commissioned officer to serve wherever he may be ordered by competent military authority.

Among the officers who have lately left the Staff College and are now going through the usual course at Aldershot, is Captain Barrow, of the 12th Kilat-i-Ghilzie, who served in Southern Afghanistan with his regiment, and subsequently did such good work at Peshawur under General Wilson, during the cholera epidemic. Captain Barrow has made good use of his time in Europe; not contented with doing brilliantly at the Staff College, and passing the examination in Russian, he has been living for four months at Moscow, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the people and the language.

Colonel W. H. Mackesy, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, has been granted three months' accumulated privilege leave to England. Surgeon D. H. Myles, A.M.D., is transferred from Sialkot to Dalhousie for duty at the Station Hospital. Surgeon Major J. Young is transferred from Mooltan to Nowshera, to temporary medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon Shand, transferred to civil employ. Surgeon J. G. S. Lewis, A.M.D., is appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Station Hospital, Meeran Meer, vice Brigade Surgeon Collis proceeding on leave.

Major T. St. C. Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry, who has been employed paying pensioners in the 2nd Pension Section, Allahabad District, has been relieved of the duty, and will shortly leave Allahabad for Rawal Pindi.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—July 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs. 101 1/16 to 101 3/4
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ..	102 3/4 to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	—
Ten years ..	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ..	104 1/4

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS	Paid-up Rs.	Rates
Bank of Bombay ..	500	707 1/2
Bank of Bengal ..	500	860
Bank of Madras ..	500	635
Agra ..	500	118
Chartered of India and China ..	20	330
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	20
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28	700
National of India ..	12 1/2	90
Oriental ..	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba ..	700	795
Prere ..	150	1
Muzagon ..	2,000	730
Port Canning ..	1,000	345

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	1,000
Albert Ginning ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1180
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	330
Bellary ..	1,000	560
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	605
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	30
Carwar ..	1,500	—
Colaba ..	1,880	1,450
Dhollera Ginning ..	300	200
East India ..	1,000	1,260
Fort ..	8,500	3,000
French ..	500	615
Sind ..	750	595
Mofussil ..	400	412 1/2
New Indian ..	125	215
Prince of Wales ..	500	185
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	1,100	1,200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	400	850

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,300	1,415
Anglo-Indian ..	100	128
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	515
Alliance Spinning ..	700	860
Bhowanuggur Mills ..	700	39
Bombay United ..	1,000	1030
Central India S. and W. Co. ..	500	600
Cooria Mills ..	1,000	770
D. Spinning ..	8,000	445
Hindustan ..	7,000	830
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,240
Khandeish ..	1,000	885
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	3,200
Manchester Spinning ..	50	—
Mazagon Spinning ..	250	247 1/2
National Spinning ..	1,000	850
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	970
Oriental ..	625	650
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	500	200
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,515
Vitoria Mills ..	1,000	680

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New 50 Shares ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. ..	21-12-1	—
Do. New 50 Shares ..	—	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) ..	106-15-5	350

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	465
Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..	100	105
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	4,825
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	100	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	335
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,470
Treacher and Co. ..	500	1,700
Thacker and Co. ..	100	180

## CALCUTTA.—July 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs. 100 2 to 100 3
1/4 of 1870 (1885) ..	100 0 to 100 5
1/4 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off ..	102 4 to —
1/4 of 1872-79 (1893) ..	102 4 to —
1/4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 4 to —
Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 100 0 to 101 0
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1880) ..	103 0 to —
6 of 1873 (1891) ..	104 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	107 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price
Agra ..	50	125 to —
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	132 to 134
Bank of Bengal ..	500	860 to —
Do. of Upper India ..	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ..	225	219 to —
Malaya ..	100	125 to —
Mysore ..	100	105 to —
National of India ..	100	87 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	530 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	32 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	20 to 22
Rally Paper Mills ..	50	174 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	50	72 to 73
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1400 to —
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	—

Bengal Mills ..	100	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ..	100	105 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	315 to 330
Burrough Cotton Mills ..	100	55 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	91 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	100	155 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	85	81 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ..	100	125 to 125 1/2
Car-w and Co. (Limited), Sugar ..	100	110 to —
Chimnore Hydraulic Press ..	100	93 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..	100	52 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	100	52 to —
East Indian Railway ..	100	52 to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	20 to 33
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	210 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	100	73 to 74
Imperial ..	100	80 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	120 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	72 to 73
Howrah Mills ..	100	135 to —
India General Steam Navigation ..	100	120 to —
Kamrhattv Jute Mills ..	100	104 to 105
Labour Transportation ..	100	104 to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	104 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	130 to —
Murree Brewery ..	100	93 to 94
Naini Tal Brewery ..	100	112 to 113
Nasmith's Patent Press ..	100	99 to 100
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	99 to 100
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	146 to —
Ordnance and Rohilkund Railway ..	100	146 to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	90 to —
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	71 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association ..	100	81 to —
Riverside Press ..	30	— to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	255 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..	100	280 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	100	50 to 51
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	104 to 105
Strand Bank Press ..	100	126 to 127
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	70 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	70 to —
Amuckie ..	100	95 to —
Arctuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	91 to —
Assam ..	100	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	97 to 98
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	44 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	80	35 to —
Do. contributory ..	200	175 to 176
Bishnath (Assam) ..	100	87 to 88
Do. contributory ..	100	— to —
Borelli (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ..	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ..	100	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	63 to —
Chandrapore (Cachar) ..	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ..	100	65 to —
Cinnatolia ..	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Conchella (Cachar) ..	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	110 to —
Darjiling ..	100	— to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	39 to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	100	50 to 55
Dehra Doot ..	100	98 to 100
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	62 to 63
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	45 to —
Eastern Cachar ..	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	85 to —
Gie's (Darjiling) ..	100	50 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam) ..	100	71 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	110 to —
Hoolmarie (Assam) ..	100	79 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	530 to —
Indian Terai ..	100	250 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ..	100	55 to 60
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	55 to —
Kangra Valley ..	100	50 to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..	100	35 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	135 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	212 to —
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	50 to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	100	85 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ..	100	140 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	23 to —
Loobah ..	100	60 to —
Lower Assam ..	100	30 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	100	100 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ..	100	41 to 42
Mim (Darjiling) ..	100	31 to 32
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	80 to —
Moran (Assam) ..	100	71 to —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	71 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	100	73 to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	100	73 to —
Do. contributory ..	100	73 to —
New Fallohi (Darjiling) ..	100	20 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..	100	120 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	100	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	100	63 to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ..	100	78 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	63 to —
Puttarea (Syhet) ..	100	130 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ..	100	56 to —
Sapakat ..	100	104 to 105
Second Mutual Cachar ..	100	96 to —
Seemah ..	100	104 to —
Singbulli and Murmah ..	100	96 to —
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	104 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	104 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	104 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	104 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling) ..	100	104 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	104 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	100	104 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	100	104 to —
Upper Assam ..	100	104 to —

## MADRAS.—June 30.

Four per cents ..	1 1/4	dis to 1 1/2
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	3 1/4	pre to 3 1/2
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	3 1/4	do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	3 1/4	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	3 1/4	do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	28	do.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	28	do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. Tele.	15. 7 10-32d.	15. 7 10-32d.	15. 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	15. 7 9-16d.	15. 7 13-16d.	15. 7 13-16d.
Do. 6 do.	15. 7 23-32d.	15. 8 1-32d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	15. 7 27-32d.	15. 8 1-32d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	15. 8 1-32d.	15. 8d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	15. 8 1-32d.	15. 7 15-16
Do. 3 do.	—	—	—

## LONDON.—July 28.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 1/4 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..	106 1/4 to 107 1/4
Do. October 10, 1888 ..	102 1/4 to 104 1/4
4 India Enforced Paper ..	81 1/4 to 81 3/4
4 Do. do. 1885 ..	83 1/4 to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ..	83 1/4 to —
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) ..	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..	— to —
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	100 to 100 1/4
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	— to —
4 Do. ..	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ..	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ..	115 to 120
4 Do. ..	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ..	100	— to —
East Indian, redeemed, 4 1/2 p. c. ..	100	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100	105 to 107
Ordnance and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ..	100	116 to 118

## RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	150 to 152
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A. 1953 ..	—	2 1/4 to 26
Do. Ann. B. 1/2 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	25 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% ..	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	143 to 145
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	100	114 to 116
Ordn. & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	127 to 129
Scind. Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. ..	20	17 1/2 to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10%	11 to 11 1/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	— to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	102 to 105
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	13 1/4 to 14
Eastern Exten. Austr. & China ..	10	11 1/4 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	110 to 113
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 ..	—	102 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	102 to 105
Indo-European ..	25	30 to 31

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# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., B. Cov., Bl. Rev. &c., 35 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Acworth, H. A., B. Cov., Salt Dpt., Bn., 17m., Oct. 12, '83.  
Adams, G. B., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Settles., 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.  
Aston, H. F., B. Cov., Bn. Jnd., 16 mos., May, 16, '84.  
Aitken, G. C., Benars Educational, 24 mos., April, 1, '84.  
Alexander, R. D., B. C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '83.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov. Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '83.  
Allen, C. F., E. Burma Jnd., 24 months, March 6, 1884.  
Alexander, H. N., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 8, 1884.  
Anderson, A. (Bn. Cov.) Punjab Commr., 7 m., Mar. 28, '84.  
Anderson, J. R., Indian Museum, 20 mos., Mar. 16, 1884.  
Anderson, Dr. A., Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., Apr. 15, '81.  
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 23, '83.  
Austen, H. G., Andamans Commr., 17 months, June 8, 1883.  
Aves, W. E. C., Indian Marine, 12 mos., Feb. 2, 1884.  
Baber, E. L. M., Madras Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '83.  
Baddock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 13ms., Jan. 8, '81.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jnd., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, '84.  
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 months, May 7, '84.  
Baker, T.  
Bar, E. J., Fombay Mint, 7 months, March 7, 1884.  
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 12 m., Apr. 1, '84.  
Barn, G., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, April 15, 1884.  
Baron, A. H., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 8 mos., Mar. 30, '84.  
Bass, J. K., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.  
Beardon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.  
Beck, H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Aug. 27, 1883.  
Behrendt, J., Ben. Educational, 7½ mos., Mar. 18, 1884.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, 1884.  
Bellett, G. S., Bengal Educational, 6 mos., March 23, 1884.  
Benson, T. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 9 m., Mar. 21, '84.  
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 15½ mos., June 12, '83.  
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '84.  
Bird, F. D., Mil. Sec., Madras, 6 months.  
Bisore, C. L., State Railways, 6 mos., April 15, '84.  
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bn. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.  
Blood, B. W., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Blyth, W. D., (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Sect. 8 mos., Mar. 16, 1883.  
Boulding, J. A., Ben. Cov., 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Boyd-Surg, H. W. B., Bn. Med., 12 m., Oct. 8, '81.  
Boles, A. R., Bn. Cov. Burma Commr., 10 mos., Apr. 20, 1884.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 17 m., May 15, '83.  
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., April 6, '83.  
Bretton, C., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, May 2, 1884.  
Broad, F. D., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.  
Bright, A. W., India Railways, 6 months, May 20, '84.  
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Department, 1½ mos., May 16, '84.  
Brown, S. H. (M.D.), C.P. Med., 12 mos., May 1, '84.  
Brooke, J. H., P.W.D., Punjab, 6 months, April 1, '84.  
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accountant, 19 mos., March 28, '84.  
Browne, J. F., Cov., Bengal Judicial, 6 mos., May 1, '84.  
Bryson, A. C., Opium Department, 12 months, Apr. 20, '84.  
Buckle, H. B., Burma Comm., 17 mos., May 12, '83.  
Budden, H. O., N.W.P. Edu., 12 mos., March 18, 1884.  
Bullock, F. D. O., (Bn. Cov.) Punjab Jnd., 20 mos., M. 8, '84.  
Burrell, T. P., W. D., Bengal, 12 mos., June 3, 1884.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 mos., May 10, '83.  
Burton, C. H., B. W. P. D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.  
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 1, '84.  
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.  
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '83.  
Campbell, F. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '83.  
Campbell, J. McC., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 16 m., May 16, '84.  
Candy, R. E., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. 14, '83.  
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.  
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov. 18 months, Dec. 22, 1883.  
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.  
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.) Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10m., Apr. 10, '83.  
Carwell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April, '83.  
Carter, J. H., (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 12 m., M. 14, '84.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 30 months, Aug. 21, 1883.  
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '84.  
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 18 mos., May 15, '83.  
Channing, F. C. (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Con., 20 mos., M. 29, '84.  
Charles, G. C., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.  
Clay, W. M., Ben. Cov. Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., April 11, 1884.  
Cleburne, J. N. W. P., P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 3, '83.  
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 15 mos., May 20, '83.  
Clive, G. W., Financial Department, 6 months, May 6, '84.  
Coard, C. W., Survey Department, 6 mos., April 15, '84.  
Cotes, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '83.  
Collings, A., P.W.D., Br. Ben., 12 m., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Colebrooke, H. W. V., Punjab, P.W.D., 24mos., Apr. 16, '84.  
Comins Surg. D. W. D., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Apr. 25, '84.  
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 30 mos., April 12, '82.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.  
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 12 months, April 18, '84.  
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.  
Cowley, F. W. R. (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Jnd., 23 m., Mar. 26, '84.  
Cox, E. C., Bombay Police, 6 mos., Dec. 29, 1883.  
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 18 months.  
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mos., March 14, '84.  
Crowley, Bovey A. W., Bn. Cov., Bn. Settles., 8 m., Apr. 11, '84.  
Cresswell, P. H., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 10, 1883.  
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Cumine, A., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Curry, T. E., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 months, May 23, '84.  
Dane, R. M., (Ben. Cov.) Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '84.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 30 mos., May 7, '82.  
Daly, R. M., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 1, 1884.  
Daly, W. W., Assam Pilot, 6 months, Feb. 2, 1884.  
Dargfield, P. W., India P.W.D., 9 months, Apr. 17, '84.  
Daniel, F. K., Madras Cov., Mad., Jnd., 6 mos., M. 9, '84.  
Dankes, F. C., Bn. Cov., Under Sec. H. D., 30 m., Feb. 1, '83.  
Davis, F. W., State Rail, 30 m., June 6, '82.  
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 10, 1883.  
Day, C. E., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 months, May 9, 1884.  
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 10, '83.  
De Fonblanque, L. R., Bom. Jnd., 6 months, May 2, '84.  
Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov. Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Nov. 9, '83.  
Dease, R. P., N.W.P., P.W.D., 8 mos., May 7, 1884.  
Deighton, M., N.W.P. Edu., 8 mos., March 24, 1884.  
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gavis, 18 months, May 1, '83.

Doddington, G. W. P. W. D., Central Prov. 12m., Sep. 5, '83.  
Douglas J., P. W. D., India, 12 months, April 4, 1884.  
Douglas, E. W., N.W.P., Irrigation, 6 months.  
Dow John, Bombay Survey, 6 mos., April 15, '84.  
Drew, W. W., Ben. Cov. Bn. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 9, '84.  
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 20 mos., April 7, '83.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 14, 1883.  
Dyson, J., Oudh Con., 7½ mos., April 4, 1884.  
Ebdien, E. J., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Nov. 17, '82.  
Elias Ney, Commr. Ladakh, 12 mos.  
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 6 months, May 8, 1884.  
Elliott, C. F., Punjab Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.  
Elliott, F. A. H., Bn. Cov., [Baroda State, 6 m., Mar. 14, '84.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P.W.D., 24 months April 25, 1884.  
Fabra To nerre, L. E., Assam Police, 12 m., April 1, '84.  
Fanchawre, R. A., Bn. Burma Police, 12 mos., March 19, '84.  
Faichnie, A. G., Postal Department, 12 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Ferguson, J. D., Bn. Cov., P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.  
Fiddien, J. P. (M. d. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 21 m., m.  
Fleming, Dr. O., Gt. Paleontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.  
Finney, S., Railway Department, 24 mos., Dec. 5, 1882.  
Finnane, M. (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 27, '83.  
Fox, C. E., Bn. Cov., 10 months, April 25, 1884.  
Foord, A. M., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '83.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N.W.P., 30 months, Feb. 23, 1883.  
Forman, W. S., Bn. Cov., Judicial, 18 mos., July 1, '83.  
Fox Strangways, V. W., Bn. C. P. C. M., 12 m., June 17, '84.  
Foster, C. W. E., Burma Medical, 8 months, June 7, '84.  
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 27 months, May 12, '82.  
Fowler, J. I., Mad. Educ., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.  
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 21 months, April 13, '84.  
Fry, J. B., Bengal Forests, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '83.  
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.  
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.  
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Apr. 11, '84.  
Garting, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 13 mos., April 1, '83.  
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 21m., Jan. 12, '83.  
Giles, E., Bn. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Oct. 15, '83.  
Giles, R., Sind, Rev. and Gen., 6 months, June 10, 1884.  
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C. P. C., 18 mos., April 18, '83.  
Gordon, H. R., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., July 17, '83.  
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.  
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.  
Gouldsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 18 mos., Oct. 28, '83.  
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. C., 26 months, Aug. 15, 1882.  
Gunn, C. B., Bn. Cov., Ch. Sec. to Gov., 11 m., May 23, '84.  
Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 6 m., May 20, 1884.  
Gran, G.  
Grant, J. H., Bn. Gov., Col., Bombay, 6 mo., June 10, '84.  
Grant, A. K., Bengal Forests, 5 months, June 10, 1884.  
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 25, '81.  
Grey, P., India Railways, 6 months, May 23, 1884.  
Greehaed C., Bombay Forests, 18 months, May 2, 1884.  
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bn. Cov.), R. C. I., 18m., April 6, '83.  
Griffith, R. F., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.  
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.  
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.  
Haig, W. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 months, April 3, 1884.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '84.  
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 13½ mo., May 1, '83.  
Hamilton, T. R. (Bn. Cov.), 20 months, April 7, 1883.  
Hammick, S., (Bom. Cov.) Bom. Jnd., 8 m., April 11, '84.  
Harding, F. H., (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., M. 25, '81.  
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Harris, R. L. (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Con., 12 mos., A. 4, '84.  
Harrison, H. A., Cov., N.W.P., Judicial, 6 mo., M. 39, '84.  
Hare, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 16, '84.  
Harrison, W. G., Bn. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 16, '82.  
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. & G., 19m., April 7, '83.  
Harrson, E., Assam Secretariat, 6 mos., April 15, '84.  
Harrington, A. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 3½ m., Apr. 20, '84.  
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., March 7, 1884.  
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Department, 12 mo., May 1, '84.  
Hatch, H. F., Bn. Rev. Survey, 12 months, May 27, '84.  
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov., Punjab Commr., 18 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 12 months.  
Henvey, F. (Bengal Cov.), Com. Berar, 15 mos., Mar. 2, '83.  
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 6, '84.  
Herbange, A., Telegraph Department, 6 m., April 21, 1884.  
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov. Punjab Commr. 18m., May 1, 1884.  
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl, 17 m., May 20, '83.  
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 23, '83.  
Hoernle, O., P. W. D., Bengal, 12 m., Oct. 30, '83.  
Hodges, R. N., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., April 6, '84.  
Hogg, T. R., Ben. Cov. Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.  
Hogan, H., Qmr. Gen's Dept., 30 m., from May, '82.  
Holbrook, S. C., Punjab Police, 6 months, May 20, 1881.  
Holmwood, (Bn. Cov.) Bn. R. and G., 6 m., Apr. 4, 1883.  
Horsfall, T. M., (Mad. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
Horsley, W. D., (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Jan. 6, '83.  
Hough, A., Burma Comm., 9 mos., Feb. 20, 1884.  
Hullah, A., Tel. Dep., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Humfress, G., P.W.D. Bengal, 12 m., Feb. 6, '84.  
Impey, W. H., Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 6m., May 9, '84.  
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C. P. C., 18 m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Inglis, W. A., P.W.D. Bengal, 9 mos., Feb. 2, '84.  
Irwin, A. M., Bn. Cov. Burma Comm., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '84.  
Izon, C. B., Bn. Cov., Bn. Jnd., 6 mo., June 4, '84.  
Jacob, S., Bn. Cov., Under Sec. Fia. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.  
Jacka, C., Bombay Dockyard, 21 months, April 3, '84.  
Jardine, J., Bn. Cov., Burma Jnd., 14 m., May 9, 1884.  
Jamieson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 21 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 4, '82.  
Jennins, C., Bengal Police, 5 mos., April 6, 1884.  
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 15 months, April 20, '83.  
Johnston, J. L. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Jnd., 19 mos., April 11, '83.  
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Madras, 18 months, May 0, 1884.  
Jolly, T., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 24 months, March 3, '84.  
Jones, W. B. C. S. I. (Bn. C.) Chf. Com. C. P. S., 6 m., Apr. 11, '84.  
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.  
Joseph, H. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Nov. 16, '83.  
Kaye, W., (Bn. Cov.) Com. Jhansi, 8 m., Mar. 14, '84.  
Keach, T. W., Mad. Ordnance, 6 months, April 4, 1884.  
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept. 6 mos., Feb. 20, '84.  
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 19 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 18 months, April 13, 1883.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 9 mos., Feb. 18, '84.  
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 19 mos., April 2, '83.  
Kilby, S. J., Bengal Customs, 6 months, May 7, 1884.  
Kilby, G. C., Bengal Judicial, 18 months, May 9, 1884.  
Knyvet, N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 6, 1884.  
Knyvet, C. F., N.W.P. Police, 6 months, April 5, 1884.  
Lamb, G. F., P. W. D., 12 mos., Nov. 9, 1883.  
Lang, G. I., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18½ m., May 1, '83.

Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Larken, A. I. P. (Bn. Cov.), 59 mos., July 19, '81.  
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 21 mos., June 21, 1883.  
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 9 months, A. 18, '84.  
Laurence, F., Bn. Cov. P. O. Rev. and Gen. 6 m., May. 16, '84.  
Lea, R., Assam Comm., 18 months, April 7, 1883.  
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Educatn. 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.  
Leckie, M. C., Bombay Sult., 18 months, May 29, '83.  
Leigh, Capt. H., Punjab Commr., 1 mos., Feb. 27, '84.  
Leman, G. D., Madras Cov., Madras Rev. and Gen., 6m.  
Lepper, F., Bn. Jnd., P.W.D., 6 mos., March 30, '84.  
Leslie, M. P. W. D., Hyderabad, 18 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Lester, A. S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Jnd., 3 mos.  
Livesey, G. H. P., Assam Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '83.  
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judicial, 6 mos., June 9, 1884.  
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 30 m., May 20, '82.  
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 15 mos., Mar. 21, '83.  
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 13, '83.  
La Touche, J. J. D., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Settles., 6 mos., Apr. 18, 1884.  
Lyal, J. C. I. E. Bn. Co., Sec. to G., Assam, 12m., May 15, '84.  
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Bur. Comm., 24mos., Nov. 24, '83.  
Mackenzie, E. H., Medical, 12 m., Aug. 11, '83.  
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 12 months, May 8, 1884.  
Marsh, W. P. W. D., N. W. P., 33 m., March 2, '82.  
Martin, W. B., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '84.  
Martin, C. R. (Bn. Cov.), Bn. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.  
Manisay, G. E., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., June 17, '83.  
Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey, 6 months, May 2, 1884.  
Man, M. H., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., July 1, '83.  
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 8 m., Feb. 25, '84.  
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Jnd., 18 mos., May 16, '83.  
Martin, W. T., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '83.  
Martin, J. A., Bengal Educl, 12 mos., Dec. 12, 1881.  
Marin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 12 months, May 27, '84.  
Mathew, G. F., Nizam's Railway, 17 mos., May 15, '83.  
McClcott, H. A., Geological Survey, 6 m., May 9, '84.  
Meiklejohn, Dr. R. M., Assam Med., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '83.  
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 24m., M. 15, '83.  
Meredith, A., Ben. Cov. Punjab Commr., 6 m., April 25, 1884.  
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Jnd., 24mos., Aug. 27, '83.  
McGill, J., Survey Dpt., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.  
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.  
M'iver, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad., Rev. and Gen., 18½ m., Apr. 14, '83.  
McIvor, Lt. J., B. A., Political Dept., 18 ms., May 16, '83.  
McLoughlin, J., Postal, 9 mos., Jan. 25, '84.  
McNair, W. W., P.W.D., Beluchistan, 6 months, May 3, 1884.  
Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, Indi. Political, 6 mos.  
Mills, C. A., P.W.D., Bengal, 9 months.  
Middleton, E. R., Bengal Rev. and Gen., 12m., Apr. 13, '84.  
McNair, W. W., Survey Dept., Bn. June 27, 1884.  
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 44 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Molloy, R. A., Punjab P.W.D., 9 mos., March 24, 1884.  
Monro, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 30, '83.  
More, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.  
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.  
Moore, L., Madras Cov., Rev. and Gen., 13 mos.  
Moorhead, Surg. J. I. M. D., Bn. Civil, 18 m., April 18, '84.  
Morris, L. W. C. H., Pun. Con., 19 mos., April 25, 1883.  
Mossley, H. (Bn. Cov.) Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., M. 10, '84.  
Moule, H. F. D. Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 7½ m., April 25, '84.  
Mulock, F. D., Cov., 13 mos., May 1, '84.  
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.  
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 17 mos., June 12, '83.  
Nicholson, F. A., Madras Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12m., Apr. 29, '84.  
O'Callaghan, F. L., C. I. E., State Rails, 17 mos., July 3, '83.  
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '81.  
Olive, J. W., Burma Police, 12 months, April 7, 1884.  
Oliphant, H. L. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Jnd., 20 m., Apr. 6, '84.  
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
Palmer, C. E., Marine Accountant, 8 months, Mar. 14, '84.  
Palmer, E. M., Mil. Dept., 8 months, March 20, 1884.  
Palmer, A., Survey Department, 12 months, May 1, 1884.  
Parker, G. G., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 40m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Pawsey, R. H., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Apr. 14, '83.  
Pechell, E. H., Ben. Cov. Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Pennington, H. F. U. (Ben. Cov.) Oudh Comm., 10m., April 17, 1884.  
Percy, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 7, '84.  
Pereau, G. C., Burma Police, 12 months, April 12, 1884.  
Petre, F. L., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Peterson, H. P., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 30, '84.  
Porter, J. S., Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 5 mos., May 9, '84.  
Powlett, C. J., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P. 5 mos., Apr. 11, 1884.  
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.  
Phillips, H. A. D. Ben. Cov. Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., Apr. 20, '84.  
Phayre, R., Ben. Cov. Burma Comm., 18 m., Mar. 25, '84.  
Pilkington, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., April 6, 1884.  
Plowden, W. C. (Bn. C.) Com. N.W.P., 15 m., Sept. 1, '83.  
Pogson, A. A., Bombay Salt, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Pollock, J., Bn. Cov., Sind Con., 18 mos., July 17, 1883.  
Ponf, F., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., March 23, '84.  
Power, A. W. B., Bn. Cov. Bn. Rev. & Gen., 13½ m., Apr. 25, '84.  
Pratt, W. K., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 13mos., Sep. 4, 1883.  
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 24 months, Nov. 24, '82.  
Price, J. F., Madras Cov., Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.  
Primrose, A. J., Ben. Cov. Assam Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '84.  
Pym, F. H., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mos., March 1, 1884.  
Quinn, C. C., Ben. Cov. Rev. and Gen. 8 m., Feb. 21, '84.  
Quinn, J. (Bn. Cov.) Oudh Comm. 6 mos.  
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.  
Ramay, J., Bn. P.W.D., 15 months, June 9, 1883.  
Ramsay, W. (Bn. Cov.), Bn. Rev. & Gen., 23m., April 7, '83.  
Rampin, R. F. (Bn. Cov.), Ben. Jnd., 21 m., Apr. 20, '83.  
Ratnay, M., Railway Department, 12 m., April 10, 1884.  
Rawlinson, J. P., Pun. Police, 15 mo., April 7, 1883.  
Rayner, F. T., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, March 15, 1884.  
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 18 mos., May 11, '83.  
Richardson, W. P., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., April 11, '84.  
Ridley, M., N.W.P. Botanical, 6 months, May 9, 1884.  
Rigby, V., State Railways, 20 months, April 11, 1884.  
Ritchie, J. G., Ben. Cov. Ben. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 25, '84.  
Rivaz, C. M., Ben. Cov. Punjab Poll., 9 m., Feb. 29, '84.  
Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '83.  
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Comm., 15 mos., Jun. 5, '83.  
Robertson, J. S., Indian Marine, 24 months, Jan. 25, 1883.  
Rose, E. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 12 m., Apr. 4, 1884.  
Ross, G. G., Indian Marine, 24 m., May 4, 1884.  
Ross, H. T., Madras Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, 1883.  
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Feb. 1, 1884.  
Rutherford, R. C., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 8, 1884.  
Ryves, W. T., Bengal Opium, 6 months, May 8, 1884.  
Ruesby, R. W., Punjab Secretariat, 12 mos., Jan. 27, '84.

Sadler, R., P.W.D., Punjab, 12 mos., May 16, 1884.  
 Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Kheddahs, 18 ms., July 1, '83.  
 Sandford, W., State Railways, 12 mos., April 14, 1884.  
 Sandford, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 18m., Dec. 15, '82.  
 Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., Feb. 18, '83.  
 Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '83.  
 Scott, R. P. G., Salt Department, 9 months.  
 Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 17, 1884.  
 Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.  
 Shakespeare, A. M. W. (Bn. Cov.) 6 mos.  
 Shopland, E. R., Burma Customs, 8½ mo., April 29, '84.  
 Shawe, A. E., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., Feb. 13, '84.  
 Shuttworth, A. T., Bom. Forests, 6 mos., May 2, 1884.  
 Sibold, E. A., Punjab, P.W.D., 9 mos., April 12, '84.  
 Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '82.  
 Sinkinson, E. J. (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., 19 m., Apr. 15, '84.  
 Sillcock, H. F., Bo. Cv. Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 9, '83.  
 Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 21 months, April 13, 1883.  
 Sladen, J. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.  
 Slater, J. N., Bengal Education, 21 months, Feb. 13, '83.  
 Slater, A. W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.  
 Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 12 mos., Jan. 27, '84.  
 Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.  
 Smith, J. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G. 8 m., Mar. 30, '84.  
 Smith, S., Punjab Police, 12 months, March 24, 1884.  
 Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Commr., 12 mo., May 2, '84.  
 Snaith, J. F., Mad. Cov. Mad. Judl. 6 mos., March 6, '84.  
 Schneider, J. H. C., Bom. Police, 12 months.  
 Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 54 m., Mar. 3, '80.  
 Spencer, E. E., Madras Cov., 18 months, March 6, 1884.  
 Stainforth, B. N., W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
 Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Steinberg, J. M. C. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P., Judl., 8 m., Mar. 28, '84.  
 Stevens, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen. 13m., Sep. 6, 1883.  
 Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., May 2, '84.  
 Story, R. H., Jhansi Commn., 18 mos., March 7, 1884.  
 Strickland, H. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 25, '83.  
 Strettell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 9 months, May 8, 1884.  
 Sullivan, W. I. A.  
 Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 30m., May 28, '82.  
 Symons, W. A., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Sept. 18, '83.  
 Taylor, H. S., P.W.D., Madras, 21 months, May 27, '84.  
 Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
 Taylor, J. H., Master Att., Madras.  
 Thelsson, F. W., Burma Forests, 18 mos., July 1, 1883.  
 Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept. 24 mos., Jan. 28, '84.  
 Thorburn, W., Mad. Cov. Mad. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Oct. 26, '83.  
 Towers, G. L., Telegraph Dept., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '83.  
 Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Feb. 15, '84.  
 Toozee, R. W., Gov. of India, P.W.D., 14 m., Nov. 20, '83.  
 Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.  
 Trower, M. R., Telegraph Dept. 12 mos., Dec. 3, 1883.  
 Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 18 months, April 16, '83.  
 Tyrrell, W., Ben. Cov. Jd. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 ms., Mar. '84.  
 Tweedy, G. A., Cov. N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., May 2, '84.  
 Underwood, W. G., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12m., '83.  
 Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 18 mos., April 1, 83.  
 Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.  
 Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W., Provs., 15 m., Mar. 9, '84.  
 Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20½ months, May 9, 1884.  
 Vace, A. A., Rev. and Gen., Bengal, 9 mos., April 6, 1884.  
 Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Excise and Sps., 20m., Mar. 15, '83.  
 Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov. Ben. Rev. & Gen. 8 m., Ap. 20, '84.  
 Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 20 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Warne, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 27, '83.  
 Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., March 14, '84.  
 Westland, J. (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., Special Duty.  
 White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev., &c., 22m., Dec. 15, '82.  
 White, H. F., Central India, P.W.D., 14 m., Sept. 20, '83.  
 White, E., Burma Customs, 12 mos., March 30, 1884.  
 Whittingback, H. C., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 20, 1884.  
 Whitworth, G. C. (Bn. Cov.) Bo. R. and G., 17 m., Mar. 28, '84.  
 Wickes, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.  
 Wilkins, C. A. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. R. and G., 8 mos., M. 23, '84.  
 Williams, H. B., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '83.  
 Williams, R. K., P.W.D. Accountant, 12 m., March 27, '84.  
 Williams, W., Telegraph Depart., 22½ months, Jan. 2, '84.  
 Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com. 24 mos., May 15, '83.  
 Williams, J. C., B. C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24m., Feb. 15, '83.  
 Willock, H. D., Ben. Cov. N. W.P. Judl., 12m., Ap. 20, 1884.  
 Wilson, W. H., Madras Educh., 18 months, Mar. 28, 1884.  
 Wilson, J., Cov., Punjab Commisloner, 19 mo., May 2, '84.  
 Wright, J. M., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Feb. 12, 1884.  
 Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 21 mos., Mar. 27, '83.  
 Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.  
 Woodridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 12 months, April 15, 1884.  
 Worsfold, M. G. A., Madras Police, 12 months.  
 Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 17 months, May 15, '83.  
 Wyatt, A. G., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 6, 1883.  
 Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 16, '83.  
 Yates, F. B., Bombay Police, 6 mos., April 30, 1884.  
 Young, B. H., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 10, '83.  
 Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Sec. to Gov., Pun., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '84.

#### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Armstrong, Rev. W. F. (Bengal) 12 mos., March 24, 1884.  
 Bagnell, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1884.  
 Barrow, Rev. K. E. (Bengal) 24 months, March 7, 1884.  
 Black, Rev. J. (Madras) 6 mos., March 23, 1884.  
 Carruthers, Rev. G. T. (Bengal) 20 mos., Feb. 15, 1884.  
 Deedes, Rev. Brook (Bengal) 24 mos., April 4, 1884.  
 Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 14, 1884.  
 Fagan, Rev. C. C. T. (Bengal) 9 mos., March 10, 1884.  
 Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1883.  
 French, Rt. Rev. T. V., D.D., Bp. of Lahore, 16 ms., My 17, '83.  
 Gray, Rev. T. D., Bengal, 24 mos., April 20, 1883.  
 Greig, Rev. T. H. (Bombay) 24 mos., April 1, 1884.  
 Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 24 mos., July 25, '82.  
 Leening, Rev. W. (Madras) 24 mos., March 1, 1884.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.  
 Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Bo.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.  
 Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.), 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.  
 Morley, Rev. S., Madras, 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
 Pearson, Rev. A. C. (Bengal) 20 mos., March 15, 1884.  
 Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.  
 Robartes, Rev. A. G. A. (Ben.) 13 mos., Dec. 6, '83.  
 Wace, Rev. W. (Madras) 24 mos., March 22, 1884.  
 Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 18 months, Feb. 20, '83.

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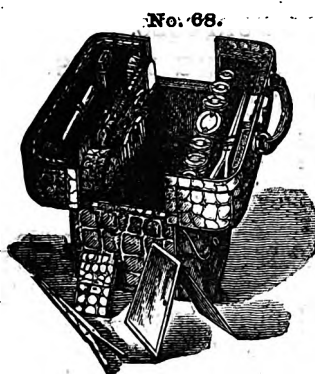
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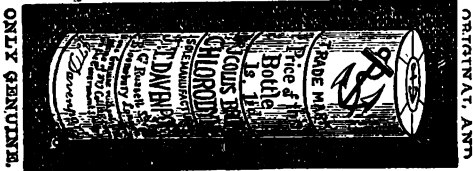
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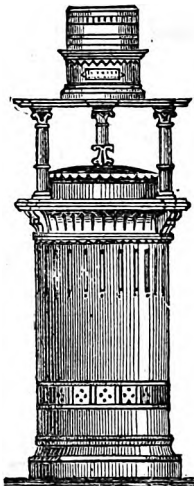
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 14; Madras and Allahabad, July 13; Calcutta, July. 12

As usual under a Radical Government, here we are under an August sun, and subject to all the paralyzing influences of the immediate approach of the holidays, before any word is heard in Parliament of our Indian Budget! And yet some of our young Indian friends—with that belief in idle promises and professions, which is sometimes the failing of a generous disposition, and which after all is only natural to the truthfulness of youth—still appear to think that the Radicals are the truest friends of India!

We entirely agree with the following remarks, which we take from the new number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*. We heartily congratulate Mr. Chuckerbutty and Mr. Palit on the distinguished position they have won for themselves in the list of selected candidates; and hope that the remarkable success won thus early in life will be the prelude, in each case, to a brilliant career of public usefulness.

"The fact that the names of two Indian gentlemen appear in the list of successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service competition of this year is especially gratifying to the members of the National Indian Association, and to all who desire to see an honourable career open to the natives of India in connection with the administration of law and justice among their own countrymen. Mr. Chuckerbutty has achieved the wholly unprecedented distinction of appearing at the head of the list, and Mr. Palit, who is the son of a gentleman already practising with much success in the Calcutta Courts, has also obtained a good place. Both students are, we believe, as young as the regulations of the competition permit. It is understood that the number of candidates of marked ability and high promise was this year exceptionally large; and there is, therefore, all the more reason for congratulating the Indian candidates on the honourable position they have won."

We extract from the same journal the following item of personal intelligence, in regard to our Indian visitors:—

"In the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, Mr. Arthur G. Chuckerbutty and Mr. Loken Palit were among the thirty-eight successful candidates. Mr. Chuckerbutty stood first in the list, with 2,034 total marks. Mr. Charles Goluknath, B.A., Cambridge (Inner Temple), and Mr. Narendra Natha Mitra (Middle Temple) were called to the Bar on June 25. Mr. Jafarkuli F. Mirza, L.R.C.P. London, of the Bombay Medical School, has passed the Membership Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons. Arrivals—Kumar Bhabendra Narayan, of Cooch Behar. Departures—Mr. Ganga Ram, C.E., and Mr. Balmokand, C.E., Punjab Government Engineering Students; Mr. Adhar Singh Gour, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces."

The *Indigo and Tea Planters Gazette* gives the following interesting account of H.H. the Maharajah of Darbhanga's "house-warming":—

"The warming of H.H. the Maharajah of Darbhanga's new Palace is over, and was from start to finish a great success. There was, of course, the usual parade, the new Adjutant of the Behar Mounted Rifles, Lieutenant O'Meara, making the most favourable impression. Tennis and rackets finished up the first day's fun, the ground being too wet for polo. The same programme was gone through on the second day, and the ground having dried sufficiently, there was a good game of polo in the evening. Afterwards a sumptuous dinner, splendidly served by the Great Eastern Hotel Co., was given by the Maharajah, and then everybody assembled in the magnificent hall, room and warmed up the palace thoroughly. Mr. Price, the popular Collector, made a suitable speech after dinner, but such is the size of the darbar hall in which the dinner was held, that his voice was scarcely audible, and the Maharajah's genial reply was scarcely heard save by his immediate neighbours. Colonel Money's health was then drunk, and the party adjourned to the dancing hall. The entire entertainment reflected immense credit on Colonel Money and those who assisted him

in getting it up. Sixty-five guests from all parts of India sat down to dinner, which says a good deal for the hospitality of the residents of this little station, who found room for, and put up with comfort during the hot weather, such a large number of friends."

The *Indian Spectator* has the following amusing description of Mr. Grant-Duff's recent descent from the heights of Olympus for the enlightenment of the poor toilers of the plains, and of the great man's return to the celestial heights:—

"A miracle was recently wrought at Madras; and the good people there are still lost in bewilderment at it. They are so rapt in amazement they know not whether it was all a spell, a dream, or a real transcendental phenomenon. All of a sudden there dropped from the snowclad peaks of the Neilgherries the provincial Jove! Moved to compassion by the deafening appeal of the unhappy millions sweltering in the plains below, he condescended to leave awhile his bespangled Court at Ootacamund and gladden their hearts for a few short hours by his august presence. Borne with the rapidity of lightening by stout, snorting, steaming, iron horses, on smooth shining rails, but only of steel and not of silver, the deity of the upper air of the Blue Peaks visited awhile the nether earth of dirt and filth, the dim spot of dinginess and squalor which men call Madras. That was the miracle. But the whilom clamorous crowd was stupefied. It forgot all rejoicings in honour of the condescending god. Lost in ecstasy its tongue was paralysed. There was none to sing in loud acclaim the customary Hallelujah. The Mutual Adoration Society's chorus of symphony was conspicuous by its silence. So the provincial Zeus returned to his serene aerial mansion unwept, unhonoured, unsung! No. We must be just. The people were ungrateful enough. Not so Mr. Grant Duff. He sang psalms of praise on the marvels of administrative ability achieved by himself and his colleagues. The Indian world never knows its real great men. It is oftener than not titilled by the small talk of small men. Mr. Duff has genuine contempt for such narrow-minded administrators. And he proved his right to be considered the equal of his most distinguished predecessors, of Munro and Elphinstone, by unfolding the long roll of his numerous deeds! So, embracing the occasion of the opening of the new sewerage works, the gubernatorial prodigy delivered himself of a harangue brimful of profound ideas of practical government and that too in language that might rap the soul of ordinary mortals in Elysium! Great indeed is Mr. Duff—the greatest of small men that ever held the reins of a province."

And our contemporary winds up its article on this subject with the following frithy advice to Mr. Grant-Duff:—

"We might go on at this rate analysing every line of Mr. Duff's speech to prove its apparent insincerity. But it will never do for 'exalted personages' to wrap inconsistencies in a cloud of fragrant incense. And we think the best thing Mr. Duff can do, now that he is an exploded myth, is to retire to a nunnery, there to expiate for his many sins of omission and commission. May Providence save India in the future from administrators of his stamp."

The *Statesman*, remarking on the Hill Government Scandal which Mr. Grant-Duff so unsuccessfully defends, says:—

"We have never, we think, seen such unanimity in the press as exists on the subject of 'going to the hills.' It is felt to be an abuse by everyone, and the *Indian Churchman* deserves the public respect for stepping aside from its special journalistic purposes, to notice the matter, which it does as follows:—As a rule, agitations of any sort are not to our taste. But the abuse of 'going to the hills,' by the Imperial Government and every other Government in India, has grown to such gigantic proportions, that we feel quite justified in adding our voice, small though it may be, to the general remonstrance. Our own opinion has for years been that all the benefits which India derived from the Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence were far outweighed by the injury he did to the whole country when he made his most unfortunate stipulation about residence in the hills. It is emphatically one of those abuses, from which 'the many' suffer that 'the few' may be indulged. As to the expense, great though that evil is, it is by no means the worst of the matter, the real evil being that it effectually shuts out the powers that be from the public opinion and influence of those whom they profess to govern. This is the main evil undoubtedly. At the best, public opinion is very feeble in India, while it vanishes altogether under a system which removes the Government from all nearness to it, or contact with it. Its force is dissipated long before it reaches the hills."

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Cal-



cutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday July 12:—

"There has not been very much doing in our freight market since last mail; *vid canal* rates for steamers have been steady, but for sailing vessels a decline had to be submitted to for seeds and wheat. Three ships have been taken for London, one for Liverpool, and one for New York. The forward demand for Dundee has apparently subsided for the present. Our unfixed tonnage amounts to-day to 43,000 tons."

We take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

"The reports from Behar are on the whole rather favourable. There has been exceedingly heavy rain in Champaran and Chuprah, which has kept down the yield from the plant, and submerged a great deal of low-lying plant. In Chuprah more especially, where Mahai is only just commencing, the yield from such saturated plant is miserable. Some factories in Tirhoot have had favourable weather, and the yield has improved, but others have had too much rain, and are doing badly. There is but little of interest to report from Lower Bengal. Most districts are at work, but, generally speaking, the yield from the plant is not good, and in several Zillahs pressure from the rivers has necessitated the cutting of urupee plant. The rainfall in the Benares Provinces has also been heavier than usual, but so far prospects in this division, as also in the Doab, continue favourable."

THE same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"During the fortnight 11,299 chests have been offered, and about 11,200 sold. The quality of the teas now arriving shows considerable improvement generally on first invoices, and the demand for good liquoring kinds is firm, and likely to continue so. Darjeelings have, until now, not shown such fine flavour as in some previous years, but from samples coming to hand, fine flavoured teas may be expected shortly. The quality of Assam teas has been good, and we expect will be of a higher standard than has been seen for the last two years, but arrivals to date are small. Cachar gardens do not show much improvement on last year's manufactures. Kangras are in request, and if with good flavour and body, sell well. Kumaons are rather neglected, and not in demand on account of thinness in cup. Doars teas have been plentiful, and fetch full values. Chittagongs also sell well with useful liquors, but few have yet come to hand. From Lower Assam complaints reach us of a great want of rain, but from other parts of this district reports are favourable. Blight is still prevalent in Cachar, and in Darjeeling the weather is said to be too cold for the flutes to come out readily. In the Terai the rainfall is much short of that of last year."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary till the departure of the mail, July 15:—

"Mr. Norbert John Ganter, honorary magistrate, Calcutta; Mr. J. Scott, manager of the Rajman tea estate, Assam; Shaik Khairud-Deen, honorary magistrate and member of the municipal committee Umritsur."

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended August 2:—

"Rain in varying quantities has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency. In Mysore the fall is still insufficient for standing crops, but Coorg continues to receive good rain. Showers have fallen in most districts of the Bombay Presidency, but more is generally wanted everywhere to facilitate kharif sowings. In the Berars and Hyderabad there has been very little rain during the week. The Central India States and Rajputana report rain from most parts, but it was deficient compared with that of the previous week. In the Central Provinces good rain continues to fall, and was especially heavy in the eastern districts. Good rain has also fallen in all districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except Furrkhabad, Meerut, and Saharanpur, where the weather is close. In the Punjab the fall has been much below that of last week, and more rain is much wanted, especially in the south-east. British Burma continues to have heavy rain, and in Assam the fall has been above that of last week. The rain appears to have set in throughout Bengal, and heavy falls are reported from several districts. More rain is, however, wanted in places to facilitate transplanting operations. The latest weather report of Meteorological Department, dated the 3rd instant, states that on the 2nd idem there was no rain over the Deccan, the Carnatic and Ganjam coasts, nor over Rajputana, Sind, or a large portion of Central India, but that in all other places there have been falls of more or less importance. Agricultural operations are in active pro-

gress throughout India, and prospects are so far not unfavourable. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops in that presidency and in Mysore are generally in fair condition. Rice is being transplanted in Bengal and Assam, and standing crops are in good condition. In Cachar the prospects of tea continue unfavourable; the plants are suffering from blight, and it is expected that the yield of tea will be much below that of last year. Rice sowings have commenced in British Burma. Cholera and small-pox are generally prevalent throughout the country, but are abating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Bengal, and British Burma. Prices are generally stationary, with local fluctuations."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram was received from their correspondent by the *Times*, dated Calcutta, Aug. 3:—

"The contest which has arisen between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta Municipality is exciting much interest. I mentioned some time ago that a memorial had been presented to the Lieutenant Governor, bearing the signatures of a large number of the leading citizens, and calling attention to the defective measures adopted by the Corporation for sanitary improvement and the checking of presentable disease. Thereupon the Lieutenant Governor wrote to the Corporation expressing his grave displeasure at their neglect of the work of sanitation. At the same time he was reluctant to adopt the trenchant measures authorised by law; and accordingly he suggested the appointment of a Commission to consider the sanitary requirements of the city and to advise the Corporation on the subject. The Corporation was invited to nominate two members of the Commission; and it was proposed that any recommendations made should be referred to the Municipality before any further action was taken."

"Last Thursday the Corporation met to discuss the proposal; and the wiseacres who constitute a large majority of the body chose to assume that the proposal was an insult. Speaker after speaker described the Lieutenant Governor's action as 'illegal,' 'unconstitutional,' 'inequitable,' and so on; while one member, who has lately earned an unenviable notoriety as a noisy agitator, poured forth a flood of scurrilous personalities which the chairman weakly allowed to pass unchecked. In the end it was resolved to refuse to appoint any representatives on the Commission, or to co-operate with it in any way. So the matter now stands."

"The next move is with the Government; and it is probable that, as his efforts to hold out the olive-branch have met with a most insolent defiance, the Lieutenant Governor will now adopt the drastic measures provided by the Municipal Act, and nominate a committee of experts to hold a searching inquiry into the shortcomings of the municipality, and compel it (the municipality) to do its duty to the city. It is a favourite argument with the perfervid orators of the Corporation that the Lieutenant Governor's action is an attack on the principle of local self-government. They entirely fail to see that they themselves, by their intolerance of external criticism, impatience on the subject of scientific advice, and desire to arrogate to themselves irresponsible and despotic authority, furnish one of the severest satires on the self-government policy which it is possible to conceive."

"It is believed that the Government, on the motion of the Chief Justice of Bengal, is about to deal with the question of the fees payable on litigation. At present the practice is to charge on every plaint filed in the district or subordinate courts an *ad valorem* fee so heavy as to be often prohibitive. Sir Richard Garth proposes to substitute a small institution fee, and to distribute the further fees over the different stages of the suit, as the existing practice frequently amounts to a denial of justice. This reform is urgently required, and Sir R. Garth has earned the gratitude of the poorer classes of the community for the persistence with which he has pressed it upon the Government for years past."

"The usual preliminary statement of receipts and issues at the Civil Treasuries, to the end of June, has been published in the official *Gazette*. The following are the principal features of it. The closing cash balance of June is Rs. 13,11,00,000, against Rs. 14,09,00,000 at this time last year. The total Civil revenue during June was Rs. 5,04,00,000, against Rs. 5,29,00,000 in June last year. There is a falling off of 18 lakhs in the land revenue, which however will be balanced by increased receipts in future months. Opium shows a decrease of 13 lakhs, and customs of 8 lakhs, the latter diminution being due to the lesser export of rice. Railway receipts have fallen off 31 lakhs. On the other hand, the increase in salt is 15 lakhs, in stamps 3 lakhs, and in excise 6 lakhs."

"The reports from the tea districts are on the whole disappointing. Most of the gardens show an out-turn smaller than that up to the same date in last year. The indigo crop reports from Lower Bengal are unfavourable, owing to the continued

drought. Prospects are better in Behar and Benares, but even there the out-turn will probably be short.

"The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation, experimentally, for two years, of an Agricultural Department under the Bengal Government.

"Four men who were recently arrested on a charge of being concerned in the looting of a Hindoo temple at Simla, have confessed to being members of an organised body of Dacoits, fifty-two strong, whose field of operations covered the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and the Northern parts of the Bombay Presidency, and who have committed twenty-five gang robberies at various places. Some of the thieves are soldiers from native regiments on leave, others have been living for months at Simla, and pretending to work as labourers on the new public offices. They are chiefly Pathans. The immunity so long enjoyed by them points to the urgent need of a more effective detective policy in Upper India.

"It has been resolved not to hold the camps of exercise which had been projected for next winter at Delhi and Hassan Abdal. The intended despatch of an expedition against the Zhob Valley Kakars is assigned as the reason for this change of plan.

"The Maharajah of Cashmere who has long been in delicate health, is said to be now in a precarious state.

"No reply has yet been received from the Ameer of Afghanistan regarding his arrangements for ensuring the safety of the Frontier Commission, and it is thought that his answer cannot reach Simla before to-day or to-morrow. This delay necessitates a postponement of the departure of the Indian portion of the Commission, which was fixed for the 15th inst. The season is now so far advanced, that should these members not start shortly, it is doubtful whether they can reach Sarakhs in time to get to work before winter makes the operations impossible. There is some prospect of an abandonment of the intention to march *via* Beloochistan and Afghanistan. In that case Colonel Ridgeway and his colleagues would proceed by sea to Constantinople, and join Sir Peter Lumsden there.

"Some further appointments to the Commission are announced. Mr. Merk, of the Civil Service, goes as Colonel Ridgeway's assistant; and Mr. Griesbach as geologist. Dr. Souly will probably be the second medical officer; and Major Rind the transport officer.

"Colonel Lookhart, C.B., head of the Indian Intelligence Department, will start for Acheen on Friday next. He will receive orders from the English Foreign-office at Penang.

"The Dutch Government has made public additional diplomatic correspondence relative to the Nisero affair, extending down to the 28th of last month. The *Algemeen Handelsblad* observes that nothing is better calculated to bring the Rajah of Tenom to submission, than the joint action of England and Holland, as the Rajah speculated on a quarrel between the two Powers. In consequence of this joint action he must perceive that no course but submission is open to him. The *Handelsblad* adds that the enterprising traders at Penang and Singapore will also henceforth not be so ready to furnish arms and munitions to the natives, as these may now be used against British officials and soldiers, and that the co-operation of England and Holland in the Nisero affair will be of service to the whole world."

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### ENGLAND MUST STAND BACK.

A RECENT incident in the Commons illustrates how imperiously Russia is acting towards England on the Central Asian question. It appears that in all matters appertaining to the Russo-Persian frontier England must not interfere. If she does she must be snubbed, and Russia is well aware that the present advisers of the Queen have not the courage to resent insult. England must now stand back and leave the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Teheran to settle important points in which this country formerly considered it had primary interests. Down to the ratification of the Berlin Treaty our influence at the Court of the Shah was paramount. Now it has so far been cooled down as to be "below zero," and little heed is taken of remonstrances that may be telegraphed from London. Lord E. Fitzmaurice says that the Government are not aware of any treaty authorising Russia to occupy Sarakhs. Why should they be aware? Russia has driven England out of the Persian Court, and she has been warned not to meddle with matters concerning the Shah and the Czar. Nevertheless Lord Granville knows that a treaty was made between the two Powers in 1882, but it was kept so secret that we are not surprised at the ignorance Lord E. Fitzmaurice displays. Russia takes care to keep England in the dark as much as possible on such matters, and she has acquired such ascendancy at Teheran that she can there compel obedience to her requests.

Hitherto the Commons have been treated by Ministers as men of sagacity, shrewdness, and common sense. Lord E. Fitzmaurice must conclude that they are irrational, childish, and wonderfully credulous, and that "the most intelligent assembly in the world" has become a fools' paradise. In his answer to

Mr. Stanhope he said that a report had reached him that the Russian commander was about to take possession of lands on the right bank of Heri Rud, at Old Sarakhs, and to make them over to the Turcomans. Make them over to the Turcomans!

In the light of known facts such an answer is perfectly ridiculous. The Turcomans, but with one or two unimportant exceptions, are already given over to the Russians, therefore the seizure of land by the Muscovite General means that the property will fall under the rule of the Czar, who recently added to his long list of Imperial titles the designation of "Sovereign of Turkestan," adopting as his arms for that part of the world "a unicorn sable passant, on a field or, with eyes, tongue, and horn gules." In reply to Mr. Bourke, Lord E. Fitzmaurice was unable to say whether there existed a treaty between Russia and Persia with regard to Old Sarakhs, because "the Foreign Office has no information whatever." It is not likely to have information, since Prince Lobanow peremptorily told Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, more than two years ago, that all matters relating to the Persian frontier must be left for settlement exclusively to the Czar and the Shah. We now see that, in consequence of the reticence of the British Government, Russia is putting forward claims to occupy Herat. In Lord Palmerston's time England had so much interest in Herat that she waged war to restore it to Afghanistan. Though we had only just cleared out of the Crimea, and were engaged in crushing the Indian Mutiny, Lord Palmerston would not permit, under Russian persuasion, any interference with Herat. Our forces marched against the old ally of Russia, taking Herat and Bushire, while our fleet sailed up the Persian Gulf, bombarded Mohammerah, and captured the camp and forts there. The Shah was very glad to sue for peace, and the restoration of Herat to the Ameer of Cabul was the result of the expedition.

Hitherto Herat has always been considered of special importance from its geographical position. Apart from its title of being the "Key of India," it is undoubtedly the key to Eastern Persia and Western Afghanistan, and to the roads from the Russian possessions in Central Asia and to the Persian Gulf. It is also the centre of a most fertile region, and of some of the most powerful tribes of Afghanistan, and Englishmen who have anxiety about the future of our Indian Empire may well hesitate before surrendering to a rival Power such a source of strength. Lord Lytton has told us that not only have we fought for Herat, but, until Afghanistan was brought into a position of contentment, we were so zealous about it that it was defended by a British officer. "To yield it now to Russia," writes the noble lord, "would be to falsify all our past policy; to declare wasted the lives and money expended in the Persian war, and to proclaim to the Eastern world that, while prepared to Persia, we are not prepared to fight Russia, for this point." Whatever excuses may be put forward by the present Government, the fact is patent that Russia now holds Sarakhs and she is demanding possession of Herat, at which place her surveyors have already been busily engaged. Russia refuses to give England a place in the Council on the Persian frontier settlement, and she now asks to be allowed to make her arrangements, in relation to the Afghan frontier, direct with the Ameer of Cabul, and without the interference of the English Foreign-office. If we may judge from what has happened during the past two years, Russia will gain all that she demands, for the Government of Mr. Gladstone is too timid to assert the rights of Great Britain over countries about which she has already expended her blood and her treasure. Thus England is obliged to leave a clear path for the Power bent upon destroying our splendid Empire of the East.

A great deal of nonsense is being written for the purpose of excusing the Russian occupation of Sarakhs. We are assured that the invasion of Persian territory by Turcoman hordes has prompted the movement. Russia at Merv is able to cope with that difficulty, and Persia, were she inclined to hold aloof from the Czar's agents, is in a position to defend her frontier. The excuse about the Turcoman hordes is an old one. A similar story was told when the Russians took possession of Khiva. It was repeated in regard to Bokhara. We now have it again in relation to Sarakhs. The whole thing is a ruse to deceive the English people, and the Government of Mr. Gladstone is almost as responsible for the device as the Russians themselves. For the past two years the attention of Englishmen, in relation to foreign affairs, has been centred upon Egypt. But for the Gladstone muddle, brought about by a suicidal attempt to release the Khedive from his difficulties, we should have heard much more about the advance of Russia in Central Asia than we have done. Whilst Englishmen have been thinking about Egypt they have had but few thoughts for Afghanistan. This condition of affairs has enabled Lord Granville to keep Sarakhs in the background. We are now beginning to hear about it when it is too late to avert a change in the position of Russia which bodes no good to English rule in India. The fact is, Lord Granville has known all about the threatened occupancy of Sarakhs for more than two years. He was warned about it from India in the early part of 1882, and his attention was directed to the matter by our representative at Teheran at about the same period.

Describing the influence which the Khan of Khyva, in behalf of the Ozar, was bringing to bear upon the Turcomans, Mr. Thompson, writing from Teheran on Feb. 13, 1882, said that "at no distant date the Turcomans of Merv will offer their submission to Russia, or place themselves under her protection, and when either of these results has been obtained, the Russians will doubtless proceed to occupy the Tejend lands and such parts of the Deraghez and Kelet Ateks as may be necessary to afford them an open road towards Sarakhs, in which district they will, in my opinion, endeavour to establish themselves in a strong position."

Lord Granville, on receiving the above information, had an interview with the Russian Ambassador in London. He remarked that Russia had advanced far beyond the boundary as understood when England retired from Candahar, but this contention was pooh-poohed. Then Lord Granville asked that England, Russia, and Persia should determine the Persian frontier. The head of the British Foreign Office was coolly informed that "if there were occasion to proceed to a delimitation of the frontier in question it was a matter which concerned Russia and the Shah exclusively." During the two years which have elapsed since that interview the Russians have accomplished all that Mr. Thompson foretold. By her action Russia has basely set aside the promises she made when the Liberals surrendered the "scientific frontier" which Lord Beaconsfield had secured. Russia had cajoled Lord Granville before, and she was well aware that she had nothing to fear from him if she again assumed the rôle of trickster. She has played the character with more success than she must have reckoned upon when the performance commenced. Once more England is victimised by the dishonesty of Russia and the cowardice of Lord Granville, and we may ere long have to pay dearly for consequences which courage and firmness might have averted.—*Liverpool Courier*.

#### EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

THE report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East India Railway Communication, was presented to Parliament on July 29. After reviewing the evidence given by the various witnesses for and against the more rapid construction of railways the Committee proceeds:—

Your Committee have given the most careful consideration to the arguments thus summarised, and they consider the evidence in favour of a more rapid extension of railway communication to be conclusive.

With regard to the question of gauge, your Committee are of opinion that all the leading trunk lines, with their principal feeders, should be on the broad gauge, the metre gauge being as a rule confined to tracts of country where that system is already in successful operation, and to local lines where the traffic is likely to be so light that cheapness of construction more than counterbalances the undoubted disadvantage of break of gauge. The witnesses, with singular unanimity, General Strachey and Mr. Rendel being the only exceptions, attached great importance to the avoidance of breaks of gauge.

In considering the means by which a more rapid extension of railway communication may be accomplished, your Committee have given great attention to the merits of State operations as compared with construction and working by the means of companies; and they are of opinion that it is desirable to employ both agencies. State operations are, according to the present practice, limited to the strength of the Public Works Department, the permanent staff of which it is not desirable to increase for reason given before the Select Committee of 1878-79, which reasons your Committee fully endorse. On the one hand, money can be raised more cheaply by the State; on the other, construction and working by companies does not necessarily involve any increase of the staff of the Public Works Department, and it relieves the Government of India of a somewhat onerous charge; besides which the emulation between quasi private enterprise and Government working tends to promote economical construction and management.

Your Committee think that the time may come when new railways will be made in India by unassisted private enterprise, and that this should be kept in view in all contracts made by the State, so that nothing should be done to prejudice a change of system which improved financial results of Indian railways and greater consequent confidence on the part of the investing public might justify. Your Committee are confirmed in this belief by an examination of the last year's railway accounts, which show clearly that, irrespective of loss by exchange, which is a matter really outside the consideration of loss or profit on any particular line, the return on the whole railway investment of India was 5·68 per cent.

The terms on which companies have lately undertaken railways in India are as follows, in all of which the companies have received land free of cost:—

(a) The plan known as the "Bengal and North Western" terms, under which the company makes the line upon its own responsibility and receives the whole of the profits of the undertaking, the line reverting to the State at the end of ninety-nine years. The terms of purchase by the Government under this plan are that, at the end of thirty or fifty years, the Government

may buy the company's interest at the rate of twenty-five years' purchase of the average annual net earnings of the line for the previous five years.

(b) The plan known as the "Bengal Central" terms, under which the company receives a guarantee of 4 per cent. on paid-up capital during construction, which advances to be repaid with simple interest by the company to the Government by a contribution of half its net earnings over 5 per cent. The terms of purchase are that at the end of thirty or fifty years the Government may buy the undertaking at the rate £125 for each £100 of stock.

(c) The "Southern Mahratta" terms, under which the company practically acts as agents for the Government, receiving a guarantee of 3½ per cent., plus one-fourth of the net receipts during the currency of the agency, which is terminable after the twenty-fifth year, or at subsequent intervals of ten years, at the option of the Government, while the company, by giving a year's notice, may demand the return of their capital. This guarantee is payable in rupees, such a number of rupees being guaranteed as will insure to the holder of stock a sterling payment in London of 3½ per cent. (plus at least ½ per cent. until 1889), after which the guarantee is the equivalent of 3½ per cent. sterling in London, plus one-fourth of the net receipts, which are payable in India.

In commenting upon these plans, your Committee will point out that each is suitable under certain circumstances.

(a) When a line may be expected to give a considerable immediate return, the Bengal North-Western terms are reasonable.

(b) When the prospect is not so well assured, the Bengal Central terms offer a greater inducement to the investor, by guaranteeing interest on capital during construction.

(c) The Southern Mahratta terms offer a permanent security to investors, which is equal to the security of the Government of India, with the addition of a quarter of the net receipts of the line.

Your Committee, however, think that it is unnecessary to complicate these terms by stating that the equivalent in rupees of a 3½ per cent. sterling guarantee shall be given; and suggest that the guarantee in sterling should be absolute.

They also suggest that, in future contracts, the option of demanding the repayment of the capital of the company by one-year's notice should not be unconditionally given.

Your Committee do not feel justified in recommending which particular lines should be made on particular terms, but they are of opinion that simplicity of terms is of great importance in inducing companies to make new lines; that all possible publicity should be given both in India and in England to the projects which Government wish to be undertaken by companies; that negotiations should be conducted as expeditiously as possible, so as to avoid all unnecessary delays in arranging contracts; and that the accounts of the financial results of railways in India should be kept in such a manner, and so published, as to be easily available to and understood by the investing public.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Government should retain in their own hands a power of fixing or from time to time varying, the maximum of fares and rates, subject to adequate provisions to secure the interests of investors.

Your Committee are of opinion that the technical distinction which has been hitherto made between protective and productive lines cannot be maintained. They recommend, therefore, that railways, needed for protection from famine or for the development of the country, be made as required, whether they be technically considered protective or productive. Your Committee do not approve of the entire removal of the existing check upon the construction of unremunerative railways as suggested by the Indian Government. The evidence even of their own witnesses has been against this revolution of policy. Your Committee are strongly of opinion that the bulk of the lines made should be self-supporting.

The attention of your Committee has been called to the mischief occasioned by constant fluctuations of policy in the construction of railways, and they are of opinion that a careful forecast having been made of future requirements for public works over a considerable term of years, such a scale of expenditure upon railways should be adopted as can reasonably be maintained.

Your Committee are of opinion that the amount proposed to be spent on railways by the Government of India during the next six years is moderate, and that, looking to the experience of past years, and to present prospects, there is a very fair ground for expecting that an extension of the railway system of India on the scale proposed will have most beneficial effects.

Your committee have considered with great care the evidence placed before them as to the expediency of borrowing in India or England. They are strongly impressed with the reasons which weighed with the Committee of 1879, and with the Home Government; and they are of opinion that, if the capital required could be really obtained from Indian sources the advantages of borrowing there, as compared with borrowing in England, would be very great. The growth, too, of the sterling debt in times of war or famine, and the difficulty

of repaying that debt, even in prosperous years, has been clearly demonstrated both in the evidence of Sir T. Seacombe before the Committee of 1879, and in Mr. Waterfield's evidence before the present Committee. Your Committee think also that in political as well as for financial reasons, it is desirable that loans should, as far as possible, be raised in India; but they do not believe that rupee loans, which are not really absorbed in India, differ materially in their effect upon exchange from sterling loans, as, if held in Europe, the interest upon them will probably be remitted from India, and will come into the exchange market. They would, therefore, recommend, quoting the words of the Report of the Select Committee of 1879, that, when "the difference between the rates of interest in India and in England is so considerable as to afford full compensation for the great comparative disadvantages which inevitably attend borrowing in this country." The Secretary of State in Council should not hesitate to borrow such moderate sums in this country as will enable the Government of India to complete such public works as shall have obtained his sanction.

With regard to the recommendation of the Government of India that interest on the sum of £11,250,000, to be spent on productive and protective railways, should be partly provided by hypothecating £200,000 of the Famine grant, your Committee are of opinion that any such application of any portion of that grant would be entirely contrary to the purposes for which the fund was created, and they cannot concur in this suggestion.

Your Committee have endeavoured to arrive at some definite conclusion respecting the amount of money which may, on an average of years, and with safety to the finances, be annually borrowed for the construction of public works. But, from the limited field of taxation, and the fluctuations to which the finances of India are liable, they believe it to be impossible for them to form any precise forecast on which to base a definite recommendation on this subject. While expressing an opinion that the present limit of borrowing, fixed by the Committee of 1878-79 at £2,500,000, might safely be enlarged, they think that the full responsibility of deciding upon the amounts to be borrowed from year to year should rest with the Secretary of State in Council.

In making the recommendations contained in this report, your Committee wish most emphatically to endorse the declaration of the Government of India, made by Major Conway-Gordon and Mr. Westland, that the proposed extension of railways should not involve additional taxation.

#### THE LATE PROFESSOR M'CANN.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Presidency College Union was held on Tuesday afternoon in the second year hall of the College to arrange for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Dr. M'Cann. Mr. Tawney, Principal of the College, presided, and there was a large attendance of professors and students.

The President, in opening the meeting, said that its object was well known to those present. It was to express their regret for the death of Dr. M'Cann, the late able Professor of this College, and distinguished Secretary of the Asiatic Society, and to consider the best way of commemorating him. It was not necessary for him to say anything with regard to Dr. M'Cann's abilities, energy, and industry, for they were well known to all of those present. He was sure that his colleagues deplored his loss as much as the students who were now about to consider the best means of commemorating the professor they so much admired and appreciated. In order, therefore, not to delay the meeting any further, he would call upon Baboo Aushotosh Mookerjee to move the first resolution.

"Baboo Aushotosh Mookerjee then moved—That this meeting is deeply sensible of the loss sustained by the College by the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. H. W. McCann, and desires that a letter of condolence be addressed to Mrs. McCann on her present bereavement." One face, he said, was missing there that afternoon, one serene countenance beaming with intelligence and radiating in every direction. No person could be insensible of the fact that they met there under circumstances very much changed from those that had attended their assemblies for many days. They had met together that day to do honour to the dead; that in spite of all their personal differences they might unite in expressing their genuine admiration for the wisdom and goodness of the departed. Was there anything to wonder at in that spontaneous manifestation of affectionate regard for the man and love for the teacher? What was the secret of the almost magical influence which he exercised over his students? Was it due to his cheerful and animated conversation, or to the infinite variety and accuracy of his information? No, that was not the reason. There was something nobler in the man. Acute as were his reasoning powers, vast as was his knowledge, tenacious as was his industry, sparkling as was his wit, persuasive as was his eloquence, brilliant as was his proficiency, in mathematics, in science, and classics, and in general literature alike, it was not those qualities, great as they were, which

accounted for him the love of his students. It was his wonderful, genial, simple, and generous nature which made him universally popular. They could never forget that, great as was the intellect of the teacher, still greater was the wonderful character of the man; and the involuntary veneration with which his students regarded him was due to that nobility of mind, that passionate honesty by which his thoughts and actions were irradiated as by a central fire. It was that noble generous disposition which induced the students to have familiar intimacy with him, and it was that beautiful intimacy which had made the students receive the news of his sudden and unexpected loss as a terrible shock. It was not too much to say that they regarded it as the loss, not only of their best teacher, but also of their warmest friend, their kindest benefactor. Perhaps he (the speaker) might be permitted to mention one peculiar feature of the deceased's character which he had found in very few of his professors, which was the generous delight he took in helping every one in their work. Such was the character of the man they had unfortunately lost, and it was the character of one in whom, whatever was great and noble in human nature, was so luxuriantly prevalent that it was worthy the imitation of every one present that day. He devoted himself to the noble task of uniting the ruler and the ruled in the irrefragable bond of intellectual sympathy as an enthusiastic member of the Asiatic Society, and devoted his best energies of the best portion of his life for the advancement of that Oriental institution, which had done more for the linking together of the East and West than any other literary institution. As the successful Editor of the *Calcutta Review*, he materially aided to spread the noble language of Britain among the educated men of this country, and by personal contact with him in those various spheres of action, they had ample proof of the nobility of his soul. They had lost him prematurely. He, the speaker, believed he was only thirty-two years of age when he died. His sun was set before it had reached the meridian of fame. It was, therefore, useless to indulge in speculations as what he might have done for them if his life had been prolonged and he, the speaker, would not indulge in a topic so full of unavailing regret, but they would be false to their professions if they did not express their sympathy with his bereaved widow.

Baboo Horolal Banerjee seconded the resolution. Considering that he had been Dr. McCann's contemporary from the period of his entering the College, and was one of those few who had the singular good fortune to listen to his lectures during the three years of his connection with the College, he thought they would agree with him that he had a good title to know the sterling worth of Dr. McCann's character. He might say, in the language of the poet, that Dr. McCann was "a perfect gentleman nobly planned." How severe should be the bereavement of the lady who having espoused him but a year or two ago, was now left to mourn with only a single baby to comfort her distress.

The first resolution was then put and carried with acclamation.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Mookerjee, M.A., then moved the second resolution:—"That a subscription list be opened for raising a suitable memorial; the form of the memorial to be determined according to the amount of subscriptions realised, and that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose, viz.:—Professors A. G. Gough, M.A., W. D. Webb, M.A., H. M. Percival, M.A., Baboo Gogun Chunder Dutt, M.A., Baboo Aushotosh Mookerjee, B.A., Baboo Manmatha Nath Rudra, Baboo Jogish Chunder Mitra, Baboo Horendra Nath Dutta, and Baboo Satya Chundra Mookerjee; the last named gentleman to be treasurer." He, the mover, thought that the object of the resolution could be better accomplished by the memorial taking the form of something which could remind them at once of them whom they wished to remember; and, as the form of the memorial would be the subject of future discussion, he would only remark that a portrait, in his opinion, would be the most desirable form which the memorial could take; and if their collections were too small for that, the memorial might take the form of a bust or a tablet instead.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Professor Percival would like too add one word before the meeting dispersed; and that was, that although subscriptions were asked in the name of the Students' Union, that did not for a moment mean that the Professors were to be excluded from subscribing to the memorial. For his own part, he could say that he had never known a more agreeable man than Dr. McCann, and he thought that the presence in the chair of Mr. Tawney showed that his, the speaker's opinion of the deceased was shared by the other professors of the College. He begged to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Tawney for presiding.

The President expressed himself very much obliged to the meeting for the vote of thanks. He could only say that he heartily agreed with the last speaker, and had no doubt that when the subscription lists were sent round they would be able to collect a sufficient sum of money to erect a suitable memorial to Dr. McCann. He was sure that personally he had a great respect for Dr. McCann's character, ability, and cheerfulness.



in work, and he believed that in many other duties that the deceased undertook, in addition to his duties as professor of the Presidency College, his exertions were quite as much appreciated as they had been in the College.

The meeting then separated.—*Indian Daily News.*

#### MEETING OF THE LANDHOLDERS OF BENGAL AND BEHAR.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar held at the hall of the British Indian Association on Friday, June 27, 1884.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar, held at the hall of the British Indian Association on June 27, 1884, at 4.30 p.m., the following gentlemen were present:—Maharajah Narendro Krishna Bahadoor who was in the chair, Maharajah Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Rajah Poorna Chandra Singh, Bahadoor, Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali, Baboo Joykissen Mookerji, Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerji, Baboo Raj Coomar Surbadhicary, Baboo Kissori Mohun Gossain, Baboo Bejoy Kissen Mookerji, Baboo Saligram Singh, Baboo Grija Sunkur Moojumbar, Baboo Narsing Narain, Agent of the Maharajah Dumraon, and Baboo Koonjoo Lal Banerjee.

Read letters, from the Maharajah of Dumraon, Rajah Hurbullub Narain Singh, and others, intimating their inability to attend the meeting from unavoidable causes.

Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Baboo Joykissen Mookerji, Baboo Grija Sunkur Moojumbar, and others, addressed the meeting on the subject of the confiscatory nature of the Amended Bengal Tenancy Bill, and suggested the necessity of memorialising Government on the subject.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

- 1.—That the sub committee be requested to submit within August next their notes on the Amended Bill.
  2. That the draft memorial on the subject on the despatch of the Government of India on the Amended Bill be referred to the sub committee for settlement, and forwarded to the Secretary of State as soon as it is ready.
  3. That Baboo Abinash Chandra Bhattacharjee be appointed the agent of the committee for the purpose of collecting statistics, and securing the co-operation of landholders in the Mofussil.
  4. That the accounts from August to January last be passed.
  5. That circulars be issued inviting the opinions of landholders on the Amended Bill.
  6. That the best thanks of the Committee be conveyed to the Liberty and Property Defence League for the interest they are taking in exposing before the British public the confiscatory and oppressive character of the Tenancy Bill.
  7. That Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerji be appointed Joint Secretary of the Central Committee and of the Sub Committee.
- After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting separated.

#### RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

A RUSSIAN journal of some influence opens a bold perspective of the political future which seems to suggest, if any suggestion of the kind were needed, that ambition is not yet banished from the minds of certain subjects of the Czar. The opinion of this journal appears to be that the great ocean is the Mediterranean of the future. Russia, it thinks, will be wrong if it continues to attach too much importance to the mastery of the Bosphorus. What it should do, according to this authority, is to employ every possible means to extend its influence in Central Asia. The harbours and straits of the Black Sea are valuable for the defence of Russia, but to attribute to them any importance in a political sense, it is now urged, would be on a par with the determination to get hold of Genoa or Venice for political reasons in the Seventeenth Century. The future belongs to the Pacific Ocean, and that is the point to which Russia is advised to turn her face, instead of to "little Europe," upon which she has hitherto bestowed so much attention. Central Asia and the Caucasus are represented to have more importance for Russia than dozens of European Governments. This, it must be admitted, is looking ahead somewhat. It is having regard to what the state of things will be in a century and a half hence, when at the present rate of progress, the population of Russia will far outnumber that of the whole rest of Europe. But Europe herself will then be little more than part of a colony. Even now Brazil is more powerful than Portugal and Java is more powerful than Holland. How will things be, asks the Russian paper, a century and a half hence when—say nothing of China and Japan—powerful empires will have arisen in Australia and on the Sanda Islands? The danger, fortunately, is pointed out in ample time, and the present generation will not trouble themselves much about it. But if all this talk about Central Asia means that Russia intends to make a bold move towards India, which is just within the bounds of possibility, we shall have nobody to thank for it but the British Government, who have hitherto allowed Russia to

do pretty much as she likes in her approaches towards the great dependency, and have thereby incurred the risk of more daring schemes than would otherwise have been dreamt of.—*Yorkshire Post.*

#### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

##### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

In a few days the conference of district officers, whose opinions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill as it now stands drafted have been called for, will have begun to assemble, and will be presided over in each division by the several Commissioners. The partisans of the measure now regard it as in the hands of experts whose opinion will be conclusive; but it is worth while to consider with what degree of correctness the district officers of the Regulation Provinces can be so styled, and what qualifications they can really bring to bear upon the inquiry into which they are about to enter. Before the year 1870, and in all the previous period since the British accession, there could have been little room for doubt as to their competency. In those days the position of a collector kept him in contact with the ryot in almost every relation which could exist between the latter and his zemindar, and *vice versa*. But the withdrawal of suits under the rent laws from the old revenue tribunals, and their transfer to the ordinary civil courts, have created a chasm which no later measure has sufficed to fill, nor has any new means of contact been framed to supply the place of that which has been lost. How great the loss is will be experienced now in asking for opinions which, fifteen years ago, each officer's daily routine would have enabled him to give at first hand; while now, in many cases, he must search for their grounds in much the same fashion that the Government itself has to follow, if he does not deliver himself of views based on imperfect knowledge, or derived at second hand or from mere hearsay. The collector of former days not only knew the villager in his home and on his fields, but was also well acquainted with his vicissitudes when pursuer, or, more often, when pursued, in the courts of law, or when rival claimants fought each other over his rents and cultivation. These duties, if they did not bring the collector and his assistants more into contact with bad tenants than with bad landlords, at all events did give them some knowledge of the former class, and of the difficulties with which the landlords had to contend. This opportunity is only given now when the collector stands himself in the proprietor's place in regard to estates, the property of Government or under the Court of Wards, and when, apart from his official prestige, he has special and powerful machinery with which to work. On the other hand, and under the modern system, the only occasions on which he has to closely study the relations between a landlord and his tenantry are when some scandal has occurred, and the complaints of the rayats have called for special inquiry. Such inquiries are made on complaints proceeding from the tenantry alone. It is almost impossible for a landlord in agrarian difficulties however undeserved by him, to put the executive in motion in the same way. To depend on the knowledge so derived for a true estimate of the general relations between the landlords and tenantry of the province would be almost tantamount to looking to a police magistrate's professional knowledge for a true estimate of the morality and character of the general population in his jurisdiction.

It is true that the district officer of to-day spends a longer time in the interior of his district, and is probably better acquainted with its topography than his predecessor. But his duties as supervisor have increased so greatly as to occupy more than all the extra time spent on tour; and with the development of the subdivisional system, and of local funds and agencies, he can work far less, so to speak, with his own hands than did the magistrate collector of twenty years ago. A great part of whose time was spent in trying cases and in other original work. No amount of rapid travelling, or even of casual conversation with intelligent villagers, will give the many-sided knowledge of the people and of the incidents of their daily lives which are brought into strong light in the trial of their ordinary civil and rent cases. The commissioners and many of the collectors who will now be consulted, have, of course, had experience of suits under the rent laws, but with the majority nearly fifteen years have elapsed since, while not a few of the younger colleagues have had no such experience at all. The fact perhaps may account for the prevalent impression that the 'proprietary feeling as it is called, is so much stronger among the senior than the junior members of the administrative service. In the temporarily settled Province of Orissa and throughout Chuttis Nagpur, revenue officers continue to try suits between landlord and tenant. But in neither of these areas have the conditions which are alleged to demand a measure like the Bengal Tenancy Bill yet arisen, while it is respecting these very conditions that the authoritative opinions of district officers are now beings sought. It becomes more than ever necessary to examine the grounds and experience on which those opinions will be given, and to ascertain how the request of the Bengal Government, in its letter of 24th May last, that the

practical result in many of the cases arising from the draft Bill may be followed out, will be complied with.

Meanwhile, it is worth remembering that the Bengal Government has had at its own disposal, and in the heart of the Province, an area for experimental legislation of this kind. We refer to the Santhal Parganas, some three-fourths of which, comprising about 4,000 square miles, and affording examples of almost every tenure to be found in Bengal, are under the Permanent Settlement. In this area lie parts of the properties of such prominent landlords as the Maharaja of Burdwan, of the late Maharaja Lilanand Sing of Purniah, of the Messrs. Grant of Bhagalpur, of the Raja of the Great Hitampur estates in Birbhum, of at least one member of the Tagore family, and of other proprietors almost equally well known. The district was removed from the operations of the ordinary provincial laws during the Santhal rebellion of 1855; and in 1873, Sir George Campbell introduced into it many of the provisions which it is now proposed to enact for the rest of the province. The effect of them on the tenantry, as well as on their landlords and on the Government, we propose to consider on a future occasion.—*Englishman*.

#### THE PERIODICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE North West has always been the land of ceaseless experiments in revenue settlements. Our statesmen and administrators have not yet been able to find the standard by which the State demand should be regulated. There have been no less than three settlements in the North West within the last eighty years. Each of these settlements rested on a different basis. The first was based on produce and its value. The English Government inherited the system from the Mahomedan régime, and it was soon demonstrated that the primitive system would not suit the reign of law which was introduced by the British administration. This system after the first twenty years of British rule was abandoned, and a second settlement was made based on gross rents calculated on large areas. It was thought at the time that the principles which guided the revenue officers in making the assessment were absolutely correct, and that it would be impossible to make an appreciable mistake. Long before the term of settlement was over, our administrators began to feel uneasy. Their calculations were wrong. The sufferings of the people were immense. Litigation was the order of the day. The exactions of the village proprietors were almost unlimited. The Government demand in many cases was so excessively heavy that the proprietors had to abandon their villages, and were reduced to poverty and indigence. Hundreds of ancient families were thus utterly ruined, and their descendants actually became tillers of land, driving the plough with their own hands, and earning a precarious livelihood. It was extremely difficult for the Government also to realise the revenue. Legal processes were strictly enforced. The revenue law was strict and the revenue officers were unmerciful. The consequences could be easily imagined. The landlords were harassed and ruined, and the peasants were opposed and impoverished. As soon as the period of settlement was over, the problem was how to find the true remedy for the evil. The gross rent theory had utterly failed. Some other experiment must be made, and the revenue-seekers hit upon a novel theory. The actual produce system is unsuitable to the present age, the gross rent system was unsound. Both these, therefore, must be given up, and a third system, combining the advantages of the two former systems must be taken in hand. Nothing could be said. It was argued, against an assessment which would be based upon special rents paid for individual fields. Learned disquisitions were written on crop rates and field rates, natural rents and customary rents. The whole province was divided into about fifty millions of fields, and a host of settlement officers were directed to inspect every field minutely, and to ascertain the actual capabilities of the soil. The work of settlement was completed in about twenty years, and it cost the State more than a million sterling.

How this system worked will be seen from the remarks of a writer who seems to have thoroughly studied the question: "Great though the cost to the State was, it was probably insignificant when compared with the loss entailed to the people. Through all the weary years when a settlement was threatened or in actual progress, it was to the interest of the landlord to conceal or reduce the assets of his property. Improvements were not to be looked for when they brought about an immediate increase to his taxation, all breaking up of new land or care in cultivation was discouraged. In addition to these, every village was invaded by hosts of amins and other settlement subordinates, and the landlords were compelled to keep at free quarters, and propitiate by presents the men on whom they believed that the amount of their taxation for the next period of thirty years, and their consequent prosperity and ruin, ultimately depended. What the loss to the people was it would be useless to try to estimate." Those who have witnessed the sufferings of the people know what this periodical settlement means. Large estates

were so thoroughly involved in debt, that the proprietors were often obliged to sell them. Small estates were irretrievably ruined, and ancient proprietors, whose ancestors owned these estates for centuries, have been cast adrift in the world as vagabonds and adventurers bringing disgrace upon themselves and their ancient ancestry. The indebtedness, or "impecuniosity," of the North-West landlord is a well-known fact. He is so poor, so utterly helpless, that it is a matter of wonder that he can manage to pay at all the Government revenue. The North West has gloried over the Thomasonian Settlement, and politicians of the dead-level school have depicted in glowing terms the "unexampled prosperity which the province has enjoyed." If an impartial observer were to write an account of the actual agricultural conditions of the North West, he would draw a picture whose hideousness would revolt every well-wisher of the country. The distresses of both the landlords and tenants are such that if the Indian Government were aware of the true state of things, it would never allow the people to groan under such misery. As a class the people are all ignorant. They do not even know their rights. They do not know to whom their complaints should be addressed. If they send in petitions they are denounced as wicked men who are dissatisfied with the British Raj, and upon whom the police should keep its eye. What that means is of course known to many of our readers. The poor tenants, and the poorer landholders, believe themselves doomed to suffer, and they suffer in silence.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

#### THE EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

WE have shown that all attempts at periodic settlements have failed. It behoves Government then to fix upon some other principle of assessment, that would remedy the evil which the people so loudly complain of. The only efficient remedy which an unbiassed person would recommend would be a permanent settlement. But the very name of permanent settlement frightens the present generation of radical reformers. Twenty sentimental theorists would at once declare with a voice of thunder that a more absurd remedy could not be proposed. The remedy, they would say, would be worse than the disease. "In Bengal the permanent settlement has been tried; and what good has it done? It is a sham and blunder. It entailed heavy loss on Government, and inflicted a grievous wrong on the tenantry. The people it benefited are a body of intermediate proprietors who have not the slightest interest in the agricultural progress of the country, who always talk of their 'vested rights,' and whose only object is to thwart Government in its noble attempts at reform. If any measure were proposed which would be calculated to confer greater privileges on the cultivators, and give greater security to their rights, the measure would be condemned as revolutionary and as striking at the very root of proprietary rights. The advocates of zemindars would even appeal to the principles of political economy, and have the audacity to teach their rulers that attempts to interfere by statute, as opposed to custom between tenants-at-will and the laws of supply and demand are opposed to all sound principles of legislation. Give the North West any other settlement you please but the very idea of giving it a permanent settlement to the province must be scouted. Government would not listen to such a thing." The pseudo-philanthropists of the day would thus denounce the very settlement which alone can work real reform, and promote agricultural prosperity in the North West. It has been definitely settled that the Government revenue should not be permanently assessed. The question is, what other settlement should be substituted for the system which is now in vogue? It is admitted on all hands that a periodic settlement means depreciation of the value of property, credit affected, heart-burning and irritation, suspicious of the intentions of the Government, litigation, impoverishment, and ruin. "Nothing," says an experienced writer, "can equal the injury inflicted by a slow uncertain settlement, dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders, harassed by successive administrations, and finally threatened by annihilation at the moment when it seemed to have nearly finished its course." Imprisonment of landlords for non-payment of revenue, sale of their personal property nay, even of their brass pots and cooking utensils—are frequent occurrences which every Government is bound to ponder over. The Lieutenant Governor stated, in his Administration Report for 1873, that while travelling he was forcibly struck with the wretched condition of one of the most fertile districts "in which many estates were so depopulated, and so much land had fallen out of cultivation, that the assessment had become very severe." This would show that reform is urgently called for, and it is in contemplation to introduce a measure that would, it is imagined, materially improve the present state of affairs.

It is in contemplation, we understand, to fix upon what is called an initial revenue for certain well-defined areas of land. Every inquiry would be made to ascertain whether this particular area is capable of yielding a certain amount of revenue. If the inquiries are satisfactory, that amount should be taken as the initial revenue. The period of settlement should be reduced from thirty to twenty years and during this period the initial

revenue should remain unchanged. At the end of this term the enhancement of revenue should be regulated by the increase of the productive power of the soil, and the rise in prices. Every estate would be divided into certain classes of land according to their productive capacity. The revenue of an estate would be fixed and unaltered if it could be shown that the conditions under which the initial assessment was made remain unchanged. This measure, it is believed, would entirely do away with the periodic record of rights, and harassing settlement operations; and would give a feeling of security to the landlord, and enable him to estimate with certainty his future liabilities to the State.

We have attempted to give a rough sketch of the plan proposed. It will, of course, receive material modifications before it is finally adopted. But we have grave doubts whether the proposed system would give any material relief to the people. We are of opinion that it is nothing but a makeshift. It would do no real good. It would produce no permanent benefit. We know the feeling of the people who would be immediately affected by the measure. They look upon the proposal with suspicion, and think that the periodical settlement of thirty years was much better than this clap-net of twenty years' duration. We would beseech Government not to introduce any imaginary reform that would do more injury than good. The opinions and feelings of the classes immediately concerned should be well ascertained before any revolutionary legislation is determined upon. We have had enough of crude theories and unsound arguments to bolster up foregone conclusions. Every philanthropist who has the true interest of the people at heart would really wish that the country should have rest, and that the agricultural community should be allowed to cultivate their fields, and enjoy the fruits of their labour in undisturbed peace for some time to come.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 15.)

Sir Frederick Roberts and staff arrived at Bangalore on the 9th inst.

Captain Sawyer, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon Major J. E. Eades, 5th Bengal Native Infantry, is off leave on medical certificate.

Lieutenant H. H. Cornell, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted three months' leave.

An extension of leave for three months has been granted to Lieut. J. S. Ashby, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieut. G. D. Giles, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to resign the service.

Lieutenant Colonel H. de G. Watter, Royal Horse Artillery, has been ordered from Meerut to Kirkee for duty.

The permanent location of the transport depot in Soinde, at Kurfaches, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Lieutenant H. H. L. Bagott, 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, has been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

Captain W. R. Routh, Suffolk Regiment, Stationed Staff Officer, Murre, has been appointed Brigade Major at Rawal Pindi.

Mr. John O'Brien, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Lieutenant of D Company, to fill an existing vacancy.

Colonel Charles Scott Elliott and Edward Owen Leggett, Madras Staff Corps, have been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M.D., I.M.D., have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Bombay.

Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating second in command of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, has proceeded on ninety days' privilege leave to England.

We hear that Lieutenant Colonels Chaldecott and Ommanney, Royal Artillery, Peshawur and Rawul Pindi, have been ordered to proceed to England on their recent promotion.

A new Sub-District Royal Engineer Command has been formed in Natal, the officer in charge of which is to be addressed as the Commanding Royal Engineer, Natal.

Captain G. C. Parker, of the Sind Rifle Volunteer Corps, has been granted six months' leave of absence, and Lieut. W. Aves, of the same corps, has been permitted to resign his commission.

It is stated to be probable that a committee will be ordered to assemble at Calcutta to consider the question of military transport for sick and wounded in the field.

The services of G. J. Shand, M.D., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for civil employment under the Government of Punjab.

It is stated that there is a proposal at present under consideration for the grant of an office allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia in the Bombay Presidency.

Surgeon M. L. Bartholomew, Indian Medical Department, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon of the 3rd Punjab

Volunteer Rifle Corps, at Sukkur, *vice* Surgeon R. Monks, transferred to Aden.

The Secretary of State has allowed Colonel Laughton, Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, and extension of service for six months from the date on which he succeeds to Colonel's allowance.

Medical officers attached for duty to cavalry, artillery, and infantry, during service in the field, are to be allowed to employ, as their servants, soldiers from the ranks of the corps to which they are attached.

Lieut. Col. G. A. Russell and Major J. A. F. Nutt, Royal Artillery, have on their recent promotion been ordered home for duty with the London Division and North Irish Division, respectively.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Georges and Lieut. Col. D. G. S. Grant, Madras Staff Corps, have been admitted to Colonel's allowances from the 13th ult. Col. Grant has been granted permission to reside in Europe.

It has been ruled in Bombay that a hospital assistant, when available, is to be sent (with the customary medical equipment) with every company or half company of the corps of Sappers and Miners detached from regimental headquarters at Kirkee.

The Flintshire and Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps are in future to be designated respectively the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers is at present quartered at Dum-Dum.

Colonel Colquhoun, of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, late 77th, now at Secunderabad, it is believed, accepts retirement under the clause of the Royal Warrant sanctioning the same after four years in command; he will in this case be voluntarily retired on retired pay of £420 per annum.

A class for army signalling will assemble at Bangalore, on the 16th inst., for the instruction of twenty selected non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Native Army. The teaching of native soldiers army signally does not commend itself to the general mind, nor does it accord with the view lately given forth at Simla by a distinguished military officer.

A general order has been issued notifying that warrant officers are not allowed to send or receive letters to or from any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions at reduced postage, and that this privilege, granted by the Post Office Act, only extends to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who are reminded that the privilege only applies to letters under half-an-ounce in weight.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

BENNETT—July 5, at Calcutta, the wife of William Bennett, Planter, Lower Darjeeling Tea Company, a daughter.

COMPTON—July 4, at Palampur, the wife of Herbert Compton, a daughter.

LAWRENCE—June 27, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major H. J. Lawrence, a daughter.

MARTYN—July 3, at Kasauli Brewery, the wife of Mr. J. G. Martyn, Brewer, a son.

MCKENZIE—July 7, at Agra, the wife of G. K. McKenzie, Manager, Agra Bank, Agra, a son.

OWEN—July 9, at Weston Lodge, Vepery, the wife of T. Owen, a son.

KRID—June 30, at Kalacheria, Cachar, the wife of R. Laidlaw Reid, a daughter.

ROWE—July 7, at 10, London-street, Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Rowe, Bengal Education Department, a son.

ROSS—July 25, at Allahabad, the wife of George E. A. Ross, Esq., Barrister-at-law, a daughter.

SILLS—July 29, at Darca, Bengal, the wife of Francis Silles, P.W.D., a son.

VENIS—June 25, at Benares, the wife of Mr. A. Venis, the College, a daughter.

WALTON—July 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev. Frank E. Walton, Church Missionary Society, Faizabad, a daughter.

WHARRY—July 8, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant H. Wharry, S.A.C.G., a daughter.

WILLAUME—July 5, at Dharwar, the wife of F. Tanqueray Willaume, a daughter.

WALKER—July 1, at Coonor, the wife of the Rev. J. Mills Walker, Chaplain, a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

COLLIN—DRUMMOND—July 5, at St. Saviour's Church, Arrah, Behar, Edward Woodfield Collin, Bengal Civil Service, son of the Rev. John Collin of Rickling Vicarage, Essex, to Ellen Julia Maud, daughter of the late Francis Berkeley Drummond, Bengal Civil Service.

GORDON—WILSON—July 5, at Saryah Factory, H. W. Gordon, Bengal Civil Service, to Mary, youngest daughter of James Wilson, Esq., of Underwood, Haverford West, Pembrokehire.

##### DEATHS.

BARNES—July 8, at Bellary, Retired Senior Apothecary William Barnes, Madras Medical Establishment, aged 69 years, 9 months, and 23 days.

BOUCHE—July 3, at Calingapatam, in the Ganjam District, Madras, Aubin Eugene Bouche, son of the late Nicolas Bouche, of Pondicherry, aged 51.

CHICHGAR—July 9, Jerbai, wife of Merwanjee Peston Jee Chichgar, Aga Jamshed's House, near Cheera Bazar, aged 45.

**GRAY**—July 2, at Sausmond, Bangalore, youngest child (daughter) of James and Sophie Gray, of Monkwood Estate, Palghat, aged 11 months and 18 days.

**GANTZER**—July 4, at Serampore, Mr. N. J. Gantzer, Senior, late of the Public Works Account Branch, aged 77.

**HONNER**—July 4, at Bangalore, Charlotte Anne, widow of the late Captain J. Honner, H. M. Navy, aged 84.

**HORNE**—July 10, Mr. George Horne, late Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, aged 52. Deeply regretted.

**KAPADIA**—July 11, at his residence, Khetwady, 12th lane, Rustumjee P. Kapadia, brother of Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, aged 44.

**LINNETT**—July 8, Mr. James Linnett, of Messrs. Watson and Co., of apoplexy.

**MACLEOD**—June 24, at Moulmein, British Burma, Fiona, youngest child of Donald Grant Macleod, Judge of Moulmein, aged nine months.

**OGILVIE**—July 4, at Barrackpore, Arthur Harrington, the infant son of Arthur Shaw and Cecil Mary Ogilvie, aged 5 months and 4 days.

**ROCHE**—June 29, at Clifden, near Murree, Lucy, the beloved daughter of Brigade Quartermaster Sergeant Edward Burke Roche, Royal Artillery.

**ROBBIE**—July 28, suddenly, in London, William Malcolm Robbie, Commander, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, aged 45.

**SAVEDRA**—July 5, Anna Clara, beloved wife of A. G. Savedra, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, aged 25.

**SEETHAYAMMAH**—July 8, at Chintadripet, from typhoid fever, Seethayammah, the beloved wife of M. R. Ry. B. Ramaswami Naidu B. A., Head Interpreter, High Court.

**TICKELL**—July 11, Henry Berkeley Aers, third and beloved son of Charles Tickell, late I. N., aged 28 years, 4 months, and 17 days.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

**ATKINSON—CHASE**—July 30, at Kenilworth, Miles Christopher Atkinson, M.D., son of the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Vicar of Danby, Yorkshire, to Annie Hale Chase, youngest daughter of T. A. N. Chase, Esq., Madras Civil Service (retired), of Avon Lodge, Milverton, Warwickshire.

**HAMILTON—EYRE**—July 21, at Lucerne, Richard C. A. Hamilton, formerly of Oudh, to Edith, second daughter of the late Alfred John Eyre, Magistrate and Gold Commissioner, Ballarat.

**INGLIS—SAUNDERS**—July 29, at St. Stephen's, Guernsey, Captain Charles James Gordon Inglis, late 55th Regt. (2nd Battalion the Border Regt.), to Julia Isabel Saunders, eldest daughter of Major General J. Boyd Saunders, Bengal Cavalry, retired.

**ROTON—CLARK**—July 26, at St. Paul's, New Wandsworth, Horace Herbert George Rotton, District Superintendent at Sirza, Punjab, B. S., to Bertha Annie, only daughter of the late Edward Plumbridge Clark.

### DEATHS.

**FRANKLYN**—July 19, at Parkstone, Dorset, Jane Caroline, wife of Major Franklyn, D. A., Commissary-General, Madras, aged 36.

**GOODWYN**—August 1, at Clifton, Sarah Eleanor, wife of T. W. Goodwyn, late Madras Civil Service.

**THOMPSON**—July 26, in London, very suddenly, Edmund Thompson, Esq., of Lansdowne-road, Bedford, for many years Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, and youngest son of the late Anthony Thompson, Esq., of Wimbledon, aged 55.

**WOOLCOTT**—July 27, Capt. William Woolcott, an elder brother of Trinity House, and formerly of P. and O. service, aged 54.

## LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**TEA**.—826 packages Indian and 111 Ceylon tea were offered at auction to-day, without apparent change in values. The China tea market privately has been very quiet, little business having been done out of recent arrivals. Two fresh vessels, the steamers Glenfruin, from Hankow, and the Ulysses, with the second cargo of Foochow teas, dock this afternoon, samples from which will be offered to-morrow. The China auctions consisted of 652 black leaf siftings, which sold without reserve at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb.; 1,546 half chests black leaf, common to good common, at 8½d. to 9¾d. per lb., being prices in favour of buyers; 340 half chests fair quality, at 11d. to 11¾d. per lb.; 630 new season's Saryunes realised 7¾d. per lb.; and 6,000 Canton Congous, 9¾d. to 11¾d. per lb.

**SUGAR**.—A quiet market, with sales of 156 casks crystallised Demerara at yesterday's prices. In auction 1,320 bags Bengal sold without reserve at 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. for Brown Dulloah, 200 hogsheads, 109 barrels grocery Porto Rico were bought in at 16s. to 17s. Further business done in Jaggery, including 6,500 bags cane at 9s., and very low quality at 7s. per cwt. Beet inactive at yesterday's quotations. In the Clyde market the demand for pieces is rather active at full rates.

**COFFEE**.—The small supply of 80 casks, 55 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon went without change—middling to good middling, 64s. to 65s.; good, 82s. to 84s.; and four cases, 682 bags East India brought very full rates—medium grayish, 60s. to 63s.; bold, 70s.; 157 bags central American sold 54s. to 60s. A quiet market generally.

**SPICES**.—The only feature in the sales was an improved demand for Penang nutmegs at ¼d. to 1d. advance. 142 packages all sold, small 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; medium to good, 8s. to 7s. to the pound, 2s. 4d.; bold, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. 39 packages mace went barely up to last week's rates; ordinary to fair red, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d., one lot 1s. 4d. Black pepper is slow, Singapore to arrive, sold at 7¾d. 1,209 bags in auction bought in; Penang, 6¾d., and 60 bags Singapore 10¾d. No Cochin

ginger offered; 371 bags African bought in, 43s. 257 packages Jamaica partly sold, 44s. to 52s. Pimento quiet, 303 bags withdrawn, 388 barrels Zanzibar cloves bought in above value. 92 barrels Bombay cassia sold at 12s. per cwt.

**SAGO** quiet. 776 Sarawak flour partly sold at 9s. 9d. per cwt. Flake tapioca rather dearer, a third of 3,400 bags Singapore selling 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb. 466 seed pearl—a fourth sold at 11s. 6d. to 12s.; and 220 bags medium at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt.

### THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say there is no feature of importance to notice in the markets, which generally remain dull as the extremely low quotations fail to restore confidence, and speculation is quite at a standstill. A good demand prevails for crystallised Demerara sugar by the home trade at the depressed rates now current. Other West India has sold to a more moderate extent only on previous terms. Beet continues unsettled on the probability of an abundant yield this season. Dry refined goods sell at very low rates, through foreign competition from various quarters. In the Coffee Market the tone is better, with rather more inquiry for home trade kinds at the heavy decline established during the last four months, and owing to the approaching Bank Holiday there will not be any public sales until the 7th proximo. The latest telegrams from Havre show a recovery upon good ordinary Santos. Our stock here is nearly 9,000 tons under the exceptionally large one of last year, and below the usual average supply. There have been further arrivals of tea. The private contract market remains in the same quiet state as before, and prices at the public sales are again in favour of the buyers. Exporters have been the chief operators this week. Indian tea steady with rates unchanged. At the spice sales yesterday Penang nutmegs met with more competition at rather higher prices. Black pepper does not quite maintain the advance last referred to. White is firm, and dearer for arrival. Rice dull at previous rates. East India Chinchong has been sold on lower terms.

**TEA** dull, but a fair inquiry for new seasons for export. 1,487 packages Indian sold without any change in quotations 1,030 packages Ceylon representing good invoices from "Kandal Oya" and Rockwood estates brought brisk competition and full prices. 706 packages Java teas generally passed at about previous rates, broken Pekoes and Pekoe Souchongs selling rather easier. At the China auctions prices were fairly steady—New season's black leaf siftings, 4½d. to 6½d. per lb.; 3,877 packages common black-leaf, 6¾d. to 9¾d. per lb.; 1,150 good common, 10d. to 10¾d.; and 600 packages fair to low medium, 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. New season's siftings realised 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb.; common to good common red-leaf passed at from 5d. to 6¾d. per lb. The private is very quiet, the trade awaiting fresh samples, ex ships just arrived. Great stagnation has prevailed since the close of the auctions, and hardly a transaction has taken place. The accounts from the producing districts of Lower Bengal and Tirhoot continue unsatisfactory.

**COFFEE**.—The demand for Plantation Ceylon is steady at yesterday's rates. 267 casks, 110 barrels, and bags sold—middling to good middling, 63s. to 67s.; fine, 69s. to 70s. 6d.; bold grayish, 79s.; fine bold colony, 90s. to 92s.; one lot 10s. No change in East India. Part of 412 casks 1,221 bags sold—fine qualities at high prices from 88s. to 92s.; good bold, 75s. to 76s.; good medium, 59s. 6d. to 60s. 6d., and small in proportion. Costa Rica rather quiet, but held firmly, and 1,445 bags only partly sold; ordinary to good ordinary, 44s. 6d. to 49s.; low middling to middling, 54s. to 6s.; 216 bags Nicaragua sold—good colony, 54s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.; 559 bags Guatemala chiefly bought in, some selling at 46s. 6d. to 53s.; and 50 bags New Grenada, 54s. 6d. to 57s. Of 252 packages Mocha a few lots common mixed sold at 80s. to 86s. per cwt.

**SUGAR**.—Sales have been limited, including 137 casks refining West India at yesterday's rates. Beet remains quiet. In the Clyde market prices are steady, with a fair demand for good to fine. Subjoined is M. Bertrand Silz's report, dated Paris, July 30:—The Official Journal publishes to-day the assent of the President of the Republic to the new sugar law, and its application begins immediately. The duty of consumption now is 50f. the 100 kilos. of refined. For manufacturers the tax will be optionally reduced from the beet at the rate of six kilos. of refined per 100 kilos. of beetroot for the manufactories working with "la diffusion," and at the rate of five kil. s. for those working with the "pesses continues" or "hydrauliques." For manufacturers who will not have a tax on the beetroot there will be granted to them, on the whole of their production, a bonus of 8 per cent. The French colonial sugars imported directly will have a benefit of 12 per cent. The surtax on foreign sugars of European origin is 7f. the 100 kil. s., with a prohibition for those analysing less than 80 deg. We now find ourselves in this anomalous position, that the sugar at present in stock has to bear the charges for the new law without enjoying any of its favours. As for the market it remains in the hands of "beas," who interpret according to their ideas all the events which take place, however serious they may be, whether they influence the tax on the beet or the prohibitory surtax at the entry in France. Prompt merchandise has been rare the last few days, and by the demands for the end of the month, it has maintained its value, while forward delivery is sensibly lowered.

**SPICES**.—Pepper quiet. Zanzibar cloves in better demand.

### FRIDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR**.—The market is without change for the week. At the public sales crystallised Demerara brought previous rates, from 19s. to 22s. The week's business in West India amounts to 2,114 casks 8,600 bags &c. Compared with last Friday crystallised is unaltered, but refining kinds easier. 1,400 bags China, by auction, bought in at 9s. 6d. Privately 125 casks Surinam sold at 11s., and some business done in Porto Rico. In the Clyde market a fair demand for pieces. Beet is 3d. to 4½d. lower on the week for prompt shipment.

**COFFEE**.—There have not been any public sales, nor will any take place until Thursday next. The market is quiet.

**BLACK PEPPER** is now selling nearly up to the highest rates of last week. Singapore 7½d. per lb.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUG. 5, 1884.

## INDIA'S TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Edward Watherston, and the other leaders of the agitation against the unfair and one-sided treatment of India by the Radical Government in the matter of the prohibitive English duties on Indian silver goods, are determined not to be cowed by the bullying they received from Lord Kimberley and Mr. Cross. An advertisement has been put forth, stating that the agitation will again be taken up with increased vigour after a few months; and it seems incredible that, with such an overpowering and unanswerable case as these gentlemen can put before the English public, for bare justice to the Indian silver-craftsmen, it can any longer be possible for Mr. Gladstone to mock the demands of India while he lends such a willing ear to the demands of Lancashire on the Indian revenues.

But of even more vital importance to the interests of India—because it involves the creation of an industry capable of enriching India far more than any industry she now possesses—is the proposal, enforced of late in England by Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, and others, to obtain from the Gladstone Cabinet some fiscal encouragement for Indian tobacco. At present the most costly cigars of Cuba, the most expensive tobaccos of Virginia and Maryland—the profits on which go into the pockets of foreigners, and are therefore sacred in the eyes of your good Radical—are not taxed one penny more for the English revenue, than the cheap and wholesome growths of Rangpur, of Dindigal, and of Burma, the profits of which would go into the pockets of our Indian fellow-subjects. A tax of 3s. 6d. on a lb. of Rangpur tobacco, worth 6d., is a crushing and prohibitive impost. It is only since the Conservative Ministry was driven from power in England that

tobacco-growing on any very large and adequate scale has been taken up by British subjects, whether of Indian, English, or Burmese descent. The existing tariff was defensible so long as it was imposed only on the expensive articles supplied us by the Americans and Spaniards; but under present circumstances it is nothing better than a disgraceful protection—protection all the more disgraceful because of the free-trade professions of the present Government by whom it is maintained—of the importers of American and Spanish cigars and tobacco, at the cost of the poor Indian producer, and to the great detriment of the English working-man consumer. We are glad to see some of the most influential and far-sighted of the Indian Native papers taking up this question, and heartily supporting Mr. Lethbridge in his demand for reform. The *Hindoo Patriot*, in its issue to hand by the last mail, has the following on Mr. Roper Lethbridge's candidature at Whitby:—

“Mr. Roper Lethbridge is a candidate for Whitby. We have read his address to the electors with great interest. It shows that the candidate is a man of large views, who earnestly wishes to do real work. The people of Whitby in electing him as their representative will not only benefit their own borough, but will also do real service to India. Mr. Roper Lethbridge is a true friend upon whom we can rely. He told the electors that he would not consent to enter Parliament as their representative just to come down to Whitby at election times only. He would be a permanent resident of Whitby. ‘The first interest of my life will be to promote the welfare of Whitby and the people of Whitby.’ These remarks show the man. What he takes up he does well and thoroughly. He sets his heart to the work, and infuses life into it. There is one passage in his address which we make no apology in quoting in this place. ‘It was one-sided free trade when this country opened her markets to other nations while those same nations closed their markets to us. Why not throw open our markets to the cheap and excellent growth of Indian tobacco, which would immensely cheapen the supply of tobacco—that poor man's one luxury and comfort—to English consumers. Every fiscal encouragement should be given to it. India could supply it at 6d. per lb., but the Government put on a duty of 3s. 6d. and made it cost 4s. per lb. They were taxed in order that the foreigners' products might come in free.’ If the good people of Whitby elect Mr. Roper Lethbridge as their representative, the people of India, as we have said before, will be sincerely thankful to them. Mr. Lethbridge will not only watch over the interests of Whitby, but will also earn the gratitude of India by his noble exertions in redressing her wrongs.”

## THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

At last Lord Ripon will be deprived—though only at the fag-end of his Viceroyalty—of the excuse that has served him so well, by enabling him to suspend or starve all railway extension in India, and thereby to hide (to some extent) from the public gaze the enormous extravagance of his administration in other and less permanently productive lines of expenditure. The Report of the Select Committee on Indian Railways has at length been published; and so, it will now be impossible for the Government of India, when warned of the scandalous neglect of the interests of the Empire, of which it has been guilty in the matter of railway extension during the present ill-starred Viceroyalty, any longer to plead that it is “waiting for the issue of the forthcoming inquiry.” In this report, it is stated that the lines recommended for construction by the Government of India have been arranged in two schedules. The first contained thirty-four lines, with a total length of 3,432½ miles, of which the cost is estimated at £24,288,000. These railways are all considered likely to be remunerative, and they are left to be taken up by

private companies without any aid from the Government, except the grant of land free of cost. The immediate construction of these lines is not contemplated by the Government of India. The second schedule contains thirty projects, many of which are already under construction, the length still requiring to be made being 3,896 miles, and the cost being estimated at £28,262,450, or, after allowing for the repayment of £630,000 by a company, £27,632,450. These railways are all said to be indispensable for protective or other urgent purposes. It is intended that £13,444,000 shall be borrowed by the Government, £2,100,000 by construction and working companies—that is, companies receiving a permanent guarantee of interest to make a line on behalf of the State, and the £12,040,000 by companies working on their account with a guarantee of advances of interest for a limited term of years, repayable from surplus profits. The remaining £48,450 will be supplied from the provincial balances.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 5.)

**McMINN**, Mr. C. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate with effect from April 8 as deputy commissioner, 1st class, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. C. H. Grace.

**DARRAH**—The services of Mr. H. Z. Darrah, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from July 1.

**COWIE**, Deputy Surgeon General A. J., is appointed to officiate as surgeon general, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon General A. J. Payne, or until further orders.

**SHAND**—The services of Surgeon G. J. Shand, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

**KING**, Mr. A. J., manager of the Government tea garden at Port Blair, is appointed to be ex officio an extra assistant superintendent in that settlement.

**GRIFFITHS**—The services of the Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, B.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from June 24.

**THULLER**, Lieut. Col. H. R., officiating deputy surveyor general, to be a trustee of the said museum, vice Lieut. General J. T. Walker, retired.

**JENNINGS**—The services of Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of termination of the special boundary settlement duty upon which he is employed in Jhallawar.

**RAMSAY**, Lieutenant H. L., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as cantonment magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**HERBERT**, Lieutenant C., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant to the governor general's agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**GRAY**, Mr. H., has been appointed to act as agent at Nagpore, vice Mr. Fred Burns.

**BURNS**, Mr. Fred, has been appointed to act as agent at Moulemin, vice Mr. T. Smith, who has been granted twelve months' leave.

**MULLEN**, Surgeon D. F., medical officer of the Meywar agency, is granted three months' privilege leave, from July 1.

**HERBERT**, Lieutenant C., is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the Nusseerabad Cantonment, from the date of assuming charge of his office as cantonment magistrate of Nusseerabad.

**NORTON**, Lieut. C. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on expiry of the three months' language leave granted to him, is transferred from the Meerut command, Military Works, to the headquarters staff of the Inspector General, Military Works.

**PORTER**, Lieut. G. M., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Presidency Oudh command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi command, Military Works.

**WAY**—The services of Mr. R. A. Way, executive engineer, 3rd grade,

of the Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, with effect from July 6 (the date on which the furlough expires).

**RAINIER**—The services of Mr. P. Rainier, in Class 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways (Traffic Department), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

#### MILITARY.

**TANNER**—Brigadier General, with temporary rank, Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay S.C., commandant, 29th Bombay N.I., and commanding the Quetta District, to be a brigadier general on the establishment, vice Brigadier General S. de B. Edwards, C.B., to the Bombay District, dated Nov. 1, 1883.

**ROUTH**, Captain W. R., Suffolk Regiment, station staff officer, Murree, to be brigade major on the establishment, vice Major H. R. Young, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated June 16.

**BROWNE**, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon general, vice Deputy Surgeon General A. J. Cowie, appointed officiating surgeon general, Bengal.

**HUTCHESON**, Surgeon Major G., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to officiate as medical storekeeper, Ailabad, during the absence on furlough of Brigade Surgeon G. A. Watson.

**SCOTT**, Lieut. C. D., R.A., Punjab Frontier Force, No. 4 Mountain Battery, to be 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. A. H. C. Birch, promoted.

**CAREW**, Condr. W., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

**FRASER**—The name of Col. G. W. Fraser, Bengal C.S., is placed on the list of major generals on the Indian Gradation List.

The names of the following officers of the Indian Staff Corps are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10:—

Placed on the list of major generals—Col. A. Drury, Madras; Col. J. I. Willes, Bengal; and Col. W. A. Gib, C.B., Madras.

Placed on the list of lieut. cols.—Major (now Lieut. Col.) J. Biddulph, Bengal, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of the undermentioned officers on Jan. 1:—

Major Gen. F. Schneider, Bombay S.C.; Major Gen. G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal S.C.; and Major Gen. R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., Bombay S.C.

**NUTTALL**, Col. T., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of major generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major Gen. C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, on Dec. 10.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet—To be Lieut. Cols.

**HALLIDAY**, Major G. T., Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. General A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay S.C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated Jan. 1.

**BUCKETT**, Major W. H., Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major General F. Schneider, Bombay S.C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated Jan. 1.

**QUIN**, Major T. J., Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major General G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal S.C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated Jan. 1.

**PARKER**, Major N. F., Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major General R. M. Macdonald, Madras S.C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated Jan. 1.

**HODGSON**, Major C. N., Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major General J. C. P. Baillie, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated Jan. 1.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Lieut. Col. by brevet to be antedated as follows:—

**KETCHEN**, Major W. D. B., Madras General List, Cavalry, to Dec. 10, in succession to Major-General C. F. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

**MURRAY**, Major H. V., Bengal Cavalry, to Dec. 16, in succession to Col. (borne as Major General on the Indian gradation list) A. B. Marsack, Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

**GRAHAM**, Major A. W., Bengal General List, Infantry, to Dec. 16, in succession to Major General J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified.

**BATTIE**, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. D., Bengal Staff Corps, Aug. 25.

**MANTELL**, Surgeon Major, M.B., July 16.

**ALEXANDER DE FBECK**, Surgeon Major F. W., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from April 24.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**VAUGHAN**, Capt. T. T., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, medical certificate for 182 days, with effect from June 17.

**NUGENT**—2nd class Assistant Apothecary R., upon private affairs, for one year.

**TROTTER**, Capt. and Brevet Major J. M., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander, and second in command, 24th N.I., has been granted furlough out of India, medical certificate for ninety-eight days, with effect from April 1.

**SHAW**, Lieut. R. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 16th N.I., is granted furlough out of India, medical certificate for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough:—

**BARIHOLMEW**, Major R., General List, Cavalry, medical certificate, for ninety-two days.

INGLIS, Major D. W., General List Infantry, medical certificate, for three months.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 9.)

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagalpore, to perform the functions of collector in that district, vice Baboo Gobindo Mohun Ghose.  
 MANISTY, Mr. G. E., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on June 17.  
 GILLON, Mr. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Cuttack, to act as district and sessions judge of Midnapore, during absence of Mr. W. F. Meres.  
 FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., officiating magistrate and collector of district, to act as magistrate and collector of Burdwan, during absence of Mr. W. R. J. Minnie.  
 VERNER, Mr. W. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Bhagalpore, to act in 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from April 1.  
 KIRKWOOD, Mr. T., officiating district and sessions judge, Shedabad, to act in 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from April 18.  
 NOLAN, Mr. P., officiating magistrate and collector, Shahabad, to act in 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors from April 1.  
 CHARLES, Mr. J. G., officiating additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergha, and Hooghly, acted in 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from June 6 to 13.  
 COOKE, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Tipperah, to act in 2nd grade of magistrate and collector, from June 3.  
 FIDDIAN, Mr. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Beerbhoom, to act in 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, from June 1.  
 GARBETT, Major C. H., deputy commissioner, Singbom, to act in 2nd grade of deputy commissioners, from June 7.  
 SHARP, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Furreedpore, to act in 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, from April 13.  
 SAMUELLS, Lieut. Col. W. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Lohardugga, to act in 3rd grade of deputy commissioners, from April 7.  
 CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., district and sessions judge, Furreedpore, acted in 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from April 21 to May 5.  
 HALLETT, Mr. J. R., district and sessions judge, Rungpore, to act in 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from April 23.  
 MERES, Mr. W. F., district and sessions judge, Midnapore, acted in 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from May 19 to June 23.  
 GORDON, Mr. H. W., district and sessions judge, Sarun, to act in 1st grade of district and sessions judges, from May 6.  
 WEEKES, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, Hurnea, to act in 1st grade of magistrate and collectors, from June 1.  
 HARRIS, Mr. H. N., district superintendent of police, Gya, during absence of Mr. G. R. K. Meares.

The following temporary assistant superintendents of police, to act as assistant superintendents of police, from dates mentioned opposite their names:—Mr. H. M. Parish from April 6; Mr. H. W. Boileau, from April 14.

WARNEFORD, Rev. T. L. J., Chaplain of Fort William, has leave for three months, from July 5.

SLATER, Mr. J. S., has been granted an extension of furlough for three months.

MASON, Mr. Wood, to act as Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College, in addition to his own duties as officiating superintendent of the Indian Museum, during absence of Dr. J. Anderson.

METCALF, Mr. C. T., C.S.I., magistrate and collector of Patna, to act as opium Agent, Behar, during absence of Mr. W. Kemble.

The Lieut. Governor approves the election by the commissioners of the Puneah Municipality, of Dr. D. Picachy, civil medical officer, to be their vice chairman.

HAYES, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Balasore to the Brahmini-Byarni division.

FORSYTH, Dr. W., made over charge of the Tipperah Gaol to Baboo Gopal Chandra Dey, on June 13.

### FURLOUGHS.

SCOTT, Mr. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, has been granted a further extension of three months' furlough.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, six months' leave on urgent private affairs, from date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

CONHEAD, Mr. T. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan has leave for three months, from August 2.

KEMBLE, Mr., opium agent, Behar, leave for three months, from July 20, or subsequent date.

MEARES, Mr. G. R. K., district superintendent of police, Gya, has leave for three months, from 19 August next or subsequent date.

MERES, Mr. W. F., district and session judge of Midnapore, has leave for three months, from 28th instant, or subsequent date.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 5.)

TAYLOR—That portion of Notification confirming Mr. G. F. Taylor in the 1st grade of assistant conservators of forests, is hereby cancelled. Mr. Taylor will continue to officiate as assistant conservator of the 1st grade.

SKIPTON, Mr. H. P., assistant district superintendent, 2nd grade, to be assistant district superintendent, 1st grade, pro tem.

### FURLOUGHS.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S., officiating director of agriculture and junior secretary to the chief commissioner, from July 14.

Two months' privilege leave is granted to Major B. Thomas, canton-

ment magistrate, Kamtee, and officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, from August 1.

### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 5.)

PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar during the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Tidy.

WELBY, Mr. C. E., officiating head master, Zila School, Meerut, is appointed to officiate as inspector of schools, Meerut Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. H. H. Goulding.

FRASER, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate, Benares, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Benares, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. W. Porter.

CLARKE, Mr. J., deputy registrar, High Court of Judicature, North Western Provinces, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of registrar during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. B. Thomson.

PIRIE, Major A. H., Oudh Volunteer Rifles, to officiate as commandant of that corps during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. C. Thomas.

STOUT, Mr. C. B., probationary deputy collector, Etawah, to be manager of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Saharanpur district, from April 1.

FANTHOM, Mr. J. F., deputy collector, Farukhabad, to be an assistant collector of the 1st class.

BENNETT—The services of Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, assistant engineer, 1st grade (sub. pro. tem.), and district engineer, Rae Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Railway branch of these provinces.

ROSE, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and district engineer, Basti, is transferred to the Rae Bareilly district as district engineer, vice Mr. Bennett, transferred to the Railway branch.

SANDERS, Mr. H. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed on June 21 the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

### FURLOUGHS.

TIDY, Mr. W. M., magistrate and collector, Mazaffarnagar, has been granted leave on medical certificate for two months, from June 19.

GOULDING, Mr. E. H. H., inspector of schools, Meerut Division, has been granted leave on private affairs for six months, from July 1.

CUMINE—The Rev. R. A., chaplain of Muttra, is allowed privilege leave for two months, June 4.

KENNEDY, Mr. P., head master, Zila school, Alighur, is allowed leave without pay for one year in extension.

PORTER, Mr. F. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Benares, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, from Aug. 1.

FINLAY, Mr. H. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Agra, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, from July 20.

THOMPSON, Mr. J. B., registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, from July 1.

THOMAS, Lieut. Col. C., commandant, Oudh Volunteer Rifles, is allowed leave to Europe for three months, from Aug. 15.

GREGORY, Lieut. G. M., Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, from Aug. 10.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, July 3.)

STACK, Mr. W. G., assistant commissioner, on special duty, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days from June 1.

THOMPSON—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. C. R. Cooke, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to confirm Mr. D. W. Thompson, inspector of schools of the Rawalpindi Circle, in his appointment in the grade of Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, from Nov. 1.

WHITE, Surg. H. L. E., A.M.D., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Ferozepore and of the headquarters of the Civil Sub-Divisional Officer of Kasur on April 30, relieving Surg. R. J. Polden.

TAAFFE, Surg. R. J., officiating civil surgeon, Karnal, is transferred to Delhi, and appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of that station during the absence on leave of Surg. Major Ross.

STONE, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, Guzerat, is, on the expiration of privilege leave granted to him, transferred to the Sialkot district.

O'BRIEN, Mr. J., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed lieutenant of the D Company to fill an existing vacancy.

CARNEL, Lieut. A. H., 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave in India for three months from June 15.

BIRCH—The leave granted to Lieut. F. H. J. Birch, R.A., is cancelled.

BENSLEY, Mr. B. C., assistant engineer, attached to the Peshawur Provincial Division, passed on May 5 the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 28.)

MOLLEY, Mr. E. H., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from the Tharrawady District to the Salween District.

EVRE, Capt. G. S., assistant and commissioner, 4th grade, reported his return from furlough on June 24, and is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

### FURLOUGH.

HENDERSON, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Thabegee Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from June 15.



## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 5).

YOUNG, Mr. H. G., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, made over charge of the Cachar forests division to Babu Jagat Bandhu Nag, extra assistant commissioner, on June 23, and availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him.

The following promotions are made in the Assam Commission with effect from June 29, consequent upon the promotion of Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., Assistant Commissioner:—

MCCABE, Mr. R. B., S.C., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., B.S.C., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is absorbed in that grade.

DARRAH, Mr. H. Z., reported his arrival and received charge of the office of director of agriculture, Assam, in the forenoon of June 28.

CROUCH, Mr. C. P., district superintendent of police, Sibsagar, reported his departure on privilege leave in the afternoon of June 21.

MCLEOD, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner, Sibsagar, reported his departure on privilege leave in the afternoon of June 23.

ROLLO, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, Naga Hills, availed himself of the eighty-eight days' privilege leave granted to him on July 1.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 8.)

MARTIN, Mr. C. W., district and sessions judge, Salem, will assume the duties of that appointment during the present sessions, but continue to act as collector and magistrate of the same district.

ROBINSON, Mr. F. F., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kistna, during Mr. Fraser's employment on other duty.

HAZEBETT, Surgeon Allison, M.D., to officiate as fort surgeon, Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties, medical inspector of seamen at Madras, and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, during the employment of Dr. Sibthorpe on other duty.

The undermentioned police officers are appointed to institute prosecutions for offences committed in their respective districts:—

SWEET, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam.

PRENDERGAST, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of police, Godavari.

MENALLY, Surg. Major C. J., M.D., acting chemical examiner, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, is confirmed in that appointment vice Surgeon Rogers.

DYWOTT, Surgeon D. F., M.D., officiating assistant physician, General Hospital, and professor of Hygiene, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Dr. McNally.

KINDERSLEY, the Hon. J. R., of the Madras Civil Service, judge of the High Court, Madras, has been permitted to resign the service, from July 6.

FITZPATRICK, Surgeon Major J. F., in medical charge of the Central Gaol at Coimbatore, to act as superintendent of the Gaol at Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Grimes on leave.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot.

HUDLESTON, Mr. R. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot District, during the employment on other duty of Mr. J. H. Stodard.

PICKANCE, Major W. J., to be superintendent of the central and district gaols at Trichinopoly.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. J. W., to be superintendent of the central and district gaols at Rajamundry.

D'CRUZ, Mr. B. M., temporary deputy collector, Malabar, to act as deputy collector, general duty, Cochin, during the absence of M. R. Ry. H. Subbaraya Aiyar, on leave.

## FURLOUGHS.

AWDEY, Capt. A., R.E., private secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor, has privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from July 14.

WILKINSON, Mr. F. H., district judge, South Malabar, has privilege leave for three months from August.

MITCHELL, Mr. J. H., inspector of police, Coimbatore District, sick leave of absence for three months.

HOSKINS, Major W. H., superintendent of police, privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days from August 3.

SAUNDERS, Mr. C. E. B. P., acting superintendent of police, Tanjore district, leave for eight months on medical certificate.

## MILITARY.

ELTON, Lieutenant A. B., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, appointed by the Secretary of State a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps and transferred from Bombay to Madras, with the sanction of the Government of India, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of this Presidency, is admitted on the establishment and his services placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief, from June 16, the date of his arrival at Hoshungabad.

HALLETT, Major H. H. H., to be Lieutenant Colonel from July 4.

## FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BURTON, Surgeon A. A., Indian Medical Department, medical certificate, for one year, from the date of embarkation.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 3.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, ordered in G.O.C.C., No. 228 of 1884, being reconstructed as follows, from June 11:—

BROMHEAD, J. G., V.C., president; Captain W. Weallens and Captain Q. Logan, members. Captain Logan will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee without prejudice to his other duties.

JACKSON, Lieut. J., 9th L.L., wing officer and adjutant, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

MURDOGH, Lieut. Col. E. G., 23rd L.L., Staff Corps, to officiate as second in command, vice Gordon, on furlough, to join at Seetalee.

WILD, Lieut. W. A., 31st L.L., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer in the Staff Corps, dated July 17.

REGHAT, Surg. M. P., doing duty in the Western district, is directed to report himself for general duty under the Deputy Surgeon General M.'s Eastern District.

ROBINSON—Eastern District—Officiating Deputy Surgeon General J. Robinson, M.D., Army Medical Department, to the native medical charge, vice Deputy Surgeon General Chapple, on leave to Europe.

FAWCETT, Surgeon Major W. J., M.B., Army Medical Department, medical officer of the Station Hospital, Kamptee, to do duty, Station Hospital, Kamptee.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 10.)

WAPSHARE, Capt. A., acting cantonment magistrate at Aden, is appointed ex officio assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major W. A. Salmon to be joint administrator of Rajpipla, but to continue to act as political agent, Mahi Kantha; Major E. V. Stace to be sub pro tem joint administrator of Rajpipla during the absence of Major Salmon; Capt. L. L. Fenton to act as second assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar; Mr. C. F. G. Lester to act, in addition to his other duties, as second in command Savantvadi Local Corps, during the absence of Captain Fenton.

HART, Mr. W. E., chief judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay:—

SPENCER, Mr. N., barrister at law, to act as chief judge.

WARDEN, Mr. J. L., to act as second judge.

MCCLOUGHRY, Surg. J., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, from June 30.

MACMILLAN, Mr. M., B.A., a professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, to act in the 3rd grade during the absence of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite.

## FURLOUGHS.

FLOOD, Surgeon S. J., A.M.D., to remain in England, from August 17 to 19, on private affairs.

CRAWLEY-BOVEY, Mr. A. W., C.S., late special settlement officer, Baroda, availed himself, on April 11 last, of the eight months' furlough granted to him.

BAYLEY, Hon. Mr. Justice, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay, privilege leave of absence for three months from July 15.

## MILITARY.

LAUGHTON, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) G. A., of the Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance from July 3.

DEBUTTS—The services of Lieut. F. R. Mc C. De Butts, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

BURKE—The services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M.D., I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief, from March 5.

SAWYER, Capt. G. W., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

ASHBY, Lieut. J. S., Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

GILES, Lieut. G. D., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service from May 29.

FORDYCE, Lieut. A. D., sub-assistant commissary general, second class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 11.)

MERRIMAN, Lieut. C. M. H., 22nd N. I., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated July 5.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. R. W. E., R.A., is confirmed in the appointment of aide de camp to Major General A. Carnegie, commanding Northern Division, with effect from March 19.



ATKINS, Surg. Major H., I.M.D., is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

WOOD—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. C. E. W. Wood, N. S. Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, into which he has recently been promoted.

CURE, Lieut. H. C., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, has qualified in the Transport branch of the Commissary department, under the provisions of Indian Army Circular, dated July 20, 1883.

## FURLOUGH.

CAMPBELL, Surg. Major W. J., A.M.D., to England for six months, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 17.  
ARRIVALS REPORTED  
MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. A. Walker, R.A.

*Madras Estab.*—Major H. T. H. Biber, Inf.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. Jolly, G. W. Clive, LL.D., A. Drakeford, Milsom, A. F. Lingham.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.  
MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. E. Robertson, S.C., six months; Col. Thomas Lamb, S.C., five months; Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt, S.C., three months.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon Major W. Price, M.D., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major E. R. Reay, Inf., one week; Lieut. Col. Adam Hogg, S.C., six months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. Stephen, S.C., six weeks; B. Stainforth, extraordinary, three weeks; G. A. Campbell (return cancelled), S.C., three months; F. L. Petre (Cov.), fourteen days; S. Jacob (Cov.), five weeks; F. E. Braham, six months thirteen days; E. M. Hodges, six months sixteen days; H. G. H. Keene, S.C., six months sixteen days; E. D. Pechell, extraordinary, one week; W. P. Richardson, one week; G. M. Goodricke, extraordinary, one month; W. J. Greer, S.C., six months; W. E. Garstin, extraordinary, one month.

*Bombay Estab.*—F. B. Yate, S.C., six months; T. Moore, extraordinary, four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.  
MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. F. F. R. Burgess, S.C., Surgeon Major C. Prentiss, Col. James Johnstone, C.S.I., Inf., Lieut. R. V. Garrett.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. Harry McLeod, R.A., Surgeon H. St. C. Carruthers.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. L. S. H. Ba'ier, S.C., Major E. R. Reay, Inf., Major W. F. Prideaux, S.C., Lieut. J. S. Ashby, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—P. T. S. Large, H. B. Medlicott, B. Stainforth, F. L. Petre (Cov.), C. J. Powlett (Cov.), A. Meredith (Cov.), E. Harrison, O. Hoernle, E. White (Cov.), A. Herbage, W. P. Richardson, G. Belleit, G. H. P. Livesay, A. Drakeford, H. S. Badon (Cov.), W. E. Garstin, P. H. Cresswell.

*Madras Estab.*—F. E. Gibson (Cov.).

## JULY 29.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government in India:—

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. Henry Lowry Barnwell Acton, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated Feb. 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. George Goring John Sutton Jones, from the Middlesex Regiment, dated March 16, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1880; Lieut. Reginald Hough Light, from the Devonshire Regiment, dated June 27, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 8, 1881; Lieut. Francis William John Caulfield, from the Suffolk Regiment, dated March 16, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Charles Arnold Kimball, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated Oct. 6, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Charles Marling Cartwright, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated April 8, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881.

The Queen has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List.

## BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major Arthur George Hartshorne, dated July 19, 1884.

## HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in Bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on July 30, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 4,57,500, on Bombay, Rs. 8,12,500, and on Madras, Rs. 2,50,000 at an average rate in each case of 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 2,50,000, average rate 1s. 7½d. 2½d.; on Bombay, Rs. 3,25,000, average rate 1s. 7½d. 16d.; and on Madras, Rs. 1,25,000, average rate 1s. 7½d. 2½d.; making a total of Rs. 22,20,000. Tenders for Bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. will receive about 25 per cent., and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 9-16d. 25 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently bills for the following amounts were sold:—Madras, Rs. 62,000 and Bombay,

Rs. 2,12,000 at 1s. 7 17-32d., while transfers for Rs. 1,20,000 on Calcutta, and Rs. 1,00,000 on Bombay were disposed of at 1s. 7 19-32d. Between April 1 and July 29, the total remittances sold had reached Rs. 5,96,80,967, and realised £4,905,590. Next week only 20 lakhs are to be offered.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—The following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first fifty places at the examination held in June and July, 1884, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Wade, Hender Molesworth		Combe, Kenneth ...	5,200
St. Aubyn ...	7,657	Murray, Valentine ...	5,155
Partridge, Henry Miles ...	7,599	Elkington, Robert James	
Heycock, Charles Hensman	6,801	Goodall ...	5,061
Mitt, Vernon Herbert	6,731	Tancock, Osborne Kendall	5,039
Needon, Franklin Francis	6,193	Hickie, Arthur Francis ...	4,950
Bigby, William Trench ...	6,107	Holms, William Frederick	4,902
Blair, Everard McLeod ...	6,090	Cleghorn, Thomas Angus	4,894
England, Edward Parker	6,023	Parry, Owen Clifton ...	4,799
Carey, George Glas Sande-		Arbuthnot, Dalrymple ...	4,777
man ...	5,960	Rushton, Henry William	4,702
Gillman, Herbert Francis		Molesworth, Percy Bray-	
Webb ...	5,955	brooke ...	4,740
Babington, Stafford C. ...	5,911	Ajair, Charles Osborn ...	4,711
Tulloch, Alexander Cosserat	5,795	Woodfield, Anthony Hudson	4,706
Boulnois, William Arthur	5,585	White, Henry Arthur	
Burn, Ernest Melville		Pilkington ...	4,691
Johnston ...	5,575	Russell, Henry C. O. ...	4,650
Sharp, Frederick Leonard	5,542	Buxton, Harold Arthur ...	4,635
Clayton, Henry Edward		Alexander, William Patrick	4,618
Gilbert ...	5,474	Crowe, Mcrdant Abingdon	
Murray, James Harry		Carlisle ...	4,570
Stewart ...	5,457	Kingscote, Randolph Albert	
Jenour, Arthur Stawell ...	5,406	Fizharding ...	4,560
Burns, James Montague ...	5,404	Wingfield, William Edward	4,557
Butler, Arthur Towndley ...	5,401	Saman, Edwin Charles ...	4,508
Lennox, Amynt Maitland		Malleson, Wilfred ...	4,503
Augustus ...	5,393	Smallwood, Frank Graham	4,435
Blakey, John Pestwick	5,256	Stewart, Robert Stair ...	4,431
McKay, Donald ...	5,211	Coffin, Campbell ...	4,428
Stockdale, Herbert Edward	5,209	Johnston, Gordon Campbell	4,335

THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE FORESTRY EXHIBITION.—An interesting preface on this section of the Forestry Exhibition has been contributed to the official catalogue by Sir George Birdwood. The greater part of it naturally deals with the origin and labours of the Forest Department of India, which has accomplished so much for the material benefit of the country. It was rather more than forty years ago that attention began to be directed to the ravages which had been going on for centuries in the forests of India and Burmah. The final period of destruction was during the troubles following the decline of the Mogul Empire, when Mahratta and Afghan both did their utmost to devastate the land. Sir George Birdwood points out that the pinch was first felt in connection with ship-building, while it was due to the representations of a meeting of the British Association held in Edinburgh itself that steps were taken to counteract this tendency and to apply a remedy to the complete denudation of Indian forests. But for this salutary check India would now be far advanced on the same road of material deterioration as Afghanistan where, to use the words of the writer, "a once fertile and wealthy country has been converted into an hospitable desert." It is certainly difficult to fix a limit to the benefits accruing from the extension and proper care of forests, but it requires a sanguine disposition to predict by this means "the gradual restitution to the whole of Central Asia of the prosperity it once enjoyed." However, there can be no doubt as to the excellent work accomplished in India, and it is a feat which ought to be appreciated in that country above every other, seeing that the Brahmans have laid down the axiom for ages that "he who plants a tree lives long." Sir George Birdwood's preface is the most interesting part of a catalogue which must be pronounced in every way quite on a par with the best of this kind of production.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN  
EXCHANGES.

TUESDAY.—The supply of Mexican dollars available to-day consisted chiefly of the amount brought by the Moselle, and this remittance has now been sold for China at 50½d. per ounce. The market for bar silver remains firm, and 50 13-16d. was again obtained, for the greater part of the consignment per Cordillera which had to be dealt with. Indian and China exchange rates are unchanged, and Rupee Paper shows practically no alteration, being quoted at 83½ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81½ 81½ for the Four per Cents., with but little business.

WEDNESDAY.—Refined bar silver has advanced to 50½d. per ounce, and a small amount of business was done at that price. The market was firm at the close, owing partly to the announcement that the India Council bills to be tendered for next week will be reduced in amount from 25 to 20 lakhs. Both the Indian exchange rates are now quoted at 1s. 7 17-32d., and this also helped to strengthen the market for silver. Very little busi-



ness was done in Mexican dollars, but their price is unaltered at 50½d. There is also no variation in the China exchanges, Hongkong and Shanghai being again quoted at 3s. 9d. and 5s. 2½d. respectively. Rupee Paper is firmer, and there is not much stock to be had at present prices. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 83½ 83¼ and the Four per Cents. 81½ 81¼.

THURSDAY.—The Silver Market continues firm at 50½d. for bars and 50½d. per ounce for Mexican dollars, but business has been limited. The only movement that has occurred in Eastern exchange rates is an advance of 1-32d. in the Calcutta quotation to 1s. 7 9-16d. Rupee Paper is unaltered at 83½ 83¼ and 81½ 81¼ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. respectively. The India Council have sold bills for Rs. 5,10,000 on Bombay, four-fifths of which were taken at 1s. 7 9-16d., and the rest at 1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee.

FRIDAY.—Firmness is still the characteristic of the Silver Market, but transactions continue limited owing to the smallness of available supplies. Bars this evening are again quoted at 50½d. and Mexican dollars at 50½d. per ounce. The Bombay exchange rate has advanced to the Calcutta level, both being now 1s. 7 9-16d. China rates of exchange are unaltered. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper remains at 81½ 81¼, but the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. have risen ¼ to 83½ 83¼.

SATURDAY.—The position of the Silver Market is unchanged as regards prices, and business has been at a standstill, owing partly to the absence of supplies, and also to the approach of the holidays. Rupee Paper and all Eastern exchange rates are also unaltered.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

#### THE RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Mr. CROSS said, The working of the Rajpootana Railway is about to be made over to the Bombay and Baroda Company; and the Government has reserved the power of fixing and varying from time to time both maximum and minimum rates.

#### LEGISLATION IN MADRAS.

Mr. BIGGAR asked the Under Secretary for India whether attention would be paid to the increasing number of complaints of ryots at the vexatious nature of the recent legislation in Madras, Act 5, of 1882, Forests; and whether it was true that Section 56 declared that all wood, timber, produce, &c., shall be presumed to be Government property, and that in consequence such enormous powers were placed in the hands of low-paid officials that most serious discontent was spreading over the Madras Presidency.

Mr. CROSS: Act 5 of 1882 did not come into force until the 1st of January, 1883, and no report on its working has yet reached this country. Neither have any complaints been received, so far as is known, of the vexatious nature of its clauses. Section 56 provides that when a question arises under the Act whether forest produce is the property of Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government till the contrary is proved. The powers reserved to the district forest officers are, in many instances, not capable of being delegated to subordinates, and, in any case, there is no reason to suppose that "enormous powers are placed in the hands of low-paid officials," or that serious discontent has arisen therefrom.

#### THE DISTRICT OF QUETTA.

Mr. SLAGG asked the Under Secretary for India whether it was the case that certain regiments of cavalry had been added to the Indian forces in connection with the frontier exploits the district of Quetta.

Mr. CROSS said he did not understand what his hon. friend meant when he spoke of frontier exploits in the district of Quetta; but there had been no increase in the Indian cavalry.

#### NATIVE APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. T. ROGERS asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he could inform the House what the answer was which was given to a memorial or letter forwarded by Mr. Rungiah Naider Garu in reference to the appointment of Messrs. Tarrant and Thornhill to offices in the Revenue Settlement Department, which offices the writer of the memorial was said to contend were, by the terms of the Royal proclamation, confined to Indian natives; and whether it was the case that the noble lord the former Secretary of State for India desired that such infractions of the proclamation should be pointed out to him.

Mr. CROSS: On the 9th June I informed the hon. member for Cavan county that Mr. Garu's letter had been returned to him for submission through the Government of Madras, in accordance with fixed rules. The Secretary of State in Council has disallowed the appointments of Messrs. Tarrant and Thornhill, which were made by the Madras Government subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. Natives of India have no exclusive right to such appointments in the Revenue Settlement Department, nor is there any Royal proclamation to that effect.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. BOURKE asked the Under Secretary of State for India

whether the Russian escort which was to accompany the Commission for delimiting the frontier of Afghanistan was to consist of a battery of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and a regiment of infantry.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: No information of that character has been received by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. BOURKE: Will the Government ascertain before the Commission starts from India what the nature of the Russian escort is to be, and will they make arrangements to have an escort for the British Commission?

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: I think that a question as to an escort for the British Commission would more properly be asked of the Under Secretary of State for India. The question is receiving attention. I have no doubt that Her Majesty's Government will be fully informed as to the advance of the Russian escort.

Mr. BOURKE: Has the noble lord seen a statement in the *Bombay Gazette* as to the nature of the Russian escort.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: I have seen a notice in one of the newspapers; it is probably that which the right hon. gentleman refers to.

Mr. COWEN: In the event of a disagreement, what means have the Government of maintaining the frontier after the escort is withdrawn?

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: I stated the other day that while these negotiations were going on it was quite impossible to make a statement on the subject.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. THORNHILL asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he could state why quartermasters of the British Army serving in India and holding the rank of captain had only received the allowances of that rank from October, 1882, instead of, as in the case of other grades of non-combatant officers, from July 1, 1881.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: I am not aware what other grades of non-combatant officers are meant, but I may state that the Royal Warrant of 1881 did not accord the Indian allowances of captains to quartermasters in India. These allowances were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council in September, 1882; and in accordance with custom, retrospective effect was not given to the orders which sanctioned them.

#### THE DEMARCATION OF AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the First Lord of the Treasury under whose protection the commission recently appointed to fix the Afghan boundaries would be; would the Ameer be represented; if so, by how many officers; what would be the duties of the Commission and what orders had been given to them; in case of difference of opinion between our officers and the Russian officers, or those of the Ameer, to what Government would our officers refer; was the escort to be provided to consist entirely of native troops; and what arrangements had been made for constant communication between our officers and either the Home Government or the Government of India.

Mr. GLADSTONE: Communications are still going on with regard to these various points, and I am not as yet in a position to give an answer.

Mr. ONSLOW: Is it true that our mission is to start in October, or, as reported in the *Times*, that it is to be put off to the spring of next year? This is a very important question indeed.

Mr. GLADSTONE: I agree as to the importance of this commission. All I can say is that I have not heard anything on the question of postponement.

Mr. ONSLOW: I shall put a further question on the subject next Thursday.

Mr. BOURKE: I beg to give notice that on the Appropriation Bill I shall call attention to the whole of this subject.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was intended that the English Commissioners for the demarcation of Afghanistan should meet the Russian and Afghan Commissioners this year or next.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE replied that it was very difficult to make partial statements while a matter of this kind was proceeding.

The following general rules are laid down for the selection of candidates for the apothecary class and are to be strictly enforced:—Candidates are to be selected from European and Eurasian lads only. Natives of India, Goanese, Parsees, &c., are ineligible for admission into the Subordinate Medical Department as candidates for the apothecary class, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1199, dated March 26, 1874, Military Department. Every candidate is required to furnish a certificate setting forth that he is either a European or Eurasian, as the case may be, and the place of his birth; his baptismal certificate should also be attached. A certificate according to a prescribed form must be declared and signed before a duly qualified magistrate only and must be attached to the examination papers of the candidate, without which a candidate will be debarred admission into the service.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &amp;c.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council was held on July 9, when Mr. Herbert introduced the Khojas Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee. The Punjab Courts Bill was also referred to a Select Committee on the motion of Mr. Barkley. Sir Stuart Bayley presented the Select Committee's report on the Northern India Takkavi Act, 1879, Amendment Bill, and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

A decision has just been given by Mr. Justice Cunningham, of the Calcutta High Court, in a case which came before him that marriage with a deceased wife's sister in India is illegal.

Copious rain has fallen during the past few days in nearly every part of the country, and the apprehensions of scarcity in consequence of the failure of the monsoon are set at rest.

Official reports show that the sanitary condition of the Bengal gaols continues very bad. The highest mortality recorded was that in the Julpigoree Gaol, where the death-rate was as high as 261.9 per thousand.

The recently circulated memorial praying for the appointment of a Sanitary Commission at Calcutta has now been submitted to the Lieutenant Governor, with upwards of one thousand signatures attached.

The Calcutta Municipality advertises a debenture loan of fifteen lakhs for drainage improvements.

The Maharajah of Burdwan has contributed Rs. 10,000 to be devoted to the improvement of Darjeeling.

The following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency, banks and their branches on the last day of June, 1882, Rs. 14,78,77,000; 1883, Rs. 14,08,62,000; 1884, Rs. 13,10,70,000.

The Government of Bengal are expected to report shortly to the Government of India on the question of stamps on fire insurance policies, and it is said that it is highly probable that the Imperial authorities will give relief in some shape, though the details have of course not yet been discussed.

Mr. F. H. Pellew resigns the Bengal Civil Service.

Deputy Surgeon General Cowie officiates as Surgeon General, Bengal, during Dr. Payne's absence.

Mr. Darrah and Dr. Shand go to Assam and the Punjab, respectively, as Directors of Agriculture.

There has been reasonable weather in Sylhet. Tea is reported backward in some places.

The weather has been very warm in Cachar, and therefore favourable for tea, but the outturn up to date has been short.

Very hot and sultry weather has been experienced in Goalpara.

A few cases of sporadic cholera are reported from Kamrup. The river is rising and the weather is hot.

Occasional storms with hot weather is the news from Darrang. So far this has been favourable for tea.

In Sibsagar the reports regarding tea are more favourable than in Nowgong.

Tea is backward in Lakhimpur. The weather is hot, and cholera prevails.

The prospects of tea in Nowgong are reported not good. The weather has been too cold and deficient in rain. Every garden is behind last year.

We regret much to notice the sad death, from cholera, of Mr. F. C. Prestage, eldest son of the Honourable Franklin Prestage, of Darjeeling. The deceased gentleman was a universal favourite with all who knew him. He was only twenty-three years of age.—*Indigo and Tea Planter's Gazette*.

The general remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ending June 19 are:—Weather warmer and rain slightly heavier than last week. The reaping of the early rice crops has begun in some places, and the prospects everywhere are good. The cultivation of the late rice crop is in progress. Tea over the whole province is backward.

It is stated that the Afghan Frontier Commission will probably assemble at Sarakhs on October 1st.

The commission is to be of an Imperial character, and with this view the Viceroy agrees with the Home Government that its chief should be chosen in England.

We understand that the Amir is favourably inclined towards the project. He has not, however yet sent a definite reply, and the question of route and escort remain to be settled.

A Cabul report states that a party of Russians lately crossed the Oxus at Kaoki, and applied to the Meer of Maimana for permission to travel to Herat. The Russians were detained twelve days and then allowed to proceed on receipt of orders from the Ameer.

The £8,000 per annum, for two years, which is to be paid to the Shah for maintaining Ayub Khan and his followers at Teheran, is, it is stated, to come out of the Indian revenues, the arrangement having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State some time ago.

The Ameer of Cabul is plainly determined to strengthen his military position without delay. He has issued orders for the levy of four additional regiments in the Kandahar district.

Twelve new gunpowder mills are to be constructed at Cabul. A regiment of Horse Guards, a thousand strong, is to be raised, in which will be enrolled the sons of the principal Sardars of Cabul and Kandahar.

We also hear from Cabul that numerous arrests have been made of persons suspected of holding communication with Ayub Khan or other refugees of distinction. The Amir is said to desire the introduction of gold coinage into Afghanistan.

The Amir has ordered the new Mustaufi to examine the accounts of all Afghan officials for the last four years. Some eighty Mullahs are said to have been imprisoned for having passed a verdict against smoking.

The Khanates on the Kashmir border seem again to be in a disturbed state. Pahlwan Bahadur, who was expelled from Yassin at the time when Major Biddulph was menaced at Gilgit, is attempting the reconquest of the Khanate. He has taken the small fort of Roshan, and is preparing to attack Yassin itself.

## MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras was expected at Bangalore on the 14th ult. to inspect the Fort.

At the Madras High Court on the 11th ult., Mr. James Wallace's application to institute a criminal prosecution of the members of the Madras Government came on for hearing. The Court reserved judgment.

The Madras Government has sanctioned the construction of a new water system at Bangalore.

A new weekly paper is to be published at Mandura, in August, under the style of the *Pandiyan Chronicle*.

Captain Romilly is in Bangalore, and has taken in hand Colonel Mullin's scheme for a water supply to Bangalore, which has been sanctioned by the Madras Government. The supply will be conducted from the Agram tank, four miles east of the station.

Captain Wicks, the acting master attendant of Tuticorn, arrived at that port on the 5th ult., and commenced making the necessary arrangements for the holding of a court of inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Anchor Line steamer Galatia.

In reply to Professor Monier Williams's appeal, the Madras Government have placed at the disposal of Dr. Bidie the sum of Rs. 400 for the purpose of purchasing articles for the museum to be attached to the Oxford Institute, and have requested the several municipalities throughout the Southern Presidency to aid the collection according to their opportunities.

THE CARMICHAEL CASKET.—The *Mail* says:—The Hon'ble T. Rama Row, a member of the Legislative Council, announces that the address casket to Mrs. Carmichael is open for inspection at Messrs. P. Orr and Sons. It is a beautiful casket, wrought in silver and silver gilt, and resembles rather closely in general appearance the address casket presented to the Duke of Buckingham. But we fail to understand how the casket can be accepted by Mrs. Carmichael. There are stringent regulations prohibiting the acceptance of presents by officials, or by the wives of officials; and Mr. Carmichael is still a member of the Madras Civil Service, though he has ceased to be a member of Council. A collector whose wife publicly accepted a necklace of pearls from a grateful native community, on his departure from a district, would certainly be required to return the jewels, on the ground that its acceptance by a member of his family involved a breach of regulations. The casket under reference is exquisitely chased, and bears various illustrations, illustrative of the interest taken by Mrs. Carmichael in female education, &c. But we suppose no one would care to say that this massive piece of plate would have been presented to Mrs. Carmichael had she been the wife of nobody in particular, instead of being the wife of the senior member of Council. Mrs. Carmichael took a good deal of spasmodic interest in female education, but there was nothing very surprising in this, and she very properly disclaimed her right to the excessive laudation which was bestowed on her in connection with her benevolence. We do not pretend to say that such a casket is beyond the intrinsic merits of the case; but we may contend that it is a recognition, not so much of Mrs. Carmichael's good nature, as of her relationship to her husband; and it is in regard to the latter point that the acceptance of such a tribute of respect is inexpedient, and, we think, illegal.

KURNOOL LAQUER WORK.—A most superb illustration of this industry in the shape of a table top is now being exhibited in the new gallery of the Madras Museum. The art of applying laquer to industrial and ornamental purposes, has from time immemorial, been followed with great success in the Nandyal taluk of the Kurnool district, but from want of appreciation and interest it has so languished that the work is now in the hands of a single artist. Attention was directed to the industry on the occasion of the Calcutta Exhibition, where a few average samples, exhibited in the Madras Court, met with

universal admiration, and the officer in charge received extensive orders for duplicates which, unfortunately, he was not able to execute.

In a return just published by the Commander in Chief Madras Army, 10,244 children are shown as attending the native regimental schools, of whom 3,694 are learning English.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—The report of the Bank of Madras for the half-year ending June 30, 1884, shows that the profits for the half-year are Rs. 3,19,356. 8-4 to which has to be added Rs. 39,155 10-4 brought forward in December, making a total of Rs. 3,58,512 2-8. The directors have dealt with this sum as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Payment of dividend at 9 per cent. ...	2,25,000	0	0
Carried to Reserve Fund ...	1,00,000	0	0
Carried Forward ...	33,512	2	8

Major Lane, Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having proceeded on privilege leave, Mr. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, Oomrattee, is his *locum tenens*.

**MADRAS MILITARY OFFICES.**—The several head-quarter offices of the Army and Indian Medical Departments have moved into Fort St. George, and are now located in what were the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's offices facing the central square.

## BOMBAY.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation have confirmed the action of the Town Council in making a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 towards the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition. The fund now amounts to about eleven-and-a-half lakhs of rupees irrespective of the Government contribution.

The Bombay Government have issued a resolution inviting native chiefs to subscribe to the Exhibition Guarantee Fund.

Mr. James Linnett, manager to Messrs. Watson and Co., Bombay, died in an apoplectic fit on June 8. The deceased was forty-two years of age.

The Bank of Bombay on July 10 reduced its minimum rate to 5 per cent. per annum.

The total cost of the proposed Veterinary College and Hospital at Bombay is estimated at Rs. 21,000.

The net profits of the Bank of Bombay to June 30, amounted to Rs. 9,14,373. A dividend of 14 per cent. will be declared.

The appointment of Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, to act as Judge of the High Court, during the absence of Mr. Justice Bayley, has been gazetted.

Mr. Justice Scott, on July 11, signed the death warrant of Visram Gopal Sinday, who was found guilty at the last Bombay Criminal Sessions of the murder of a Hindoo boy, whom he threw into a well after taking possession of his ornaments. The execution will take place on Thursday morning, the 24th in front of the County Gaol.

Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoj Framjee, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Our Berar correspondent writes :—“The cotton and jowari plants stand nearly three inches high. Much anxiety is felt on account of the rain holding off.”—*Bombay Gazette*.

Surgeon J. McCloghry has been appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, with effect from June 30.

Mr. M. MacMillan, B.A., professor of logic and moral philosophy in the Elphinstone College, has been appointed to act in the third grade during the absence of Mr. J. T. Hathornwaite.

A revised survey settlement has been introduced into 126 villages in Bagalkot taluka of the Kaladgi Collectorate. The assessments imposed under this settlement are declared to be fixed for a period of thirty years.

On the 4th ult. the Vihar lake contained 49'10 feet of water after a total rainfall of 13'94 inches as against 41'50 feet on the corresponding day of last year after a rainfall of 21'90 inches. In the Tulsi lake there was 29'10 feet of water as against 17'50.

Senhor B. F. D'Costa, the Educational Commissioner at Goa, has been, during the vacation, training some young men in the art of wood-engraving. The progress made by the students is eulogised by the *Ultramar*, in which some specimens of the engravings have been produced.

Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Phillips, Acting Political Agent at Cutch, has reported, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that a man, Jort Akhai, was struck dead by lightning on the 28th June while cultivating a field in the village of Kalerao in the Bhachao District.

A new scheme of reforms approved by the Government in Portugal, for execution in the Portuguese possessions in Asia and Africa, has been rejected by the Council of the Governor

General of Goa. It is very seldom one hears of such a step on the part of a subordinate Government.

Lieutenant Mackenzie (Ellichpur) and Major Bullock (Amraoti), of the Berar Commission, are expected to return from Europe about the end of the month, when Mr. Knowles and Colonel Grant, who are at present acting as Deputy Commissioners, will revert to their substantive appointment as assistant commissioners.

The following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending July 8 :—“Slight rain in parts of nine districts. Badly wanted for sowing operations in almost all districts. River falling in Sind. Cholera in parts of nine districts; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox in several districts.”

The Pandharpur Municipality in the Sholapore Zilla has applied to Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 60,000 for the erection of about forty dhamshalas for the use of the pilgrims who visit the town periodically. The municipal revenues of the town are offered as security. It is proposed to repay the loan by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 5,000, including interest at six per cent., payable half-yearly, so that the sum shall be paid off, with interest, within eight years.

The proposal to erect a mammoth hotel on the vacant ground in front of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home is receiving a liberal measure of support from capitalists, both here and at home, and during the past weeks the project has made considerable progress towards accomplishment. The preliminary designs and sketches, as prepared by Mr. J. Campbell, have now been sanctioned by Government, and on Tuesday they were sent home, where greater part of the capital is being raised. The hotel, should it ever be built, will be an imposing structure, and may claim to be one of the most magnificent architectural ornaments of the town. The designs are, of course, subject to modification, but at present it is proposed that the hotel shall contain some 140 bedrooms to accommodate about 200 persons. It will cover an area of 7,040 square yards. After reserving space for refreshment and waiting-rooms, &c., it is proposed to divide the ground floor into six shops, each of which will be 78 feet by 36 feet.

**THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.**—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 5th inst. was 13,431 maunds, and in money, Rs. 19,170.

## BURMA.

**BOILER EXPLOSION IN RANGOON.**—Our Rangoon correspondent telegraphs on June 4 :—“William Quinliven, the engineer charged under section 304 A of the Penal Code with criminal negligence in regard to the boiler in a Chinaman's mill which exploded, killing five men, was to-day acquitted by the jury, after three days' trial in the Recorder's Court. The court was crowded with Europeans, who seemed to view the result of the trial with satisfaction.”—*Pioneer Mail*.

**THE BENCH AND BAR AT RANGOON.**—Mr. Agnew, Recorder of Rangoon, found in respect of the charges that Mr. Lingham, the Small Cause Court Judge, brought against certain Advocates of misconducting themselves in this Court, that “Mr. Lingham must be labouring under a delusion,” and that the charges were entirely groundless. Mr. MacEwen, the Additional Recorder, who was present at the inquiry, concurred in Mr. Agnew's conclusion.

**DABING DACOITY AT PEGU.**—Our correspondent telegraphs on the 4th of July :—“A dacoity which took place near Pegu on the Sittang canal three nights ago presents some remarkable features. Three boats, which must have contained eighteen men, were attacked by six dacoits; the boats' crews fled, and the dacoits obtained Rs. 2,000 booty.”—*Pioneer Mail*.

**RANGOON.**—Captain Hext, R.N., director of Indian Marine, Major W. G. Cumming, superintending engineer, Mr. Crocker, constructor Bombay Dockyard, and Lieut. Birch, R.A., left on the 7th ult., in the I.G.S. *Enterprise*, for Port Blair.

The *Moulmein Advertiser* announces that Mr. F. H. Dobson retires from the service on August 1.

The Travellers' Bungalow here is not an inviting place to put up at. It looks dirty inside and out; the bedding is damp, and the food and attendance nothing like what one would expect for the money charged. The hospital is another public building that requires attention. A similar institution in Shwaydoug, a town nine miles down the river, may well make it blush. In addition to its evidences of cleanliness and comfort, the hospital in the smaller town has a fine garden, which seems to bid the patients be of good cheer.

**PROME.**—The Commissioner of Pegu here is holding Sessions and the Examiner of P. W. Accounts is also here on his round of inspection.

The erection of temporary stages and sheds for *poays* across public thoroughfares by the Burmese, so as to block traffic, is a great nuisance. The man who provides the entertainment must have it in front of his own house, and the streets being narrow the whole width of the road is occupied.



## CEYLON.

A Ceylon paper says:—"Six thousand miles, from Bhamo to Bagdad, for three farthings, but there is no lower postage than the equivalent of three pence between India and Ceylon, even for the poor coolies and their relatives. But what is worse for us in Ceylon is this. Correspondents in India, accustomed to having their letters carried thousands of miles in their own country for the half-anna stamp, will attach that and no other to letters intended for Ceylon. The result is that a large proportion of the letters we receive are charged with fines, and those fines, by a perverted ingenuity, are charged with reference to the highest steamer postage. The tax is sometimes very heavy. On three letters received a few days ago from India, we had to pay twenty-four cents on one, and thirty cents on each of the other two.—eighty-four cents, or not far short of a rupee, for letters which ought to be delivered free, and which, were we living on the banks of the Tigris instead of close to the Kelani and close to India, would be delivered free. There is no mail by steamer to Tuticorin now, and the substitute is a mail carrying 12 cent letters once a week to Madras. Those on which we had to pay so frightfully came so. The intercourse is less speedy and regular than when the British India steamers were running, and the fines are as heavy as ever. We know that this is scarcely the time to ask Sir Arthur Gordon to abandon any appreciable revenue. But the difference between 12 cents and 4 on the class of letters we are dealing with, including all despatched by coolies, cannot be great, and the sacrifice is worth making to put an end to complications which produce much irritation on both sides, for we have strong complaints from India also."—*Rangoon Gazette*.

The *Ceylon Observer*, writing on wild tea, says:—"All who have had experience of tea nurseries must have noticed the curious persistence of the plant so-called (which is not a true tea, although it looks very like it) in apparently claiming affinity to tea by growing up side by side with tea plants. A planter who found that his pluckers had been taking flushes from some of these plants got some leaves gathered and prepared them as tea is prepared. The sample is coarse and the flavour anything but fine, but certainly the substance might be mistaken for coarse tea. As some of the leaf must have gone home in his teas, the planter in question is anxious lest there should be any poisonous property. We have never heard of any."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 24. Chrysomene, Rangoon.—25. Draco (s), Bombay; Regulus, Rangoon; Aline, Java; Waterloo, Calcutta; Salvatore Dall Orso, Bassein; Arracan (s), Rangoon; Angela, Akyah.—26. Victoria (s), Bombay; Hensada (s), Bombay.—27. Siracathro, Rangoon; Paramatta (s), Bombay; Centurion, Calcutta; Bussorah (s), Bushire; Albany (s), Rangoon.—28. Old Kensington, Java; Ardmilan, Calcutta.—29. Excelsior, Mauritius; Mexican (s), Capetown; Fearnought, Rangoon.—30. Ulysses (s), Shanghai.

BOMBAY.—July 8. Assyria (s), Bussorah; Be-sie Morris (-), Colombo; Inch Garvie (s), Cardiff; California (s) Glasgow.—9. Aspatia (s), Cardiff; Colombo (s), Marseilles; Altaire (s), London; Calder (s), Bussorah.—10. Curthage (s), Sydney; Nurbudda (s), Calcutta.—11. Monte Rosa (s), Cardiff.—12. Croma (s), Newcastle; Preston (s), Cardiff; Manila (s), Marseilles.—13. Hirrogate (s), Colombo; Kingdom (s), Liverpool; Brankelow (s), Colombo; Texan (s), New South Wales; Punjaub (s), Karachi.—14. Nizam (s), Venice; Viceroy (s), Sunderland; Exporter, New York.

CALCUTTA.—July 4. Tibre (-), Colombo; City of Selkirk, Bombay; Janet Cowen, London; Okonom, Bombay.—5. Nuddea (s), Bombay; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Pem'a (s), Moulmein; Bulimba (s), London.—6. Benan, Algoa Bay.—7. Accrington, New York.—8. Cartvale, Bombay.—9. Mirzapore (s), London; Cl'n Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 24. Merionethshire (s), Hong Kong; St. Albans, Bombay; Samarang (s), Java; Arabia (s), Calcutta; Persia (s), Bombay; Natal, Bombay.—25. Blanche, Mauritius; Grantully Castle (s), Capetown; Invincible, Hong Kong; Glenmoray, Calcutta; Godiva, Calcutta; Sahara (s), Bombay; Landore (s), Aden; Ku Maru (s), Yokohama.—26. Schiaffino, Table Bay; Roxburgh (-), Gale; Marietta B., Penang; Mercator, Singapore; Gulf of Suez (s), Singapore; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Empire (s), Bombay; Albany (s), Bombay; Morayshire, Calcutta.—27. Ashburne (s), Bombay; Stratton Audley, Calcutta.—28. Waverley (s), Rangoon; O pack (-) Shanghai; St. Margaret, Calcutta; Glenelg (s), Hong Kong; Triton, Java; Wivenhoe (s), Karachi.—29. Mousilite, Algoa Bay; Ixopo, Natal; Pellicano, Capetown; Duncow, Calcutta; Tancarville (s), Colombo; Hypatia (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—30. Clan Drummond (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—July 8. Lady Duffrin, Moulmein; Khiva (s), China; Ethiopia (s), Galle; Gwalior (s), Trieste.—10. Huzara (s), London.—11. Pelican (s), Hull.—12. Inchmaree, Marseilles; Clyde (s), China; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Otranto (s), Hull.—

13. St. Bernard, Dunkirk.—14. Assyria (s), Persian Gulf; Hy. Balc'ow (s), Persian Gulf; Victorine, Mauritius.  
CALCUTTA.—July 4. Steamers Mahatta, Rewa, and Maharani.—  
6. Engineer.—7. Canara and City of Venice.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Nizam*, July 14.

From London: Dr. Evers, Mr. and Mrs. Wild, Mr. J. Riche, Mr. Goode, Mr. Smith, Mr. Thomas Ashburn.  
From Brindisi: Dr. A. C. Thompson, Mr. T. R. Redfern, Col. F. D. Plowden, Mr. M. Monteath, Mr. H. W. Temple, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. C. Sergeant, Mr. C. Edwards, Mr. R. C. Chapman, Mr. Duthie, Mr. Cordery, Mr. Lindsav, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Major Harrison, Mr. Wilson, Lieut. C. B. Little, Capt. Donald, Col. Fraser.

AT VENICE, Per *Mongolia*, July 28.

From Bombay: Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. M. Tregor, Mrs. S. Gackwar, Mr. G. Gackwar, Lieut. A. J. H. Dyer, Mr. S. Sawarth, Mr. Khasahooroo, Mr. Baboo Sahib, three native servants, Mr. and Mrs. Hordmann and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. H. Harrison, Mr. Deschamps.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Carthage*, July 15.

For London: Mr. R. Riordon, Mr. G. R. Barton, Major T. De St. Laurent, Mr. and Mrs. P. Carney, Capt. V. C. Henderson, Mrs. Forde, Surgeon Major E. C. Bensley, Mrs. Donald and child, Col. Mackesy, Mr. C. J. Keene, Mr. E. Buckland, Col. J. W. Orr, Mrs. Slight and infant, Hon. Justice Bayley, Mrs. J. Sherlock Hubbard, Mr. E. A. Maynard, Major F. V. Corbett, R.E., Mrs. A. K. Hutton, Lieut. W. E. Hill, Lieut. C. H. Crofton, R.H.A., Miss Isaacs, Miss Simson, Rev. and Mrs. Bevan, Mr. Teague, Mr. W. Farmer, Mr. T. Hall, Mr. E. Laurence, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Bacot, Mrs. Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Commelin, Mr. Flockhart, Mr. P. Narayanswami Chetti, Mr. Allen Meares, Mr. J. Phelps, Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Mr. Souttar, Major Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. Soicer, Mr. J. Rhedon, Mrs. C. J. Maltby, Mr. H. L. Disney, Mr. A. Rhind, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Miss Hamilton, Lieut. Col. C. McInray.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).  
Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, July 23.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, August 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. and Miss L. Orrah, Mr. G. W. S. D. Clarke, Mr. R. S. Hart.  
For Aden: Lieut. A. Dodgson, Lieut. W. O. Oliver.  
For Malta: Lieut. and Mrs. L. E. du Moulin.  
For Madras: Miss Dring, cancelled.

Per s.s. *Hensada*, to sail from London, August 9.

For Bombay: Miss Rennard, Mr. Scaley.  
For Karachi: Capt. F. W. S. Jackson.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, August 21.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Crawford, Mrs. A. Nicol.  
For Madras: Miss Dring.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Moulmein: Miss Cuttall.  
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Pakenham.  
For Suez and Calcutta: Mr. Thomas Lineal.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Madras: Miss Hellier, Miss Newsholme, Miss Carter, Mrs. Gablett and child, Miss Lilly Gablett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and child.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Sarkies, Mr. E. J. S. Stewart.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, Oct. 29.

For Calcutta: Miss Gun and Mr. W. H. M. Gun.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail June 25.  
From Madras.

For London: Mrs. Anna Keihne and infant, Miss Katherina Keihne, Master Keihne, Mr. C. Sidgwick, Rev. H. Brunotte, Mrs. Brunotte and infant, Miss Brunotte, Mr. P. B. Northcote, Mr. P. R. Collins, Mr. A. McKenzie.  
For Port Said: Miss Schims.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed July 30.

From Liverpool.

For Port Said: Mr. John Walker, Mr. George Walker.  
For Bombay: Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Harry Howard, one native servant.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, sailed July 2.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Mr. D. Murray.

Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*, sailed July 16.

From Bombay.

For London: Mr. Crommielin, Mr. Crommielin.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—July 11.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. .. ..	Rs 92½ to 100½
Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. ..	102½ to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. ..	—
Ten years .. ..	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. ..	104½

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS		
Bank of Bombay .. ..	500	793½
Bank of Bengal .. ..	500	860
Bank of Madras .. ..	500	635
Agra .. ..	500	113
Chartered of India and China .. ..	25	330
Chartered Mercantile .. ..	25	700
Hong Kong and Shanghai .. ..	12½	91
National of India .. ..	25	150
Oriental .. ..	—	—

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba .. ..	700	765
Fiere .. ..	150	1
Mazagon .. ..	2,000	780
Port Canning .. ..	1,000	350

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkhar Cotton .. ..	2,850	1,020
Albert Ginning .. ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi .. ..	1,100	1160
Aoollo (small shares) .. ..	2,200	350
Bellary .. ..	1,000	560
Berar Cotton Ginning .. ..	500	605
Broach Cotton Ginning .. ..	250	30
Carwar .. ..	1,500	—
Colaba .. ..	1,880	1,450
Dhalla Ginning .. ..	300	200
East India .. ..	1,000	1,250
Fort .. ..	8,500	2,950
French .. ..	500	615
Sind .. ..	750	410
Mofussil .. ..	400	215
New Indian .. ..	125	685
Prince of Wales .. ..	500	1,200
Sind and Punjab Cotton .. ..	1,100	500
Sassoon .. ..	500	850
Volkart .. ..	400	—

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad .. ..	1,300	1,425
Anglo-Indian .. ..	100	125
Alfred Manufacturing .. ..	500	510
Alliance Spinning .. ..	700	820
Shownugur Mills .. ..	100	39
Bombay United .. ..	1,000	1,020
Central India S. and W. Co. .. ..	500	690
Corla Mills .. ..	1,000	765
D. Spinning .. ..	2,000	440
Hindustan .. ..	1,000	870
Hyderabad Spinning .. ..	1,000	1,230
Khandeish .. ..	1,000	850
Madras .. ..	1,250	—
Madras United .. ..	1,000	3,200
Manchester Spinning .. ..	50	—
Mazagon Spinning .. ..	250	247½
National Spinning .. ..	1,000	840
New Great Eastern .. ..	1,000	965
Oriental .. ..	625	640
Prince of Wales Spinning .. ..	500	200
Sholapore Mills .. ..	1,000	1,490
Victoria Mills .. ..	1,000	680

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New £20 Shares .. ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. .. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. .. ..	21-11-1	—
Do. New £1 Shares .. ..	—	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5	—	350

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills .. ..	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Manufactory .. ..	100	105
Bombay Burma Trading .. ..	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. ..	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping .. ..	300	335
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. ..	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. .. ..	500	1,200
Thacker and Co. .. ..	100	180

## CALCUTTA.—July 11.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes .. ..	Rs 99 12 to 99 13
4% of 1870 (1885) .. ..	99 12 to —
4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. ..	—
4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. ..	102 2 to 102 4
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. ..	102 2 to 102 4
Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. ..	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) .. ..	Rs. 100 4 to 101 0
6 of 1865 (1885) .. ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) .. ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) .. ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) .. ..	103 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) .. ..	104 0 to —
5 of 1873 (1898) .. ..	101 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra .. ..	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings .. ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad .. ..	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla .. ..	100	132 to 134
Bank of Bengal .. ..	500	830 to —
Do. of Upper India .. ..	100	135 to —
Delhi and London .. ..	£25	219 to —
Himalaya .. ..	100	125 to —
Missoorie .. ..	100	105 to —
National of India .. ..	£12½	90 to —
Simla Bank Corporation .. ..	500	550 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. ..	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute .. ..	200	22 to 23
Bally Paper Mills .. ..	£10	164 to —
Barnagore Jute .. ..	£10	72 to —
Bengal Coal .. ..	1000	1450 to 1460
Bengal Ironworks .. ..	100	—

Bengal Mills .. ..	£100	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. .. ..	100	105 to —
Bonded Warehouse .. ..	445	330 to 340
Bowreah Cotton Mills .. ..	100	55 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. ..	80	88 to 89
Burrakur Coal .. ..	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking .. ..	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic .. ..	100	155 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. .. ..	85	80 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. ..	100	125 to 125
Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. ..	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. ..	100	93 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills .. ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway .. ..	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway .. ..	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal .. ..	250	20 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. ..	100	37 to 38
Goswory Cotton Mills .. ..	200	210 to —
Gouripore .. ..	100	73 to 74
Great Eastern Hotel .. ..	100	80 to —
Howrah Docking .. ..	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills .. ..	100	72 to —
India General Steam Navigation .. ..	100	132 to 133
Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. ..	50	120 to —
Labour Transportation .. ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping .. ..	100	104 to 105
Merchants' Steam Tug .. ..	500	— to —
Murree Brewery .. ..	100	120 to —
Naini Tal Brewery .. ..	100	95 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press .. ..	100	113 to 114
Nanthpore Indigo .. ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal .. ..	100	92 to —
Oriental Jute Manufactory .. ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. ..	£10	150 to —
Rajmahal Stone .. ..	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press .. ..	100	90 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association .. ..	100	70 to —
Riverside Press .. ..	70	89 to 90
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co .. ..	100	255 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. ..	—	280 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufactory .. ..	100	47 to —
Strand Bank Press .. ..	100	103 to 104
Watson's Patent Press .. ..	100	126 to 127

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) .. ..	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) .. ..	100	70 to —
Amluckie .. ..	100	95 to —
Arctutpore (Cachar) .. ..	100	91 to —
Assam .. ..	£20	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) .. ..	100	97 to 98
Baree (Kangra) .. ..	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar) .. ..	100	44 to —
Do. contributory .. ..	80	35 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) .. ..	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory .. ..	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam) .. ..	£10	— to —
Borsillah (Assam) .. ..	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar) .. ..	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar .. ..	200	146 to 148
Central Terai (Darjiling) .. ..	100	63 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) .. ..	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore .. ..	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah .. ..	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) .. ..	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) .. ..	100	41 to —
Cutleherra (Cachar) .. ..	100	— to —
Darjiling .. ..	100	110 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. ..	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam) .. ..	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon .. ..	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. ..	100	93 to 100
Durrung (Assam) .. ..	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar .. ..	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. ..	100	45 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling) .. ..	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) .. ..	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam) .. ..	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) .. ..	100	71 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) .. ..	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) .. ..	100	79 to —
Indian Terai .. ..	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) .. ..	250	— to —
Jheerri Ghat (Cachar) .. ..	100	— to —
Kalscherra (Cachar) .. ..	100	— to 60
Kangra Valley .. ..	100	55 to par.
Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. ..	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. ..	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling .. ..	250	135 to —
Do. contributory .. ..	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai .. ..	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) .. ..	100	217 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. ..	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) .. ..	100	85 to 86
Loobah .. ..	100	147 to —
Lower Assam .. ..	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) .. ..	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) .. ..	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling) .. ..	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) .. ..	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory .. ..	90	31 to 37
Moran (Assam) .. ..	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) .. ..	100	30 to —
Do. contributory .. ..	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) .. ..	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) .. ..	200	— to —
Do. contributory .. ..	125	73 to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) .. ..	100	— to —
New Gholah Ghat (Assam) .. ..	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) .. ..	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) .. ..	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cacha) .. ..	85	63 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. ..	100	78 to —
Puttaree (Sylhet) .. ..	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) .. ..	100	— to —
Sapakat .. ..	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar .. ..	56	par.
Seemah .. ..	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah .. ..	100	104 to 105
Singel (Darjiling) .. ..	100	91 to —
Soom (Darjiling) .. ..	100	96 to —
Springside (Darjiling) .. ..	100	200 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. ..	100	50 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling) .. ..	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. ..	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. ..	95	114 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) .. ..	800	178 to 180
Upper Assam .. ..	£10	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—July 7.

Four per cents .. ..	1½ dis to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 .. ..	3¼ pre to 3¼ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. ..	3¼ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. ..	¾ to ¾ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. ..	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. ..	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares .. ..	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks demand .. ..	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 9-16d.
Do. Tele. .. ..	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight .. ..	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 9-16d.
Do. 6 do. .. ..	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 9-16d.
Cred 6 mo. sight .. ..	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 do. .. ..	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 9-16d.
Do. 6 mo. sight .. ..	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 do. .. ..	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 17-32d.	15 7 9-16d.

## LONDON.—Aug. 2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. ..	106½ to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. ..	103½ to 104½
4 India Enforced Paper .. ..	81½ to 81½
4 Do. do. 1885 .. ..	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 .. ..	83½ to 83½
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. ..	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. ..	— to —
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 100 to 100½	— to —
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. ..	— to —
4 Do. .. ..	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 .. ..	104 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96 .. ..	115 to 120
4 Do. .. ..	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government .. ..	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetual Debenture Stocks .. ..	— to —
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. ..	100 to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. ..	100 to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. ..	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. .. ..	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p. cent. .. ..	100 to 118

## RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. ..	100	150 to 152
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. ..	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1893 .. ..	—	25½ to 26½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. ..	—	25 to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4½ .. ..	—	128 to 130
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. ..	100	143 to 145
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. ..	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 5 do. .. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do. .. ..	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4 do. .. ..	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. ..	100	127 to 129
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. ..	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. ..	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. ..	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do. .. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. .. ..	20	17½ to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern .. ..	100	10%	10½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	—	—
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	100 to 103	103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	13½ to 14	14
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	11½ to 12½	11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	107 to 110	110
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	102 to 105	105
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	102 to 105	105
Indo-European .. ..	25	31 to 32	32

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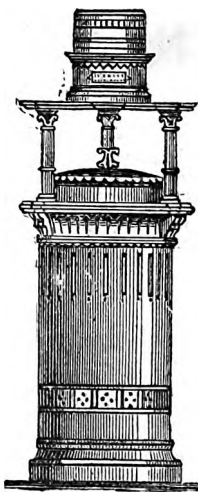
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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BY  
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
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SEE

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 21; Madras and Allahabad, July 20; Calcutta, July. 19

DURING the past week has come off that screaming faroe, now an annual event, known as the Indian Budget Debate in the House of Commons—the said debate being so admirably timed by the Government that about a score of members are able to “assist.”

On the day preceding this great event, there was an even greater event at the Westminster Palace Hotel—a real “Conference on Indian questions,” under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, assisted by the estimable and kind-hearted Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, Mr. Chesson. The *Times* says that (among others) the “Native Indians” present comprised “Mr. G. Foggo”; and that among “the general guests”—whatever that phrase may mean—was Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. Seymour Keay, though not mentioned by name in either of these categories, appears to have been present; but all that is recorded of him is, that he “addressed the assembly.” Sir Wilfrid Lawson did not make as many jokes as usual, and was therefore probably disappointing to his hearers. One good one, however, is recorded—“they would shortly,” the *Times* reports him to have said, “be called upon in the House of Commons to discuss the Indian Budget.” This, spoken on the 7th of August, was in Sir Wilfrid’s best style; and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose afterwards said of Sir Wilfrid’s speech that “such words of comfort as they had heard that morning induced them to hope that better days were in store for them.” Not bad, that; but the rest of Mr. Ghose’s speech was hardly equal to the occasion, being apparently sensible and moderate.

THE Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay followed Mr. Ghose with the remarkable statement that none of the “executive and legislative councils contained in India a single native member.” If this be so, whence does Mr. Rogay get his title of “Hon.”? And are H. H. the Maharajah of Darbhanga, Mr. Amir Ali and all the rest of our Indian legislators, merely figments of imagination? Mr. Rogay, however, capped this remarkable statement by another even more startling—“as things were,” he went on, “no native was allowed to rise to any position worth more than £20 per month.” After that, “His Highness” the Rajah Rampal Singh assured the meeting that “natives of India were not well treated by Englishmen in India;” and Mr. S. Smith, M.P., concluded the proceedings by assuring his Indian friends that “they would gain far more from the people of this country by wise and sensible speeches of that kind than mere denunciation and abuses and nothing else.” The chairman (who, it will be remembered, presided at one of the wagons in Hyde Park on the occasion of the “Great Reform Demonstration”) in replying to a vote of thanks, observed that “here we were turned head over heels and kicking up such a row all about getting two millions of agricultural labourers or some people of that sort into the Constitution.”

AFTER that, the “Conference” adjourned; but whether to Hanwell or to Colney Hatch, the report does not state.

IN the course of this amusing “Conference,” Mr. Illingworth, M.P., made remark with which we entirely concur, to the effect that it would be a good thing to “get a hindoo to become a candidate for the suffrages

of an English Constituency.” But Mr. Illingworth omitted to add that if a Hindoo could be “got” to make this effort, he (Mr. Illingworth) would secure his success by giving up his own seat to him.

MR. CROPPER, appropriately named, thought that India had been treated for generations “as a dependency for enriching Englishmen.” But Mr. Hopwood’s remarks were most remarkable of all for their depth and meaning; he said “they must look to public opinion to correct all these evils which they all joined in recognising and reprobating.” This is a soul-inspiring sentiment. Mr. Cropper, Mr. Foggo, and their friends should inscribe it on their banners, and get Sir Wilfrid Lawson to crack jokes upon it in Hyde-park, they would soon convert Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Borlase, and Mr. S. Smith.

THE *Globe* of August 8, is rather hard on these “Conference” gentlemen; it calls them “Mischief Makers.” But the whole thing, including Mr. G. Foggo as a Native Indian, seems to have been rather of the nature of an elephantine practical joke. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Chesson looked on either Mr. Foggo, or Mr. Ghose or the Rajah Rampal Singh, as “aborigines” coming within the purview of his admirable Society. It is equally impossible to believe that Mr. Rogay meant his astounding statements to be taken seriously. All these were probably intended to be a series of amusing “croppers.”

SIR JOSEPH PEASE, the chairman of the Peace Society, and head of the Pease Family, made his annual onslaught on the Indian “opium traffic” in the course of the Budget Debate last Friday. Sir Joseph has now got a step further than last year. He declared that the Indian Government is “sinking deeper and deeper in the mire.” He charged Lord Ripon with “debauching the people of Burmah and China;” and regardless of geography, indignantly added that the Government, “not content with that, were prepared to debauch the rest of India.” The prospect of the debauchery of Burmah, China, and “the rest of India” was so appalling that an hon. member promptly rose at this juncture, and moved that the House be counted. Unhappily for the nerves of the speaker, a sufficient number of members, to keep the House listening to Sir Joseph’s horrors, were dragged in from the lobbies; and Sir Joseph then proceeded to show how rich India is, and how easily she can afford to lose the nine millions or so of opium revenue. It is so nice to be philanthropic with other people’s money.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday July 19:—

“Rates for steamers have had a hardening tendency during the week, and our to-day’s quotations show an advance of 2s. 6d. nearly all round. Our market for sterling tonnage is however flat, and though the ships berthed during the week have succeeded in doing so at last rates, the position is by no means a strong one. The demand for forward Jute tonnage at former rates has quite collapsed. Owners do not wish to accept lower rates, on the other hand shippers prefer waiting and taking up tonnage shows but little difference to the total of last week, viz., 43,000 tons, many ships are due.”

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, July 22:—

“Honorary Captain Charles John Knott, Quartermaster of the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, Bombay; Lieutenant Colonel Henry Allenborrow Yates, 3rd Madras Cavalry; Major Robert Proctor Tickell, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, N.W.P.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL made one of the best speeches he has yet delivered in the House. He aptly reminded the worthy Pease philanthropists of the English revenue from whisky, and of the Biblical maxim about casting out the beam from one’s own eye before meddling with your neighbour’s mote. He denounced the infamous



abolition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods by this unscrupulous Government, at the bidding of Lancashire and in opposition to Native opinion, at the very time when the export duties are maintained and when Mr. Gladstone refuses to allow England to reciprocate in the matters of the silver-plate or tobacco-duties. Perhaps the best thing in the whole debate was Sir George Campbell's animated and unanswerable demand for cheaper railway transport for the wheat and other produce of Upper India.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S remarks might well be commended to the notice of Mr. Fogg, his Highness the Rajah Rampal Singh, and the other gentlemen of the "Conference." If these gentlemen must talk or burst, why not talk on such really practical points as those noticed by Sir George Campbell.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended August 9:—

"In the Madras Presidency rain fell in all districts during the past week, but more is still wanted in several places, more especially in Bellary and Madura. In Mysore and Coorg the rainfall is still insufficient; in the former province more rain is urgently needed for young plants. Almost all districts of the Bombay Presidency report slight rain during the week, but more rain is much wanted generally throughout the Presidency for the kharif sowings. In the Berars and Hyderabad the fall has again been light, and also throughout the Central India and Rajputana states. Heavy rain continues in all districts of the Central Provinces, and a break would be beneficial in the southern districts, where sowings are impeded. Rain has been general, though somewhat light, in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the greater part of the Punjab. In British Burma the rainfall is nearly up to the average and good falls are reported from the Assam districts. In Bengal the rainfall has been general, but insufficient for transplanting operations. The report of Meteorological Department, dated the 10th instant, shows a cessation of rain in Northern India, but heavier falls on the west coast and over the Deccan, and also in Burma. Harvesting is still in progress in Madras, and the condition of standing crops is generally fair. Ploughing and sowing for the kharif continue throughout the country, but are backward in parts of Bombay, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, for want of rain. Cotton plants are above ground in the Berar, and cotton sowing is in progress in Nagpur. In Assam and Bengal the prospects of the standing crops are good, but more rain is wanted for transplanting operations in the latter province. In Assam the prospects of tea are improving. Cholera and small-pox are abating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, and the public health is generally good. Prices are generally stationary."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated August 5:—

"We have trustworthy native information that Major Alikanhoff, the Russian Governor of Merv, was at Sarakhs about the 30th of June last, with 200 horsemen, whom he left at Old Sarakhs. On his return to Merv he invited a number of the Salor Turcomans, from Zorabad, in the Persian territory, to settle at Old Sarakhs.

"It is beyond question firmly believed in Herat, Merv, and New Sarakhs, that the Russians have virtually occupied Old Sarakhs.

"There is a conflict of opinion regarding the question of the feasibility of carrying on the work of delineating the Afghan frontier continuously throughout the winter. Some authorities maintain that the climate will necessitate a cessation of the operations for two or three months. Should this view prevail, the departure of the Commission may possibly be postponed till the spring. The Indian Government, however, is understood to favour an early start in order that the Commission may finish the most important section—namely, that between the Tejend and Murghab rivers, by December, after which it would go into winter quarters, if necessary, and take up the section east of the Murghab in the spring.

"The Madras Government has resolved not to remove the Military Accounts Office to Bangalore, a personal inspection having convinced the Governor that the building intended for its accommodation at that station would have to be entirely rebuilt—this requirement making the change very costly."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Aug. 10:—

"No announcement has yet been made regarding the date of the departure or the route of the Afghan Frontier Commission. The rumour gains strength that the Ameer is unwilling to guarantee the safety of the Commission; and this much, at least, is certain, that no satisfactory reply from him on this point has yet reached the Indian Government. It is now evident that, whatever happens, the work of delimitation cannot begin by October 1, the date originally fixed.

"Reports received from Cabul state that the Russian advance to Merv and Old Sarakhs is watched with a lively sense of apprehension, and that the Governor General of Turkestan is believed to be contemplating a descent upon Afghan Turkestan with 10,000 Russian soldiers.

"Another report current in Cabul is that the proposed Zhob Valley expedition is merely a blind to cover an advance of the British army to Herat. It is also said that the Ameer is meditating a considerable increase of his army.

"An important order has been issued regarding the limitation of the tenure of certain staff and departmental appointments by officers in the Indian army. Henceforward, military secretaries to the Supreme and Presidency Governments military accountants-general, commissaries-general, and some others, will vacate office after five years, or on succession to colonels' allowances. Another class, including deputy judge-advocates and commissaries-general, must also vacate office on promotion to the rank of major-general. A third class, including assistant secretaries in the military department and officers of the Transport department, will continue to be borne seconded on the strength of their regiments. While all expect that few superior officers in the Accounts, Commissariat, and Judge-Advocate's departments will not come under the five years' rule, but will vacate their appointments either on succession to colonel's allowances or on promotion to the rank of major-general, or on attaining the age of 52, an exception is made in favour of officers appointed before January 1st to any post of hitherto unlimited tenure the duration of which is now reduced. There will be allowed seven years from the date of appointment, or such further extension, not exceeding two years, as will enable them to complete 32 years' service.

The lately-published report of the Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity department shows a remarkable increase in the number of crimes of violence since 1880, especially in Rajpootana, Central India, and Hyderabad. The total number of cases reported was in 1880, 146, in 1881, 244, in 1882, 315, and in 1883, 363. The number of Dacoits, or gang robbers, was estimated last year at 13,186, and the value of the property stolen 508,140 rupees. The superintendent believes that these figures, which were for the most part furnished by the Governments of the native States, are largely under the amount of Dacoity that has actually occurred. Twelve cases of theft after drugging were reported; 20 persons being drugged, of whom four died from the effects of the poison, and one was murdered while insensible. But convictions were obtained in only three cases of drugging, and out of the large number of Dacoits only 218 were arrested and but 41 convicted.

"These figures clearly prove the necessity for a system of detective police embracing the whole of India. The Dacoits and Thugs for the most part reside in the native States, whence they make frequent raids on to British territory. They form regular tribes, one of the most notorious of which is the Baori tribe in Rajpootana. Every man of this race is brought up as a robber. The association has complete organisation, and possesses bold and skilful leaders, and its members are masters of the art of disguising themselves. Other tribes have a hardly inferior organisation, and are thus able easily to baffle the police of the native States and to speedily recross the frontier after a successful expedition into British territory.

"The Government of the North-Western Provinces has submitted its remarks upon the report of the Education Commission. It expresses its willingness to aid indigenous schools of the higher order, and agrees with the Commission that in all ordinary cases secondary schools for English should be established—preferably on the "grant in aid" system. Regarding the suggested foundation of a University at Allahabad, Sir Alfred Lyall says that he is ready to give serious consideration to the matter, although it does not fall within the scope of immediate necessity.

"The chairman of the Calcutta Corporation has forwarded to the Government a long defence of the municipality, in which, while refusing to join in the proposed Consultative Commission, he altogether denies that the Corporation has in any respect neglected its duties. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet announced what course of action he means to adopt; but it is an open secret that it will take the form of appointing a committee to inquire into the alleged shortcomings of the Corporation. Meanwhile, the Corporation, at a meeting held on Monday last, adopted a motion of the chairman, emphasizing the necessity of removing all sources of preventable diseases.

"A meeting assembled under the auspices of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, was held here on Friday last,

for the purpose of protesting against the exclusion of Europeans and Eurasians from the Government service. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Atkins, the delegate sent to England last year, in connection with the Ilbert Bill agitation. Resolutions were carried which described the present policy as unjust to Englishmen, injurious to the best interests of the country, opposed to the welfare of the natives, and contrary to the Queen's Proclamation; and it was also resolved to agitate for a policy more in harmony with the existing Acts of Parliament.

"It is stated that the Commission appointed to consider the details of the scheme for the re-organisation of the civil administration in the Punjab has recommended that the headquarters of the six Commissions now to be formed should be Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawal Pindi, Peshawur, and Dera Ismail Khan; and that the seven proposed divisional benches should be at Delhi, Jullundur, Amritsur, Lahore, Jhalum, Peshawur, and Dera Ismail Khan.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.

COLONEL HILDYARD's article in the August number on "Alternative Routes for the Relief of Khartoum," is one that people interested in military matters, or even in passing events, should read and keep by them; for it gives a precis of the information on which the expedition that will probably take place in a month or two, is based. And that expedition—mainly due to cautious or inactive policy after Tel-el-Kebir, when bold policy was requisite—is one of the most serious England has ever undertaken. The march to Magdala, over 400 miles of an unexplored country, sinks into insignificance before a distance of 1,600 miles by river from Cairo to Khartoum, or the laying of a railway 250 miles across a desert to a point then only half way to the objective. In "An Example to the British Admiralty," Mr. Mark Fytton calls attention to the rapid building of an excellent little ironclad for the Brazilian Government by Messrs. Samuda, in contradistinction to the time our ironclads are kept in hand. To a philosophical mind it appears a charming arrangement that our private firms get employment and keep their hands in building ironclads, &c., as we have the advantage of being able to utilise this capacity in case of war. Our forefathers had a little habit of taking ships from the enemy and making use of them; our present seamen are not likely to backslide in this respect when they have before them the Chilean management of the Peruvian "Huesca." Colonel Malleon continues the series of "Ambushes and Surprises" with an excellent and clear account of Hannibal's advance into Italy, and the successful ambuscades culminating in Thrasymene, which made him master of Northern Italy. Few officers would have the opportunity or leisure to thoroughly study Hannibal and the numerous writers on this campaign, but the really chief military points are here laid before them. In an article on "Our Army," a field officer advocates the use of the ballot for the militia, from which, of course, those who chose to put in efficient service as Yeomanry or Volunteers would be exempt. Mrs. Phillips' excellent novel of "Man Proposes" is continued, and the *Review* considers the "Reminiscences of an Indian Official," by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The report of the Director-General of Indian Railways for 1883-4, received by the last Indian mail, contains some figures and facts of more than usual interest, taken side by side with the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, the pith of which we reproduced last week. The net receipts for 1883 have exceeded those of the previous year by Rs.73,47,316 and yield a dividend of 5.68 per cent. on the capital expended. Excluding steamboat services and suspense items the return would be 5.91 per cent.—a result which is claimed to be decidedly satisfactory considering that 20 per cent. of the length open for traffic has been in operation less than five years. Of course the good lines have to pay for the bad, but the Director-General contends that the "bad ones" were, as a rule, constructed for other than the primary object of earning dividends. On the whole a return of 5½ per cent. on Indian railways contrasts very favourably with the 4½ per cent. earned on our home system. During the year, 539 miles were completed and opened for traffic. Including the extension of the frontier railway from Sibi to Quetta, this would give the total mileage sanctioned as 14,450 miles, of which 11,025 miles are already constructed. The Select Committee of the House recommends the ultimate construction of 20,000 miles, or 8,975 miles in addition to the present mileage. Assuming the same rate of construction as during last year it

would take over sixteen years to accomplish this, but last year can scarcely be taken as an average one, as the effect of the inquiry being conducted here at home has been "to hold in abeyance all proposals for the construction of railways by private companies." The report adds:—"The promoters of about 3,000 miles await with considerable interest the turn of events; and if any satisfactory solution of this problem is found, full compensation for the temporary check now felt will follow." As the recommendations of the Select Committee are favourable, we may therefore look for active railway development in India in the immediate future. The Director-General urges that the Government may safely proceed with construction at a brisker pace, considering the growing nature of the net profits year by year. In 1873, on a mileage of 5,695 miles, the return was only 3.76 per cent., while in 1883, as stated, on a mileage nearly double that, it was 5.91 per cent. With regard to the still debated point whether it is the more prudent to pursue State construction, or intrust to private companies, the report is somewhat neutral. It points out that capital raised on the security of State can be had on lower terms, and that the profit earned over and above the amount required to pay interest on this is a considerable windfall to a poor country like India. On the other hand, the advantage of private construction is that the work goes on without interruption, whereas the works on Government lines are always dependent on the monetary condition of the Exchequer. The report makes no reference to the whether it be more expedient to raise future capital in India or in London, but it quotes figures which are highly suggestive. Up to the present the total amount authorised to be raised on guaranteed and assisted railways is £74,000,000, of which £68,000,000 has been raised in England, against a million and a quarter in India. Not more than 39¼ millions has been paid away in England, against 29½ millions in India, so that arguing strictly on the facts, India has not much reason to grumble. The natives, too, appear to have a fair share in the actual working. Out of a total of 185,261 hands employed last year, no less than 177,287 were natives, against 3,979 East Indians, and 3,995 Europeans. The lines, on the whole, appear to be safely conducted. Only two passengers were killed through causes beyond their own control, and thirty-one through other causes—comparatively small numbers considering that the total number carried exceeded 65,000,000. The reduction of passenger fares and goods rates on the East Indian and other lines, although at first strenuously opposed by the several companies, has been accompanied with the best results. The wheat trade of India appears to be developing to a remarkable extent. Over 20,000,000 cwt. was exported in 1883-84, against 14,000,000 cwt. in 1882. In 1881 the quantity was only 7,000,000 cwt. It is pointed out that this expansion of trade indicates advancing prosperity to the country, every addition to the railway system affording further safeguard against the devastations caused by recurring famines.

### CONFERENCE ON INDIAN QUESTIONS.

ON Thursday a number of native Indians resident in London invited several members of Parliament and others to breakfast at Westminster Palace Hotel to confer on matters relating to India. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., occupied the chair, and the members of Parliament present were Messrs. Borslase, Illingworth, Summers, Woodall, Brogden, Cropper, S. Smith, J. H. McCarthy, and Hopwood. Among the general guests were Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. F. W. Chesson, the Rev. John Moffat, Mr. Leveson, Major Evans Bell, Mr. Fisher Unwin, and Sir John Corrie. The native Indians comprised his Highness the Rajah Rampel Singh, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Lalmohun Ghose, Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Syed Habib Ullah, Mr. M. N. Banerjee, Mr. Banatwala, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoi, Mr. Abdul Majid, and Mr. G. Foggo.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Englishmen present, very cordially thanked their Indian fellow-subjects for inviting them. They had present two or three Hindoo gentlemen of mature age, but most of them were young men. Mr. Disraeli once said the youth of a nation were the trustees of posterity, and those young men would probably in after life take some part in the public affairs of their own country. That seemed to him the noblest occupation anyone could engage in. Many Englishmen would be glad to know that a native of India had just achieved the highest success in a competitive examination for the Civil Service. (Cheers.) They would shortly be called upon in the House of Commons to discuss the Indian Budget. He could assure the Hindoo gentlemen present that it was the wish of the House of Commons to know more about the subject, in order to promote wise, just, and beneficial legislation in that vast country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, after expressing his gratitude for the kind and sympathetic words just uttered by the chairman, said Indian questions unfortunately were seldom of sufficient interest to engage the attention of the people of this country. Legislative measures of the gravest importance affecting the prosperity and the happiness of many millions were hurried through the sham Legislative Councils of India, even against

the unanimous protest of the Indian people. The House of Commons was too overworked to exercise an efficient control over Indian affairs, and the natives were not represented there. But such words of comfort as they had heard that morning induced them to hope that there were better days in store for them. The chief concession demanded was the partial admission of natives to the public services of their country. (Hear, hear.) At present the only way of admission was by means of competitive examination in London, so that a native of India was compelled to take a long journey and to make up his mind for a lengthened stay in England for the mere chance of passing a difficult examination in which he had to compete against English youths in their own language and literature. A very fair proportion of the natives so entered did pass, notwithstanding they were so heavily handicapped. He complained strongly of the manner in which the standard of age had been lowered, because as his countrymen had to learn English and to hold their own in it against Englishmen, they ought to have proper time given them to do it. If the appeal to the sense of justice among the English people were made in vain, an idea might grow up that justice and foreign domination were incompatible. He believed that the time was at hand when the Indian people would put forth a claim to representation of some kind; and he hardly believed that claim would be disregarded.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay said they had executive and legislative councils in India, and yet none of them contained a single native member. There ought to be at least one native member of the Council, and certainly one native out of the fifteen composing the Indian Secretary's Council in India. As things were, no native was allowed to rise to any position worth more than £20 per month. He hoped to see good feeling promoted between the two countries, but it could only be done by concessions on both sides.

His Highness the Rajah Rampal Singh said that the natives of India were not well treated by Englishmen in India, and they felt it the more on their return to their country, because they were well treated in England. If members of Parliament would countenance them, India would unite with England and show to the whole world that she was worthy of respect, and thus united they could defy the world.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt said that when in Calcutta he attended a meeting of delegates from various parts of India held for the purpose of discussing the question of the Civil Service examinations, and the general feeling was that the age should be extended, and that the examinations should take place in India itself (cheers); and until that was done it would be impossible to give India fair play in the competition. And that was his own opinion. The Indians were fully our equals in point of intellect, and he believed also in administrative skill, and it was high time that they should be put on a perfect footing of equality, and that they should govern their own affairs. He looked forward with confidence to some day when the whole of the Civil Service of India would be in native hands. There might also be a proper representation of India in our own Parliament, and he hoped the time would come when there would be a Parliament in India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cropper, M.P., said he should be glad to see natives in the Indian Council of the Secretary of State. India could only be rightly governed by those who governed it for its own advantage, and she ought not to be treated as she had been for generations—as a dependency for enriching Englishmen.

Mr. Illingworth, M.P., thought that their object could be best attained by getting a Hindoo to become a candidate for the suffrages of an English constituency, while

Mr. Hopwood, M.P., said they must look to public opinion to correct all these evils which they all joined in recognising and reprobating.

Mr. Seymour Keay and Mr. Martin Wood having addressed the assembly,

Mr. S. Smith, M.P., said English education was gradually producing a class of native Indians with modes of thought identical with our own. That class was small as compared with the vast mass of the people, but it would rapidly spread. He was one of those who ventured to enunciate twenty years ago that it was absolutely necessary that we should gradually and wisely identify the educated natives with ourselves in the government of that great empire, and build up a joint system in which both nations would be represented. He was pleased with the sensibleness and moderation of the speeches of some of their Indian friends. He could assure them that they would gain far more from the people of this country by wise and sensible speeches of that kind than mere denunciation of abuses and nothing else.

Mr. R. D. Sethna proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. F. W. Chesson.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, remarked that we should never do justice to India until we had some form of representative Government among them. Here we were turned head over heels and kicking up such a row all about getting two millions of agricultural labourers or some people of that sort into the Constitution. He was doing all he could for that object, but when he thought of the hundred million of people in India without any representation at all, the state of things

did seem extraordinary. It was because the people of India had not that representation that injustice was done to them.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### THE SIMLA EXODUS.

It is to be regretted that our Bombay friends have taken up the notion that we want to keep the Viceroy in Calcutta, to give importance to this city as the chief seat of Government in India. Thus the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

"Will you let me whisper that the City of Palaces had better put its house in order, in meek acceptance of the situation? The theory that nowhere, but at Calcutta can the Government of India put itself 'in touch' with Indian public opinion will not bear stating. Calcutta has many rivals—none greater than my own city of Bombay—for its old position of the chief representative of the mercantile strength of the British in India. Its intellectual supremacy is flung away when it abandoned itself to an agitation whose published reports make Englishmen tingle with shame down to the tips of their fingers. It still, to be sure, has its *Times* correspondent, but he, be it said with reverence, is but the wreck of a dissolving dream.

We did not know that Calcutta ever asserted the 'intellectual supremacy' which it is supposed to have flung away, nor is it Calcutta public opinion any more than that of Bombay, of which we complain that the Government loses 'touch' by its long residence at a remote hill station, difficult and costly of access, and at the extreme verge of the empire. The public interests require that the Supreme Government should pass a part of the year in this city, but we have always thought it most desirable that instead of passing this long holiday at Simla, the Viceroy should be required to visit regularly the other presidencies. Poona in the rains has a very fine climate, Bangalore a fine climate at all times, and, instead of oscillating between Simla and Calcutta, it seems to us most desirable that the Viceroy should visit the other presidencies as regularly as he visits Calcutta. What is to prevent the Viceroy spending August and September every year in Poona, and October and November at Bangalore? His residence at Simla may be fairly regarded as bringing him within 'touch' of the Punjab and the North West Provinces. What is manifest enough is the fact that a clique of civilians to whom present arrangements are very pleasant, contrive to isolate the Viceroy for two-thirds of every year at a station where there is no public opinion whatever, and the atmosphere of which is so notoriously unfriendly to earnest, sober statesmanship, that the late Political Secretary at the India office himself affirmed that 'more political insanity' had been begotten thereat, than in any other place in the world. Far from wishing to subject the Viceroy to the influence of Calcutta opinion only, we think it would have a most healthy effect upon public affairs to require him to come into direct contact with that of the other presidencies as regularly as with that of this city. Our Bombay friends have largely mistaken moreover, the nature of the present remonstrances. A practice has been growing up of late years of the Imperial Departments following in the wake of the Viceroy, and absenting themselves for eight months of the year from this city, where their responsibilities can alone be properly discharged while Calcutta remains the seat of Government. If it is thought desirable to change the seat of Government, let it be changed; but this gigantic abuse of the Departments removing their establishments away from their duties to a remote hill station, where they cannot in the nature of things be properly discharged, ought to be instantly corrected. We have before told our readers how General Napier positively refused to disorganise the Ordnance Department in 1878 by removing his headquarters to Simla, in spite of the pressure that was put upon him by Lord Lytton, and the whole body of officials, who felt that his refusal to do so was a very pointed reflection on themselves. The proposal is we understand now made that the Commissariat Department shall be located at Simla, of all other places, all the year round.

If the head-quarters of that department are not conveniently placed at Calcutta, and it is desirable to remove them to the North-West, let the fact be avowed and a removal effected to Allahabad, Delhi, or whatever other station is deemed best fitted for the head-quarters of the department. Is Simla really, we ask, fitted to be that place? Would any one dream of proposing it, but that its 'official' heads wish to enjoy the Simla season? It is in India only that so monstrous an abuse could have grown up as this gigantic 'fitting' twice every year, with all the disorganisation that necessarily attends it. It is greatly to be regretted that our Bombay friends should view this agitation in so intensely provincial a spirit. Thus the writer in the *Pioneer* proceeds:—

"We are extremely amused in Bombay at the desperate grief Calcutta and Madras are evincing because Lord Ripon and Mr. Grant Duff won't stay with them all the year round. We are fond in our own way of Sir James Fergusson, but we have no thought of grudging him his visits to Mahabaleswar and Poona. We flatter ourselves that our own business goes

on in an equable way whether Government is at Parell or not; and we are not so bound up in our selves as to imagine that the business of the empire must suffer because Sir James and ourselves are met in daily contact, and as it is at Bombay, so we fancy it is at Calcutta."

The writer forgets that Bombay and Poona, separated from each other but a few hours by railway, are practically one community. To suggest that Madras and Ootacamund are so, is untrue; still more so to suggest that Calcutta and Simla are so. Both Darjeeling and Nynce-Tal are so far distant from their respective seats of Government that the resort to them is becoming far too general, for the interests of good government; but evil is a minor one altogether compared with the gigantic abuse that 'going to Simla' has become. We are honestly wishful that our chief officials should find their Indian residence as pleasant as it can be made, consistently with their public duties, but the demoralisation and injury to public interests that are arising from this practice of going to the hills are too obvious to escape attention, and our Bombay friends are not showing their usual enlightenment in reducing the question to a matter of 'presidency' jealousy.

It was in the same paper we think, that an attempt was made some days ago to defend the abuse on the ground that the home Ministry at the close of the Parliamentary sessions, retire in the same way from the metropolis to distant parts of the kingdom. Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden or Dalkeith is, we are to understand, away from all contact with public opinion as Lord Ripon is at Simla—that and nothing more. Were this even so, what would be said of Mr. Gladstone's dragging the Treasury establishment after him from Whitehall to Hawarden, Lord Kimberley the India Office establishment, and Earl Granville the Foreign office? All that the members of the Ministry do is to take a few days' 'leave' from their departments which remain in London, while they are all within call of a few hours, in the event of a Cabinet Council being necessary. The writer who can see any likeness between the necessary respite of men so hard-worked as the Ministers during a seven or eight months' Parliamentary session, and whose holiday consists of a few days of casual leave, with their work pursuing them wherever they go, and this long holiday of Chiefs, Secretaries and establishments at Simla, is too obtuse to be enlightened by any force of statement.—*Indian Statement.*

#### THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

NEITHER Sir Charles MacGregor, nor Sir Oliver St. John, nor Sir Auckland Colvin, nor Sir Lepel Griffin, nor Sir Richard Temple has been chosen to represent British and Indian interests on the Anglo-Russian Commission to demarcate the boundary between Russia's recently-acquired Central Asian territory and the British-protected country of Afghanistan. But the choice, which has been made by the Home Government, has fallen upon General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Member of the Indian Council. We are glad that in the choice made, the Government has recognised the value of experience of India, of frontier matters, and, in a special degree, of Afghanistan and its relations to the Indian Government. Sir Peter Lumsden is an officer of 37 years' standing, and has seen service in various Indian frontier affairs, the Central India Campaign under General R. Napier, and in the China war. He served with several expeditions against the frontier tribes between 1852 and 1856; was present as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the action of Punjhaio in April, 1852; at Nowadund, Pranghur, Iskakat, and the operations in the Ranezai Valley in May, 1852; against the Boree Afridis in 1853; at Shah Moosah Khel against the Mohmund tribe in 1854; the expedition against the Meranzie tribe in April, 1855, including the Cavalry affair at Dursummond; against Bussy Khilut Alum in November, 1855; the Meranzie and Kooran expeditions in November, 1856 (for which he received the special thanks of the Local and Supreme Governments). He was a member of the Special Military Commission to Afghanistan in 1857-58, and again received the thanks of the Supreme Government, and was awarded a medal, with clasp. He accompanied the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at the actions of Singho and Jangchow, the assault and capture of the Taku Forts, and the advance on Peking, in connection with which operations he was mentioned in despatches, received a medal with two clasps, and obtained his Brevet of Major. His latest active service was with the Bhootan Field Force in 1865, where he gained an additional clasp.

No fault can be found with Sir Peter Lumsden's experience of Afghanistan or of the frontier tribes; and yet the selection will be recognised in India as anything but a happy one. For some reason or other, the name of Lumsden is distasteful to the Afghans: This was clear from the marked coldness shown to Sir Peter Lumsden himself by Ameer Shere Ali when at Umballa in 1869. Sir Peter is almost as unfortunate in the brusqueness of his manner as Sir Charles MacGregor, while he does not possess the latter's soldierly keenness. He has a most enlarged bump of self-appreciation; and if his vanity be only flattered sufficiently, he will be found like wax in the hands of the Russian moulder. His knowledge of our north-west

frontier is great, and his belief in that knowledge is greater. But it may be doubted if he has that large and comprehensive acquaintance with Afghan history and politics which should be a qualification indispensable in any British Commissioner. At the same time, it is certain that he is not a man of tact, whilst he is a man who mistakes obstinacy and uncouthness for resolution. Altogether, he was not successful at army headquarters, and we shall be surprised if he give satisfaction in the new post to which he has been appointed. The proper man to represent both India and England would have been Sir Auckland Colvin, with Sir Charles Macgregor as his military adviser and colleague.—*Indian Daily News.*

#### THE SALARIES OF HIGH INDIAN OFFICIALS.

IT has been our duty from time to time to point out that there is a growing determination in the country, should the Government continue to turn a careless ear to the universal outcry against the exodus to the hills, to insist upon a revision of the very large salaries now drawn by the superior officers of Government. When the present rate of emolument was fixed, the English imagination still pictured an Indian career as involving not only life-long exile from home and friends, but residence in a country of a malarious climate, and one whose chief inhabitants, it is no exaggeration to say, were supposed to be tigers and snakes. Men were naturally considered to require monetary encouragement to undertake life under conditions such as these. Had the facts of Indian life been known with a greater approximation to accuracy, it may, we venture to think, be regarded as extremely doubtful whether the present high standard would have regulated the salaries of these Indian officers. Astonishment would have been very great could it have been foreseen that in India, covered with railways, enjoying a weekly mail service with England, distant from that country by a journey of but three weeks, where existence can now be sweetened by most of the luxuries and conveniences of European life, the same standard as to the emoluments still prevailed. Still greater, we imagine, would have been the surprise could the possibility have been supposed that an arrangement would shortly be developed whereby the superior officers of Government would set the example of combining Indian rates of pay with residence amid surroundings as to society and the pleasures of life that most of them would lack even in England, and in a climate which has no parallel for salubrity.

It may not be commonly known that the Secretary of State has power by Act of Parliament to reduce the salaries of Indian officials should he think fit so to do. That functionary does not shrink from putting his power into execution, as was recently shown in a notable instance, when without sufficient reason and by a purely arbitrary exercise of authority, he reduced the salaries of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta. There were special circumstances in that case rendering the action of the Secretary of State extremely impolitic, but it was no new thing for the supreme authority to reduce the pay of superior Indian officers, and it would be no novelty were a general scheme of revision of Indian salaries now entered upon. So far, indeed, is such a process from being an innovation, that the novelty is rather to be found in the long period which has been allowed to elapse since last the pruning knife was generally applied. It was the policy of the East India Company from time to time to revise the scale of emoluments of their servants. We find Lord William Bentinck reducing with unsparing economy the perquisites, which, in the form of innumerable special allowances, swelled the ordinary salary of the Indian officer in his day. Even the Governor-General did not escape, and the present rate of the Viceroy's salary dates from the economic campaign of Lord William Bentinck. The reduction in this case was from thirty to twenty thousand sicca rupees. In another fourteen years the subject of Indian salaries again called for attention, and in 1854 Lord Dalhousie addressed himself to it with his usual vigour. It was principally the enormous allowances of the superior officers of the Government that attracted notice and called for reform, and some extensive reductions were then made. The salary of the Commander-in-Chief in India was cut down from fourteen thousand rupees a month to its present rate of Rs. 8,333; and that of a member of the Supreme Council from a lakh a year to Rs. 80,000. On Lord Dalhousie's recommendation also the Private Secretary to the Viceroy received in future Rs. 2,000 a month in place of his former salary of Rs. 3,000. For thirty years the salaries of the superior officers of Government have remained untouched; what they drew in Lord Dalhousie's time, they draw now. During those thirty years the conditions of life in India have been entirely changed. We need not recapitulate a tale familiar to all. Lord Dalhousie's economies were carried out on the ground that the circumstances of Indian life had largely altered for the better, and that the altered times required a revision of salaries which had been fixed under a less tolerable condition of things. There had been changes in India between the eras of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Dalhousie. In the opinion of Lord Dalhousie and of the Board of Control of those days, these changes were sufficient to warrant the



reductions then enforced. What shall we say of the revolution which has been worked since 1854? It seems to us that the time has come when, in accordance with these historical precedents, an enquiry should be instituted into the scale of salaries of Indian Officials, and more particularly of superior Government officers. It seems questionable whether any reduction would be feasible or desirable in the allowances of the hard worked district officer. He at least bears the heat and burden of the day, and needs a recompense of the high pressure at which the more complicated machinery of the State now compels him to work. Those who evade an important condition of their service by a flight to the hills at the earliest approach of summer can claim no such indulgence. It would we fancy, be difficult to maintain that their work is more laborious than that which fell to their predecessors, and it can be done under conditions to which their predecessors were unfamiliar. If the annual exodus to the hills is to become a recognised system in the Government of India, it is time the altered circumstances of Indian Government and their approximation to the European model should also be acknowledged in the matter of Indian salaries and their assimilation to the European Standard.—*Englishman*.

#### WHERE ARE OUR REINFORCEMENTS?

It seems to be pretty certain that there is not much hope of the deficiency in the British Army in India being made good. Last year the deficiency on the establishment, although not accurately known to the public, was very great. An expedient was adopted of offering a large bounty to short service men to renew their engagements for India. By aid of this measure, which must be regarded as extraordinary, the deficiency in the establishment was to some extent remedied temporarily, because a number of men who would otherwise have been lost to India were retained in this country. But this kind of thing cannot go on for ever. Even if a bounty is offered next trooping season, it does not follow that the same number of men will accept it, and the limit must be reached in a year or two, as the same men cannot be marched round and round like the supers in a theatre. Consequently, India must look for the completion of the British army in this country to its full strength to drafts from home. But, according to recent information, recruiting is by no means in so satisfactory a condition as could be desired. In 1883, 33,000 recruits were obtained, but it looks as if the Recruiting Serjeant would by no means drive so good a trade during this year. We are told by a writer, who is certainly one of those who regards with favourable eyes the changes which have taken place during the last thirteen or fourteen years, that many of the battalions at home are not only weak in themselves, but that their foreign service battalions are also in a bad state. This is not a time—whether we look at the state of affairs in Egypt and the Soudan, or turn our eyes to Central Asia—at which we can afford to look contentedly at large deficiencies in the establishments of our battalions, by no means too numerous for the work that has to be done.

The taxpayer and the Government of the country have a very permanent interest in this question. At the present time India pays to England for raising and training the recruits for the British Army in India, which ought to number over 61,000, and for non-effective services, such as half-pay, pensions, &c., an annual sum of £1,130,000. Now, considering that the whole of the charges for that portion of the British Army which is in India is defrayed from the revenues of this country, and that not a single charge on that account falls upon the revenues of England, this is not a very small sum to pay for the privilege of not being furnished with recruits. Of course, from the sum we have mentioned a large amount must be deducted for the non-effective services. The English army estimates are famous for concealing as much as possible, and it cannot be ascertained from them what it costs India for the training of the recruits for the regiments in this country. Nor can it be ascertained what the cost for the training of recruits for the home battalions is. But it is very doubtful whether India does not pay, even when the supply of men does not fail, a much larger sum than is reasonable. Little however, would be said if India received a sufficient number of men annually to replenish the British battalions in the country. But at the present time India pays for what she does not receive. Whether the way out of the difficulty is to have a long-service army for India and the Colonies, and a short-service army for Home service, or to have a purely local army in India, it is quite evident that the present arrangement is as regards India extravagant and inefficient. The War Office receives money for failing to supply men to India, and India has to pay out of her own pocket to tempt men to stay on in this country. In brief, she pays heavily for a system which is not suited to her wants, and which does not give her the article for which she is paying. The Government of India and the India Office, doubtless, have plenty to do, and any number of schemes practical and theoretical, are always before them; but the question we

have touched on is one which admits of no delay, which must be settled as soon as possible, and, if difficult of solution, presents no obstacles which military statesmanship ought not to be able to overcome.—*Indian Daily News*.

#### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

The Government of India have expressed their objection to the removal of the Madras Military Accounts Offices, to Bangalore, on the ground that the latter station is foreign territory.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in answer to the memorial of the citizens of Calcutta, has determined to appoint a Sanitary Commission to report on the whole sanitation of the capital, composed as follows:—Two municipal commissioners, one engineer, one medical man, one non-official, and one secretary.

The High Court of Calcutta have proposed to Government that the strength of the Bench should be permanently increased by the appointment of three additional Judges.

Sir Alfred Lyall arrived at Agra on Thursday morning, July 17, from Muttra, whither he had been to open the new railway bridge.

Dr. D. Cunningham has been placed on special duty to follow up the researches of Dr. Koch into the origin of cholera.

The Government of India has sanctioned the introduction of important changes into the organisation of the Subordinate Medical Department.

The Simla Fine Art Exhibition will be opened on Saturday, the 27th September.

The Postmaster General of the Punjab shortly goes on leave. Mr. Maconachie, of the Punjab Civil Service, will act for him.

There has been a defalcation of eleven hundred rupees in the General Post Office at Lahore. One of the officials is suspected and is likely to be prosecuted.

Lord Garmoye has returned to Muree from his trip to Cashmere. On the 16th ult., his lordship assisted at a ball given in the station by "a few residents of the club."

The amount contributed to the Lahore Cathedral Building Fund, as the result of the Simla Bazaar, will, it is hoped, be about Rs.3,000. Of this, Rs.2,600 has already been paid into the Fund, and there is more to follow.

His Highness the Rajah of Chumba having reached the age of eighteen years, the Government has conferred upon him full power over his state. The date of the installation is not fixed yet. His Highness wishes, it is said, to retain the services of the superintendent—for a time at any rate.

The Government of India has asked for information regarding the methods adopted by the agricultural population of the Punjab for stacking hay or storing fodder.

The Punjab Government is endeavouring to arrange for the purchase of Persian sword blades in Teheran, for presentation to native chiefs and gentlemen, as presentation swords of European make and pattern are seldom worn by the recipients.

Some time ago the Government gave permission to the Ameer of Afghanistan to order 2,000 rifles and carbines in England. The arms are shortly expected in this country, whence they will be forwarded to Kabul.

The Ameer has expressed his willingness to render all assistance to render all assistance in his power to the Frontier Commission, which is now expected to start very soon.

It is believed that the Zhob expedition will be divided into two columns, one starting from Thul Chotali and the other from Dohra Ismail Khan, and that the force will be nearly twice as strong as was originally contemplated.

Ten men were killed and eight wounded at Cabul recently by an explosion at the Ameer's Gunpowder manufactory.

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The gross profits of the Alliance Bank of Simla for the last half-year amounted to Rs.1,61,793; the divisible balance, to 21 per cent. on the Bank's capital. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. has just been declared. The deposits of the Bank now stand at something over 32 lakhs.

The Maharajah Scindia is now on a visit to Allahabad, having proceeded thither for the performance of religious ceremonies.

It is settled that Dr. Cowie acts as Surgeon General of Bengal during Dr. Payne's absence.

A certain number of European and Eurasian apprentices are to be employed in the photographic, lithographic, and engraving offices of the Survey of India at Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Douglas Straight Officiating Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, is gazetted to three months' privilege leave from the 4th November.

It is rather early to make positive statements about the Viceroy's winter programme. But those who assert that His Excellency has no intention of visiting Calcutta seem to forget

the Bengal Rent Bill, which is pretty certain to become law during the next legislative session.

The tea prospects in Sylhet are fair. The weather has been hot.

The prospects of tea are fair in Kamrup. The weather is hot.

Tea is backward in Lakhimpur. The weather has been seasonable.

The season is regarded as favourable for tea in Sibsagar. The weather is hot and sultry with light showers.

The crops are doing well in Goalpara. During the first part of the week the weather was cloudy and wet, the latter part was hot and sultry.

Tea is backward on most gardens in Darrang. The weather has been hot and close, with a few showers. More rain is wanted all over the district.

Very warm weather is the news from Cachar. The prospects of tea are not very favourable. Red Spider is very general, and the yield is much behind last year; the results for June are very poor.

## MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras arrived at Bangalore on the 14th ult., and on the following day made an inspection of the premises intended for the location of the Madras Military Accounts Offices.

The charges against Mr. Brecks Atkinson, of the Madras Civil Service, who has been suspended pending an official investigation, relate to the borrowing of money from people in the district under his charge.

The Madras Government have issued a resolution sanctioning the retirement of Mr. Justice Kindersley on a pension of £1,200 per annum.

Nine of the witnesses, on whose evidence a great many of the Salem rioters were convicted, have just been tried for perjury before Mr. Parker, C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore. One case broke down, one prisoner was acquitted on the plea of drunkenness and seven were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A large meeting was held at Madras as the 14th ult. for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to the Rev. W. Miller on his appointment to the Companionship of the Indian Empire.

**ILLNESS OF MR. OVERBURY, C.S.**—We regret to learn that Mr. E. Overbury, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Salem, is suffering from inflammation of the liver, and has been obliged to place himself under treatment in the General Hospital. We are glad, however, to hear that he is progressing favourably.—*Times*.

**MR. W. F. GRAHAME, C.S.**—We regret to learn that during the North Tanjore Sessions, which began last Monday, Mr. W. F. Grahame, the District and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore, was suddenly attacked by what is said to be cholera; but we are glad to hear that, at the time our informant despatched his message, he was much better and on a fair way to recovery.—*Ibid*.

**CHOLERA AT CHIDAMBARAM.**—We learn by telegraph that cholera has broken out in a severe form at Chidambaram, and that several deaths are reported daily. In consequence of this, Patheappah's school at Chidambaram has been temporarily closed.—*Times*.

**MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.**—From the 5th to the 11th instant, three East Indians, four Native Christians, 223 Hindus and 25 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 255 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 258. The deaths are thus classified: nine from small-pox, two from measles, 84 from fever, nineteen from dysentery, ten from diarrhoea, and 131 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·7 per 1,000 per annum.

It is stated that arrangements will shortly be made by the Pondicherry Government, to suitably accommodate the Burman Prince, and a specially furnished house will be placed at his disposal.

Thirteen persons were killed by the recent accident at Pondicherry. Only four bodies have yet been recovered.

The appointment of Mr. H. R. Grimes, superintendent of the Coimbatore Gaol, to be inspector of gaols, vice Colonel Tennant is gazetted. This explodes the rumour that the Governor intended appointing Captain Awdry to the post. Mr. Grimes is an uncovenanted man.

The Madras-Penang Cable was restored on the 21st ult. The break was found on the Coral Reef near the Nicobar Islands. The Cable Company's repairing steamer Agnes grappled and recovered the cable three times during the past fortnight, but, owing to very rough weather, it snapped, and on each occasion at the bow of the vessel, while repairs were being effected.

The Rev. C. B. Ward has been testing the question of the possibility of going among the people of India as the seventy

went out in Galilee. Dressed as a *sanyasi* and accompanied by a single native brother, he made a tour of five days among the villages of Hyderabad, during which time he was fed by the people. He believes that the experiment can be repeated to almost any extent, and is greatly encouraged to preserve in this course.

## BOMBAY.

In connection with a letter received by H.E. Sir James Fergusson from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, inviting the co-operation and assistance of the Bombay Government in the matter of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886, a Government resolution has been issued intimating that a committee will be appointed to forward the objects of the Exhibition, and that a grant will.

At a large and influential meeting held at Poona on Sunday, under the presidency of Sir William Wedderburn, it was resolved to establish a high school for native girls at Poona, for education in English, Sanscrit, &c.

The East Deccan section of the Southern Mahratta Railway will be opened for goods traffic in a few days.

The Bombay Government have decided to abandon the tax levied on katcha wells in Guzerat.

The Maharajah Holkar has issued a circular order withdrawing all powers from the Bala Sahib, and calling upon his subjects not to obey orders emanating from him. The wealthy bankers who have been imprisoned by his Highness for refusing to pay large sums of money, alleged to be due, have been released.

The Annual Exhibition of the Western India Fine Arts Society will be opened at Poona on August 25.

Mr. W. E. Hart, on Wednesday, July 16, took the oath before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, as an Acting Judge of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Scott presided in the Insolvency Court on Wednesday. Mr. Justice Hart, who has been appointed to act for Mr. Justice Bayley, took his seat on the bench on Thursday.

Messrs. Pears and Co., the celebrated soap manufacturers, are about to establish a branch "house" in Bombay.

The last issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* contains a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the first and second years' agricultural course.

The health of Bombay continues very satisfactory. There was only one death from cholera during the week, and this was the case of a person who arrived in the city from Baroda suffering from the disease. The general death-rate was 23·04 per thousand.

The *Statesman* understands that arrangements have been almost completed for the introduction into Calcutta of the system of a Bankers' Clearing, which ought to prove a great improvement on the present slow system of collecting cheques by the respective banks.

A list of rules regulating throughout the Presidency, except in Sind and the Panch Mahals, the election of members of local boards other than elections under sections 6 (c) and 7 (c) of the of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, is published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The following notification was issued as a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* on Friday evening:—"Under instructions from the Government of India, the quarantine imposed under the Notification of the Bombay Government, No. 1,411, dated May 1, 1884, at Aden, on vessels arriving from Bombay, has been withdrawn."

"Under the title of 'Epics of the Ancient World,' Professor Macmillan, of the Elphinstone College, is republishing in the *Madras Christian College Magazine* the lectures he delivered in Bombay when he held the Wilson Philological Lectureship. The first number deals with the 'Homeric Problem,' and appears in the *Magazine* for July.

At a general meeting of the Poona Hunt, held at Poona on Thursday, under the presidency of H.E. the Commander in Chief, it was decided that the Bheema Cup should be run for at the end of August (weather permitting). Should a postponement then be necessary, the Cup will be run for in the beginning of October. Due notice will be given by the honorary secretary of the actual date.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, the Resident of Hyderabad, and Colonel Hastings Fraser, his military secretary, arrived in Bombay by the last mail.

The guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition now amounts to Rs. 11,97,000.

## BURMA.

Captain J. Hext, R.N., Director of Marine, is still on his tour of inspection in Burma and the Andaman Islands, but will return to Calcutta in the course of the next fortnight.

The marine establishment at Rangoon, which is of considerable importance, has now undergone thorough inspection by the Director of Marine, who has also by this time paid a flying visit to and inspected the gunboat *Quangtung* at Port Blair. From Rangoon Captain Hext intended to return to Calcutta via the Burmese coast ports, Kyauk Phyo Akyab, and Chittagong being the principal places he will visit in Burmese and Arrakanese territory. On the Director's return to Calcutta, the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, will undergo official inspection by him, previous to his return to Bombay.

The recent ceremony of crowning the Paya Gye Pagoda at Mandalay was witnessed by King Theebaw and his Queen, who took occasion to make a royal procession through the city. This is the second public appearance of the King. The people going from Lower Burmah were given passages free.

News via Rangoon of the Colquhoun exploring expedition represents the enterprise as proceeding slowly but satisfactorily.

The Sergeant Instructor at the head-quarters of the Volunteer Administrative Battalion was hitherto allowed a free railway pass to enable him to travel to and from Insein whenever occasion required. This has now been withdrawn and the Volunteer funds must bear the expense in future.

It is reported from Bhamo that the Kachyens are getting troublesome again, and more troops have been despatched thither from Mandalay. Great discontent prevails amongst the soldiers, and the palace servants are clamouring for their pay, which is twelve months in arrears. The Ministers are divided amongst themselves as to the wisdom of courting France. People are everywhere in favour of any change. The excitement regarding the Meingoon Prince was intense, but has lessened.

**RE-ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE N.W.P.**—The Secretary of State has given his sanction to the re-organisation of the secretariat of these provinces, as proposed by Sir Alfred Lyall. Instead of one secretary to the Government there will henceforth be three, the senior being entitled Chief Secretary and the two others Secretaries in the Judicial and Financial departments respectively. The Under-Secretaries at the same time are reduced in number to three. The posts in the newly-constituted secretariat have now been filled up by the Lieutenant-Governor. The place of chief Secretary is, of course, taken by the secretary to Government, Mr. J. R. Reid. The judicial secretaryship goes to Mr. J. Woodburn, up till now the Secretary for Oudh, and the financial secretaryship to Mr. R. Smeaton, who has been a conspicuous success during the busy times of the last three years in the post of junior secretary. The three under-secretaries in order of seniority will be Messrs. Connell, Stoker, and Miller. The reform described is one that must have come sooner or later. The work of the Secretariat of the united provinces is already enormous, and as it tends constantly to increase, it was inevitable that the distribution of work should be recast more or less after the fashion followed in other Governments. The plan of having but one secretary to Government, through whom all business had to pass, threw an amount of labour and responsibility upon the shoulders of that officer that was more than a fair burden for any one man, however capable; and the Oudh Secretary, though holding an independent position, was unnecessarily fettered by the local association. The new arrangement places the establishment on a much more reasonable and efficient footing, and as the soundness and despatch of the Secretariat is one of the first conditions of a successful provincial administration, the reform just effected is not the least of those by which Sir Alfred Lyall's tenure of office will be remembered.—*Pioneer*.

The Bombay Port Trustees at their last meeting had under consideration a Government resolution forwarding an enquiry by the Secretary of State, as to whether the trustees were prepared to provide dry-dock accommodation for the larger class of Her Majesty's vessels of war, and if so, on what conditions. It was resolved that the state of the case should be explained to Government with the intimation that it would not suit the plans of the trustees to provide the dry dock required by the Admiralty.

The following changes are, the *Pioneer* states, about to occur in the Financial Department—Mr. E. J. Cooke joins his substantive appointment in Allahabad as Deputy Accountant General, being replaced in Calcutta by Mr. T. H. Biggs from the office of Comptroller, India Treasuries. Mr. H. J. Brereton, Assistant Accountant General, Allahabad, takes a month's privilege leave from the end of this month. Mr. Westland, the Comptroller General, is not expected back from England before the end of September or the beginning of October, as he takes six weeks' privilege leave from the time his duty with the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways is finished. Mr. R. Ray, M.A., returns from three months' privilege leave to the Comptroller General's office, and Mr. R. E. Hamilton from the same leave to the Comptrollership of the Central Provinces, displacing Mr. C. E. Crawley, who is, we believe, likely to take leave himself. Dr. G. W. Cline, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, who recently went home on six months' sick leave, is likely, we are informed, to resign the service.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 22.)

Lieutenant W. J. Ross has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Dr. Edward Greenhill has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain A. E. Wainwright, of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles, has been permitted to resign his commission.

The Oudh Volunteers are increasing under the fostering care of Lieutenant-Colonel Charsley Thomas.

Lieutenant W. J. Peyton, of the 4th Regiment N.I., is to be temporarily employed in the Political Department.

Captain G. W. Powell, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, has passed his final examination for the Army Pay Department at Madras.

The Musketry School at Poona was opened on the 16th instant under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Thomas, the Adjutant General for Musketry.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave of absence to England for four months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant R. W. E. Carnegie, R.A., has been appointed to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Carnegie, Commanding the Northern Division. The appointment takes effect from March 19.

The following appointments have been made in the Sind Volunteer Corps:—Lieut. G. N. R. Lambert to be Captain, and Mr. Henry Batty to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieut. Lambert.

The Government have sanctioned the retention of Colonel G. F. Worsley, Royal Artillery, in his appointment of Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, for a further period of six months.

Surgeon-Major Arnott has been granted an extension of leave for ninety-nine days, and Major J. I. Tinling (Infantry) for six months, the former on private affairs and the latter on medical certificate.

Captain Loftus Thackwell, of the Royal Fusiliers, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, having passed his final examination, will probably be posted to the 14th Hussars, at Secunderabad.

Sergeant McCulloch, 1st Battalion Berar Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Sergeant Instructor of the B or Cdpn Higgins' Company at Akola in the room of Sergeant Privat. The latter officer, it may be remembered, committed suicide a few months ago.

The following officers have been permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Lieutenant J. W. Gordon, Staff Corps, Lieutenant G. F. N. Tinley, Staff Corps, and Surgeon-Major D. E. Hughes.

Captain E. R. Freeborn, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Lieut. G. N. R. Lambert, of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, have been granted four and three months respectively. Captain Freeborn sailed for England in the P. and O. steamer *Carthage* on Tuesday.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Clements, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Deputy Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel Nedham placed on the unemployed list; and Captain W. H. F. McMullin, Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Clements.

The requirements of the Veterinary Establishment at present maintained in India having been found inadequate, the Government of India has asked the Secretary of State for India to send out eight Veterinary Surgeons, who on arrival at Bombay will be detailed for duty where their services may be required.

A special committee has been ordered to assemble at Headquarters, Simla, for making out and drawing up detailed instructions for execution of brigade and divisional movements of cavalry. The committee consists of Colonel Bushman, C.B., 9th Lancers, President; Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, 15th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain Baden-Powell Adjutant, 13th Hussars, as members.

A regiment, warrant, or non-commissioned officer joining a department in which the sergeants are eligible for promotion to the warrant grade must, if of higher rank than colour-sergeant, sign a certificate to the effect that he voluntarily reverts to that rank. Colour-sergeants appointed orderly room or paymaster sergeants to convalescent or other depots will not be required to revert to sergeant.

Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance from the 3rd instant. Colonel Laughton served in the Persian Expedition of 1856-57, assault and capture of the fort of Bushire, surrender of Bushire, expedition to Borazjoon and attack of Khooshub, Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, as staff officer to the force on the Goa frontier and North Canara. Medal and clasp for Persia, and medical for the Mutiny.

If the proposed camps of exercise at Delhi and in the Rawul Pindi division are sanctioned—and of this there is little doubt—efforts will be made to get as many troops as possible together, and to work them hard for about three weeks only.

as the military authorities do not wish to interfere with the musketry and other training which must be carried out during the winter months. The maximum of work will be done in the camps with the minimum of useless show and parade. Those who expect picnics will be grievously disappointed.

Some modifications will take place in the scheme of reliefs for British Infantry regiments during the coming season. The Durham Light Infantry, originally destined for Aden, will stand fast at Allahabad, the 1st South Lancashire (old 40th), from Peshawur, going in their stead to the coveted station at the mouth of the Red Sea. The Connaught Rangers, now at Ranikhet and Shahjehanpore, who were under orders for Allahabad will of course be affected by this change, but their destination is at present uncertain.

The Secretary of State for India, in consultation with the War Office, has decided that soldiers embarking for India on and after 1st May last shall only receive twenty-five days' pay as an advance, from which the value of ships rations shall not be deducted in England, but will be left for adjustment in India. As the troopships have not yet been able to establish an average run between England and India of less than thirty-three days, it is not apparent why twenty-five days have been fixed for the advance, unless with a view of preventing the payment in British currency at Bombay, of any surplus sea-pay.

SOME important changes have been lately made in the Artillery commands in this country. Three of the Lieutenant-Colonels placed upon an unemployed list, after having completed their five years in that rank, have been nominated for the higher commands formerly held by full Colonels in the "Royal Regiment," a rank which was abolished in 1881. These three officers are Lieutenant-Colonels Woodward, Taylor, and McCausland, and they will be posted to Lahore, the Presidency, and Aden respectively. This will send Lieutenant-Colonel Smithett back to Jubbulpore from the Presidency, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson to Campbellpore from Lahore; Lieutenant-Colonel Sadleir, commanding at Jubbulpore, will be posted to Meerut.

Captain Mason (B.S.C.), Squadron Officer 2nd Cavalry (Hderabad Contingent), Hingoli, has obtained six months' leave on private affairs within Indian limits. Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade (E.S.C.), Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, at Mominabad, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe. Lieut. Colonel W. J. Bell, Commandant 2nd Cavalry (now on furlough), has been promoted to Colonel from the 8th ult. Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, R.A., Commandant Horse Field Battery, received his Captaincy on the 11th inst. Lieut. F. J. Winter, R.A., having proceeded on furlough, Lieutenant M. Walker, R.A., has been appointed Officiating Subaltern No. 1 Field Battery.

It is notified for information that the Government of India have approved of the relief of the 13th and 27th Madras Native Infantry being carried out during the ensuing movement season as follows:—The 13th Madras Native Infantry (leaving a detachment of five native officers and 220 non commissioned officers and sepoy, for station duties) will march from Jubbulpore on October 15, and will arrive at Bellary about January 11, 1885. The 27th Madras Native Infantry will march from Bellary on October 15 for Jubbulpore, where it will arrive about December 31. The detachment 13th Madras Native Infantry will leave Jubbulpore by rail about December 31, on relief by the 27th Madras Native Infantry, and will arrive at Bellary about January 6, 1885.

The Government of India have had recently under their consideration the subject of the district command of Quetta, and as a result of their deliberations they have decided, according to an up-country paper, that as the garrisons to be maintained there must as a rule form a mixed force from all three Presidencies, the command must be treated on the same principle. With this view, the district will not be considered as belonging to any particular Presidency, but will constitute a separate and detached command; and the nomination of the brigadiers and general staff will rest with the Commander in Chief in India, whose selection will extend to all officers of the three armies, who are deemed qualified for employment on the brigade staff, whether they belong to the British or to the Indian service—both services being held to be held to be equally eligible. The same paper learns that the Quetta command has been definitively established as a permanent military district and placed wholly under his Excellency's orders, except as regards certain minor questions of supply and discipline, for which special arrangements have been made with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

The following instructions have been received from the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the distinguishing flags to be flown by vessels of the Indian Marine, and by vessels belonging to Local Maritime Governments and Port Trusts:—1. The vessels and boats of the Indian Marine shall fly the blue ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, with the Star of India on the fly thereof. These vessels shall also wear the union flag of Great Britain and Ireland, with a border of blue of one-fifth the width of the flag, as a jack at the bowsprit end. 2. Vessels and boats belonging to Local Maritime Governments, and the

departments subordinate to them, shall fly the blue ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, with the old device of the East India Company on the device thereof, viz., a lion *ramant regardant* holding a crown, or. These vessels and boats may also fly at the bow a triangular flag or pendant, with the name of the department or duty on which they are employed inscribed thereon as a distinguishing mark. 3. Vessels and boats belonging to Local Port Trusts shall fly the red ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, together with such distinguishing pendant or burgee at the bow as may be approved of for each Trust.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a European District Court Martial held at Poona on 9th July, Private (Lance Corporal) Arthur Greaves, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—First, Drunkenness on duty, at Purandhar on the 14th of June; secondly, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline when in command of the quarter guard, by allowing an excessive quantity of malt liquor to be brought to the guard room; thirdly, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline when in command of the quarter guard, he allowed No. 36,212 Driver George Boyes, D Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery one of the guard in his charge to get drunk; fourthly, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline when, in command of a quarter guard, he made a wilful false report to Lieutenant W. Houghton, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, the Orderly Officer of the day, by reporting the guard as all correct, one man at the rear, he well knowing such report to be false, and that the man reported to be at the rear was lying drunk on a cot in the guard room. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for eighty-four days.

The National Mahomedan Education Committee of Oudh, Lucknow, held two meetings lately, at which it was resolved that a Mahomedan school, to be called the "Madriassah Islamiyah," should be opened, which should consist of two sections, one for religious, and the other for secular, instruction, the former being sub divided into two classes for the instruction of the Sunnis and the Shi'ahs separately. Rs. 1,82,500 have already been subscribed for the proposed Madriassah, of which Rajah Mahomed Amir Hosein, Khan Bahadur, has contributed a lakh and a half.

The attention of all heads of departments and offices in the Punjab has recently been directed to the rules regarding admission of persons of advanced age to the public service. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future the rules shall be observed more carefully. On more occasions than one, lately, the Government has refused to sanction the retention in their posts of men appointed when beyond the age of twenty-five years. To avoid the necessity of this in future, it is hoped that the rules of Pension Code will be closely followed. The official circular on the subject adds that approved service under a Municipal or District Committee will not be considered a sufficient qualification in itself for the appointment of persons of an advanced age to posts under Government.

It sounds strange to read in the *Pioneer* such a remark as that which we now give:—"The Viceroy, we are certain, will receive the unqualified support of his Council in any strong course of action he may adopt in the matter, even to the ordering of a Commission to assemble at Indore." How surprised and gratified India will be to find Lord Ripon taking a strong course! The waters have been let out about the Holkar affair, but the effectual dealing with this difficult question will assuredly be left, like everything else, a part of Lord Ripon's inconvenient legacy to his successor.

The Madras Municipality are making arrangements at the request of Professor Monier Williams, for collecting specimens for the museums of the Indian Institute at Oxford, which is to be opened early in October next. The presidents of the various district municipalities of the Madras Presidency have also been desired to use their local influence in obtaining a complete collection of typical objects for the new museum. All the collections of the Madras Presidency will be received at the Government Central Museum, where they will be examined by Dr. Bidie, and then forwarded to Professor Monier Williams.

ERUPTIONS IN JAVA.—Latest advices from Batavia (31st May) state that official reports had been received of increasing volcanic activity of late in different portions of the Archipelago, mainly in Sumatra and Celebes, where shocks of earthquake have been frequent recently, while in Mid Java unmistakable signs of an approaching outburst from the Merapi volcano have become more and more alarming. Strong detonations betokening an eruption have been heard at Chandi and Salatiga.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road Richmond Tn superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1884.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET FARCE.

"I do *really* hope that *next year*, if it should be my lot to speak on the subject again, we may be able to enter upon the consideration of the many important questions arising in an Indian debate at such a period of the session as will enable us to discuss them with credit to ourselves and advantage to India."

SUCH, once more, is the miserable confession with which a Radical Under Secretary of State, in the fifth year of a Radical Ministry's administration, has to conclude his summary of Indian finance. To those who are accustomed to accept Radical promises, and to dwell upon them with as much pleasure as if they were Radical performances, it may be some consolation to note Mr. Cross's admission that the five Indian Budget debates, to which Mr. Gladstone's Government has so far treated us, have been so arranged by that Government as to bring neither credit to the British Parliament nor advantage to India. It will doubtless be some further satisfaction, to these easily satisfied folk, to observe that Mr. Cross at length "*really*" hopes that "*next year*" Mr. Gladstone will turn over a new leaf. But, surely, to the world at large, to practical men of common sense, it must be increasingly evident that, however lavish may be Radical promises, however effusive may be the confessions of error and pledges of amendment, somehow or other the fulfilment of these pledges is always to come "*next year*." How happy would be the condition of this Empire of ours under a Gladstone Ministry, if we could only, for once in a way, jump into the middle of next year, and enter at once upon the fruition of that promised millennium which always recedes from us as time advances! "*This year, next year, sometime, never*"—that is the vanishing series that seem always to recur in the history of Radical promises. In India, as in England, the supporters of the present Government have to content themselves with profuse assurances, of which there is always a plentiful supply, that

the pathway of the Gladstone's Ministry is paved with good intentions.

Even Sir Wilfrid Lawson was compelled to admit that the Budget debate, as now arranged by the Government, "*partook very much of the character of a farce*." Brought on in the very last hours of the dying Session, when every petty matter of home interest has been attended to and settled, and when the recess had already commenced for all except such robust members as Sir Wilfrid Lawson and such industrious and conscientious ones as Mr. Edward Stanhope, the average attendance during the debate was from ten to fifteen. Nor can the the Ministry fall back on the well-worn excuse that members will not attend on nights devoted to Indian questions, for there was a very different attendance when Lord Beaconsfield brought on the Indian Budget in May; and the influential character of such meetings as that in St. James's Hall on June 25, to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, clearly proves that our public men do take an interest in Indian questions, and will attend to discuss them, if only they are allowed to do so at a seasonable time of the year.

It will hardly be alleged that Mr. Cross's financial statement was of such a satisfactory character as to excuse the hole-and-corner way in which it has been laid before the British Parliament and the British public. There is, indeed, a nominal and untrustworthy surplus—there always will be, so long as supplementary estimates are the order of the day. But the utterly illusory nature of the pretended surplus was evident, even from Mr. Cross's own words. The Under Secretary was obliged to warn us, not only of a probable diminution of railway receipts in the coming year, but also of frontier entanglements—the natural outcome of our pusillanimous policy after the fall of Lord Beaconsfield—that, as Mr. Cross oracularly observes, "*may affect in some degree our financial calculations*." They may, indeed! There is, already certain, the cost of the Russo-Afghan frontier Commission, for which no provision is made, for the obvious reason that the Government cannot make up its mind to settle anything about that very unpleasant subject. There is the Quetta State Railway, which Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon there up to show what superior persons they were to Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton; like children in a pet, they "*broke the crockery*," and now the Indian taxpayer has to pick up the pieces and mend them at a vast cost. There is the pleasing haziness about railway prospects—largely the result of the starvation forced on our railway feeders by Lord Ripon's extravagance in other directions: And lastly, there is the glorious uncertainty that must always attach to such a hand-to-mouth policy as that now in vogue at Simla. The pretended surplus is clearly a huge deficit, even with the obligations that we know of, and ought to have provided for; but if the Empire should be overtaken by war, famine, or pestilence—by any of those calamities against which no Government can be secure, and to which a weak and improvident Government must be especially liable—all that Mr. Cross seems to be able to say is, "*Heaven help us, for we cannot help ourselves!*"

It is all very well for Mr. Cross to attach an absurd and ridiculous importance to the grotesque statements of Mr. Seymour Keay about the financial condition of India, and then to proceed to demolish those statements with as much blowing of trumpets as if he had

vanquished some serious and responsible critic. Mr. Keay's magazine articles may well be left to answer themselves; the only interest that attaches to them is based on a somewhat idle curiosity, as in the case of the fly in amber, as to how they ever got into the *Nineteenth Century*. But the reasonable apprehensions of Mr. Edward Stanhope on the one side, and of Sir George Campbell on the other, are left altogether unreplyed to. Mr. Borlase's representation of the wish of the English-educated natives in regard to the limits of age for the Civil Service, was met with the snub direct—he was referred “to the reply given to a deputation sometime previously.” As we have often pointed out, it is undoubtedly a misfortune to the young Indian gentlemen whose interests are mainly affected, that their advisers have been so unwise as to entrust their cause to the advocacy of such men as Mr. Borlase, profoundly ignorant of Indian topics, and absolutely certain to be thus “snuffed out.” On the other hand, the question is one on which there is so much to be said on both sides that we think it would have been to the public advantage if Mr. Cross had condescended to explain, clearly and satisfactorily, the grounds on which the Government based their reply to the deputation. In these columns we have supported the highest limit of age, twenty-three, on general grounds, applicable alike to English and Indian candidates; we have always maintained that from the Indian point of view any lowering of the age ought to be compensated by some substantial concessions to Indian candidates—and that, if Lord Lytton's most liberal concessions in this direction should prove by experience to be at all unworkable or unsatisfactory, their just and generous intentions should be carried out by other measures of similar character. The amazing short-sightedness and ingratitude that have marked the way in which the cause of the English-educated Indian community in this question has been urged by one or two of its advocates—notably by the *Indian Mirror*, which has heaped contumely on its best English friends for their very efforts in the cause!—have undoubtedly invited, and indeed rendered inevitable, the snub now administered by Mr. Cross. But we are of opinion that such a question as this, demands the fullest and most courteous explanations from the responsible authorities. However conclusive, to Mr. Cross's mind, may be the grounds on which the decision of the Government is based, those grounds ought to be clearly and amply stated and explained.



# OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 12.)

STRACHEY, Mr. A., barrister at law and advocate of the High Court, Allahabad, has been appointed to officiate as reporter of the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. G. T. Spankie, or until further orders.  
PELLEW, Mr. F. H., is permitted to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from August 29.

LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Mr. H., C.S., is appointed to officiate as judge and commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, with effect from May 5, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.S., or until further orders.

MACEWEN, Mr. R. S. C., barrister at law, is appointed Recorder of Rangoon, substantive pro tem., during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Agnew, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. G. J. Crawley, district superintendent of police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from December 1, 1883.

CURJEL—The appointment of Mr. Harold Curjel as acting consul for Denmark, at Bombay, has been confirmed.

FOUCAR—The appointment of Mr. E. L. Foucar as acting consul for the German Empire, at Moulmein, has been confirmed.

GRAHAM, Surgeon Major H. W., having been permitted to resign his appointment as assay master, Bombay Mint, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from May 10.

GREENFIELD, Major J. H. L., second in command, Deoli Irregular Force, returned to duty on June 16, from the ninety days' leave to sea on medical certificate granted to him, and assumed the officiating command of the regiment from Lieut. J. A. Bell, on the same date.  
COLE, Lieut. R. A., adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted him.

HUGHES, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Vertannes, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MURRAY, Mr. J. H., traffic candidate, is promoted to class IV. of Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Traffic Department, with effect from April 1.

WINKLER, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred temporarily from Assam to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

MURRAY, Lieut. Col. H. Y., executive engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer and secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana in the P. W. Department, with the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Lieut. Col. J. P. Steel, R.E., or until further orders.

Subject to confirmation the following appointments are made to the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

CONWAY-GORDON—To be manager—Major L. Conway-Gordon R.E., deputy accountant general, P. W. Department.

BARCLAY—To be traffic superintendent—Mr. P. D. Barclay, traffic superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway.

RENDELL—To be locomotive superintendent—Mr. A. W. Rendell, locomotive superintendent, Bengal Provincial Railways.

QUINLAN—To be examiner of accounts and auditor—Mr. F. P. Quinlan, examiner of accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

NICHOLSON—To be superintendent of Ways and Works—Mr. W. Nicholson, from the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, sub pro tem.

MELLOR—To be storekeeper—Mr. W. Mellor, port storekeeper, Calcutta, in addition to his present duties.

### FURLOUGHS.

CARTER, Major T. T., R.E., deputy superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days from August 5.

SPANKIE, Mr. G. T., reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Allahabad, has been granted leave of absence from July 26, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of, to Nov. 30.

### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation:—

BURTON, Lieut. E. B., West Riding Regiment, wing officer, 7th N.I., July 1, 1882.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. A. W., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd N.I., July 1, 1882.

RAWLINS, Lieut. G. W., North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 20th N.I., July 11, 1882.

BROWN, Lieut. G. F., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wing officer, 4th Ghorka Regiment, June 12, 1883.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. L. C. H., South Wales Borderers, officiating wing officer, 3rd N.I., June 15, 1883.

MACDONALD, Lieut. F. W. P., Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 19th N.I., June 17, 1883.

CLEMENTI, Lieut. Col. M., deputy judge advocate, to be deputy judge advocate general, vice Col. C. Nedham, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list; and Capt. W. H. F. Macmullen, officiating deputy judge advocate, to be deputy judge advocate, vice Lieut. Col. W. Clementi, with effect from July 1.

RICH, Lieut. C. L. M., East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, on probation, with effect from June 25.

GREENHILL, E. F., Esq., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be honorary surgeon.

HOOPER—Brevet—To be Lieut. Col.—Major (now Lieut. Col.) Major W. W. Hooper, Madras General List, Cavalry, in succession to Col. (borne as Major General on the Indian graduation list) S. C. Elliott, Madras S.C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated April 14.

CHERRY—Brevet—To be Col. Lieut. Col. F. S. Cherry, Madras Cavalry, May 3.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of furlough:—

CHAMBERS, Lieut. Col. W. E., Bengal S.C. (medical certificate), for four months.

SHANE, Capt. W. T., R.A. (private affairs), for two months.

**BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.**

(Headquarters, Simla, July 1.)

HATCH—Station Staff—Murree—Captain G. P. Hatch, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to be station staff officer, vice Captain W. R. Routh, appointed brigade major.

NIXON—7th B. Cavalry—Surgeon G. M. Nixon is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. Conry, appointed to the 13th Bengal Lancers.

WALDRON—10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut. H. F. K. Waldron, supernumerary on the establishment 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. Parsons, vacated on appointed to the British Burmah Commission.

DODGSON—2nd N.I.—Lieut. H. L. Dodgson, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated June 12.

MORTON—12th N.I.—Lieut. B. W. Morton, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated June 12.

WATKINS—31st N.I.—Lieut. H. B. B. Watkins, wing officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Captain Gibbs, vacated on promotion, dated Jan. 21.

**FURLOUGHS.**

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HEYLAND—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. J. R. K. L. Heyland, for four and a half months, on private affairs.

NAGLE—2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. (Adjutant) J. Nagle, for twelve months on medical certificate.

UTERMARCK—2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment—Lieut. R. J. G. Utermarck, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

FORMAN—Army Medical Department—Surgeon R. H. Forman, for six months, on medical certificate.

**BENGAL.**

(Calcutta Gazette, July 16.)

The following gentlemen are appointed as Lieutenants in the Central Bengal Light Horse from June 27:—Mr. J. W. Stocks and Mr. W. G. Morey.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., to act as district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Khoolna, during the absence of Colonel H. E. Waller.

PATCH, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, on furlough, to be district superintendent of police, Cuttack.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon Major J., officiating professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy, medical college, Calcutta, to be civil surgeon of Dinagore. Surgeon Major O'Brien will continue to act in his present appointment.

MULLEN, Surgeon J. French, officiating medical officer, Northern Bengal State Railway, to be civil surgeon of Tipperah.

BRIGHT, Mr. W. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sectamarhee, Mozufferpore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Backergunge, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**Transfers made:—**

CONNAN, Mr. W., executive engineer, second grade, from Chittagong division to Dacca division.

SILLS, Mr. F., executive engineer, second grade, from Dacca Division to second Calcutta division.

MILLS, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, second grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, is transferred to the Behar-Assam State railway.

LEESON, Mr. G. J. R., to be executive engineer of the Nuddea Rivers Division, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. J. Hughes.

BEAMISH—The services of Mr. F. Beamish, officiating district superintendent of police, Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

ROGERS, Mr. A. C. C., to be executive engineer of the Pooree division.

WILSON, Surgeon J., made over charge of the Lohardugga gaol to Surgeon A. W. Leahy, on July 5.

MURRAY, Surgeon R. D., made over charge of the Jessore gaol to Surgeon W. Beatson, on July 3.

BONSLEY, Surgeon Major E. C., made over charge on the Rajshahye Central gaol to Surgeon Major L. Cameron, on July 5.

CAMERON, Surgeon Major L., made over charge the Nuddea gaol to Surgeon R. D. Murray, on July 5.

COBB, Surgeon R., made over charge of the Hazaribagh gaol to Surgeon J. Wilson, on July 7.

DYER, The Rev. A. S., M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, junior chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, a surrogat in the diocese for granting episcopal license of marriage.

**FURLOUGHS.**

COCKERELL, Mr. Horace A., C.S.I., member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, has leave for three months, from Aug. 23.

GATES—The services of Mr. F. C. Gates, assistant magistrate and collector, Hazaribagh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagalpore, has leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

STEVENS, Mr. J. B., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

MASTERS, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, has leave for three months, from Aug. 20, or subsequent date.

WALLER, Colonel H. E., district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, leave for three months, from Aug. 15, or date he may be relieved.

LUARD, Mr. P. L., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, has leave for five months, from April 26.

CHABREL, Mr. M. J., assistant engineer, first grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, privilege leave for three months, from 1st prox, or date he may avail himself of it.

ANLEY, Mr. A. R., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Cuttack, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 12.)

TEMPLE, Major J. A., deputy commissioner, Seoni, returned from leave and assumed charge of his duties from Lieut. Col. E. W. C. H. Miller, on the 1st current.

COCKIN, Rev. J. J. B. chaplain of Saugor, returned from two months' privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties on 1st current.

FLOWDEN, Colonel C. H., and Major J. A. Temple, deputy commissioners, 3rd and 4th class, are respectively appointed to officiate as deputy commissioners, 2nd and 3rd class, from April 8.

LUGARD, Lieut. Col. H. I., and Mr. J. W. Tawney, C. S., deputy commissioners, 3rd and 4th class, are respectively appointed to officiate as deputy commissioners, 2nd and 3rd class, from April 11.

RICE, Brigade Surgeon W. R., M.D. civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, returned from leave and assumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Superintendent Meteorological Observatory, and officer in medical charge of the Central Jail and of the Thuggee and Dacoity Establishments, from Surgeon Major Temple Wright, M.D., on the 4th current.

GORDON—Privilege leave for two months and ten days is granted to Mr. Lewis Gordon, assistant commissioner, Harda, from August 11.

CHISHOLM, Mr. J. W., commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, returned from leave, and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on July 9.

ANDERSON, Mr. K. M., extra assistant commissioner, Rajpur, is transferred to Harda in the Hoshangabad District, to relieve Mr. Lewis Gordon, assistant commissioner, who has obtained privilege leave.

DUFF, Mr. J. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Seoni, transferred to Nimar on the 14th ultimo, assumed charge of his duties at Khandwa on the 9th current from Mr. H. P. Skipton, assistant district superintendent of police.

OBARD, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Pachmari, is transferred to Hoshangabad. Mr. Obbard assumed charge of his duties at Hoshangabad on July 7.

**NORTH WEST PROVINCES.**

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 12.)

GARDNER, E. B., civil surgeon, Mussooree, to hold temporary charge of the deputy sanitary commissionership of the 1st circle during the absence of Surgeon Major G. Grant, on sick leave.

CORNELIUS, Inspector A. J., of the Lucknow City police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rae Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. N. A. Garstin, from May 20.

SPEEDING, Mr. R. D., magistrate and collector, Moradabad, to officiate as commissioner, Agra Division, during the absence on deputation of the Honourable J. W. Quinton, or until further orders.

GALBRAITH, Mr. E., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Moradabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Moradabad, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr. R. D. Speeding, on deputation.

The following appointments are made with effect from May 29 last:—

REID, Mr. J. K., to be chief secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

WOODBURN, Mr. J., to be secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, in the Judicial, Forest, and Oudh Revenue Department.

SMEATON, Mr. R., to be secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, in the Financial Department.

CONNELL, Mr. C. J., to be under secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh.

STOKER, Mr. T., to be under secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., to be under secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh.

WOODBURN—With effect from the same date, vice Mr. J. Woodburn on private leave, or until further orders.

SMEATON, Mr. R., secretary to Government in the Financial Department, to officiate as secretary to Government, vice Mr. J. Woodburn.

CONNELL, Mr. C. J., under secretary to Government, to officiate as secretary to Government, vice Mr. R. Smeaton.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., under secretary to Government, to officiate vice Mr. C. Connell.

THORNTON, Mr. L. M., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as under secretary to Government, vice Mr. J. O. Miller.

JONES-BATEMAN, Mr. H. B., officiating assistant commissioner 1st grade, Gonda, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Gonda, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. White.

HOBY, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, in charge of the Karwi sub division, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Banda, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Deas.

MACPHERSON, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Meerut, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. S. Growse.

READE, Major G. E., assistant commissioner of Kumaun, to officiate as senior assistant commissioner, Garhwal.

ROBERTSON, Surgeon G. S., civil surgeon, Bahraich, to officiate as superintendent Central prison, Benares, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon E. Mair.

CRUICKSHANK, Mr. A. W., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Aligarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. B. Finlay.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. B., joint magistrate, Muttra, to officiate as magistrate

and collector of Muttra during the absence on privilege leave, of Mr. W. R. Burkitt.

FITCH, Mr. T. W., to be captain in the Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps.

NICHOLAS, The Rev. P., senior chaplain, on return from privilege leave is posted to the chaplaincy of Shahjahanpur, from June 28.

MACMILLAN—MACPHERSON—With effect from May 5, vice Mr. J. H. Carter, deceased; Mr. R. D. Alexander, assistant commissioner, 1st grade (on furlough), to be joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. A. Macmillan, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. J. Macpherson, assistant magistrate and collector, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

ALEXANDER—With effect from April 20, the date on which Mr. R. G. Hardey was appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; Mr. E. B. Alexander, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade; sub. pro. tem.

HOLMES—DENNISTON—CONYBEARE—The following promotions are notified from June 7, the date on which Mr. D. M. Gardner retired from the service:—Mr. W. Holmes, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. J. L. Denniston, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, assistant magistrate and collector, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Ballia, on being relieved by Mr. D. T. Roberts, to Meerut, as officiating joint magistrate.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Sharanpur, on being relieved by Mr. A. H. Harington, is transferred to Moradabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. D. Spedding.

FOX, Mr. F. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, on being relieved by Mr. W. A. Howe, is transferred to the Aligarh district, as officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, as a temporary arrangement.

QUINTON—The services of the Hon. J. W. Quinton, commissioner, Agra Division, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment on special duty.

WAINWRIGHT—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain E. A. Wainwright of his commission in the Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MACKINNON, Mr. M. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Bareilly and Pilibhit Railway Division to the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway Division 2. Mr. Mackinnon will continue to hold charge of the Lucknow, Sitapur, and Kheri Survey Division until further notice, in addition to his other duties.

EVANS, Mr. A. C., assistant engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd circle, Irrigation Works, and posted to the Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

BOYCE, Mr. H. G., assistant engineer, Weir Division, Betwa Canal, is transferred from the Betwa Canal superintendence to the 1st circle, Irrigation Works, and posted to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

GORDON, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, transferred from the 2nd circle, Irrigation Works, to the Betwa Canal, and posted to the Weir Division, Betwa Canal.

FURLOUGHS.

SAUNDERS, Mr. F. W., civil surgeon of Fatehpur, privilege leave for three months, from August 1.

WHITE, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, Gonda, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from August 1.

DEAS, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Banda, privilege leave for three months from August 5.

GROWSE, Mr. F. S., magistrate and collector, Bulandsahr, privilege leave for three months, from July 21.

MAIR, Surg. E., superintendent, Central Prison, Benares, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, from July 7.

BURKITT, Mr. W. R., magistrate and collector, Muttra, privilege leave for two months from August 15.

STRAIGHT—The Hon. Mr. Douglas, officiating chief justice of the High Court of Judicature, privilege leave for three months on full pay, Nov. 4.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 5.)

PARSONS, Lieutenant J. H., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Rangoon Town District.

OWEN, Mr. T., attorney at law, assumed charge of his duties as judge of the court of small causes, Rangoon, on June 21st.

INGRAM, Mr. C., to be a probationary sub-assistant conservator of Forests in British Burma from July 1.

The following alterations of rank are ordered:—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant Colonel C. O. L. L. Prendergast, assistant commissioner, Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 1st) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; consequent on the decease of Mr. A. Hough, deputy commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel M. Furlong, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. G. L. Weidemann, C.S., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. A. R. Birks, C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner 4th grade; Captain C. H. E. Adamsoc, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade; Captain T. M. Jenkins, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, but to continue to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Rangoon on June 30.

PARSONS, Lieut. is posted to the headquarters of the Rangoon Town district as assistant cantonment magistrate.

TALBOT, Mr. H. B., deputy superintendent of Survey, to be a demarkation officer.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. G., relinquished charge of his duties at the headquarters of the Rangoon Town district on June 12.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, made over and Mr. H. Sankey, assistant commissioner, received charge of the office of the assistant commissioner of Bassein on May 26.

BINGHAM, Captain C. T., deputy conservator, and Mr. J. Nisbet, deputy conservator, respectively, received and made over charge of the Rangoon Division on June 24. Mr. Nesbet availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on June 25.

FOSTER, Dr. C. W. E., civil surgeon, Thayetmyo, has availed himself of the eight months' furlough on private affairs from May 26.

### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 15.)

REES, Mr. J. D., under secretary to Government, to act as private secretary during the absence of Capt. Awdry, R.E., on privilege leave.

THOMAS, the Hon. Mr. H. S., to be first member of the Board of Revenue.

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., to be second member of the Board of Revenue.

WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S., to be third member of the Board of Revenue. The above appointments are sub pro tem., and will have effect from the date of Mr. Davidson's retirement.

GRAHAM, Mr. W. F., to act as district and sessions judge of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. Galton on other duty.

SEWELL, Mr. R., to act as district and sessions judge, Salem, to join, relieving Dr. Martin, at once.

ROSS, Mr. H. T., to act as district and sessions judge, South Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Wilkinson on leave.

BRODIE, Mr. V. A., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Ross on other duty.

RUSSELL, Mr. S., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Chingleput during the employment of Mr. R. Sewell on other duty.

RAWSON, Mr. E. C., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. McCartie on other duty.

GRIMES, Mr. H. R., superintendent of the Central and District Gaols at Coimbatore, to be inspector general of gaols, vice Col. Tennant, who vacates that appointment.

D'CRUZ, Mr. B. M., deputy collector and magistrate, to be subordinate judge, Cochin, with the powers of a first class magistrate in charge of a division of a district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Subbaraya Aiyar.

KIDD, the Rev. D. W., to be chaplain of Cuddalore.

WHITELEY, the Rev. C. E., acting chaplain of Trichinopoly, to act as chaplain of Calicut.

GAMBLE, Mr. J. S., junior conservator of forests, in charge of the Northern Circle, to act as senior conservator and to have charge of both circles during the absence of Major I. Campbell Walker on leave.

MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, to act as deputy commissioner of Salt Revenue, Southern division, during the absence of Mr. Rundall on leave.

FURLOUGHS.

THOMAS, The Hon. Mr. H. S., First Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from August 3.

OVERBURY, Mr. E. N., Sub-Collector, Salem, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

KOUGH, Mr. C., Acting Sub-Collector, Madura, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from July 28.

CAMPBELL-WALKER, Major I., Senior Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Southern Circle, has obtained three months' privilege leave, from August 1.

#### MILITARY.

HAWKES—August, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Staff Corps, deputy commissary general, performing the duties of the appointment on Lieut. Colonel Magrath's responsibility.

ALLISON—The services of Surg. H. Allison, M.D., in medical charge of the 22nd N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

SHERMAN, Captain F. O., Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted leave out of India for six months from July 10.

HARRIS, Major C. J. B., superintendent of police, Vizagapatam District, has been granted three months.

CONINGHAM, Lieutenant Colonel H. E., superintendent of police, Tinnevely District, has been granted two months from July 4.

CLARK-KENNEDY, Major A., acting assistant commissary general, privilege leave of absence for ninety days from Aug. 9.

MAGRATH, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel B. H. W., Staff Corps, commissary General is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from July 1.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 10.)

WEIR, Capt. H. G., has been transferred from the Depot, Northern



Division, to P Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. E. Guinness has been transferred from the latter Battery to depot, 4th Brigade.

WROUGHTON—9th Regiment, N.I.—Lieut. Col. F. J. Wroughton, officiating wing commander, to be wing commander, vice Davies, removed, dated July 15.

BOON—10th Regiment, N.I.—Surg. P. H. W. Boon is appointed to the officiating medical charge.

KERIN—Army Medical Department.—Surg. M. W. Kerin, doing duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad, is posted to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Calicut.

FITZGERALD, Surg. M. E., in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Calicut, to do duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

DAVIES, Lieut. Col. H. C., Staff Corps, will do general duty at Madras.

The following movements of Native troops are published with the sanction of Government, to take place in 1884-85.

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

F Company from Bangalore and Secunderabad by rail.

G Company from Secunderabad to Rangoon, by rail to Madras, and thence to sea.

H Company from Rangoon to Bangalore by sea to Madras, and rail to Bangalore.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 17.)

SYMONDS, Mr. W. P., C.S., on return of Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., to duty, to act as assistant collector, Puna, till further orders.

INGLE—The appointment of Mr. W. A. Ingle as treasury officer and cantonment magistrate is confirmed:—

PATTON, Mr. W., to be 2nd grade deputy collector, vice Mr. Ingle.

CLOSE, Surgeon Major C.S., in charge of the Lock Hospital at Devali, is invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16, and 19 of the Rules of June 8, 1868, under Clause 7 Section XI of Bombay Act III of 1867.

FENNEL, the Rev. W. J., M.A., officiating chaplain of Colaba, is confirmed in that appointment.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., is appointed, on being relieved at Kolaba by Mr. H. Kennedy, to act as district superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad District during the absence of Capt. J. Humfrey, or till further orders.

TUCKER, F. de Lantour, Esq., is hereby granted a licence to grant certificates of marriages contracted between native Christians within the Bombay Presidency.

#### FURLONGHS.

ONSLOW, the Rev. A. L., B.A., Chaplain of Byculla, has been granted privilege leave for three months from Aug. 1.

HORNE, the Rev. P. B., M.A., chaplain of Baroda, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Byculla during the absence of the Rev. A. L. Onslow, B.A., on privilege leave.

HUMFREY, Capt. J., district superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date of his relief, by J. B. D. Adams.

POLLEN, Mr. J., C.S., B.A., LL.D., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

#### MILITARY.

PEYTON—The services of Lieut. W. J. Peyton, 4th Regiment N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

MERRIMAN, Lieut. C. M. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from July 5.

ROSS—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission:—Lieut. W. J. Ross.

LAMBERT—Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut. G. N. R. Lambert to be captain.

BATTY, Mr. H., to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. Lambert, elected captain.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieut. Col. J. Crieron, Staff Corps; Surg. Major D. E. Hughes, M.D.; Lieut. J. W. Gordon, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. F. N. Tinley, Staff Corps; and W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E.

FREEBORN, Capt. E. R., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted four months' leave to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs, from July 15, inst.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. R. W. E., R.A., to be aide de camp to Major Gen. A. Carnegie, commanding Northern Division.

#### FURLONGHS.

ARNOTT, Surgeon Major J., M.D., for ninety-nine days, on private affairs.

TINLING, Major J. I., Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate. The following appointment has been made, with effect from March 19:—

BAYLEY—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, commandant of the Corps, is granted leave of absence to England for four months on medical certificate, with effect from July 15.

LAMBERT, Lieut. G. N. R., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, three months leave of absence to England from July 15.

### BY H. E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 18.)

GALLOWAY, Col. J., 29th N.I., C.B., second in command (officiating Commandant) to be Commandant, vice Col. Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., appointed to the Brigade Staff.

CUNINGHAM, Lieut.-Col. C. A., Wing Commander (seconded for service on the staff) to be second in command, vice Col. Galloway, appointed Commandant.

HARE, Parandhar Sanitarium.—Surgeon Major R. W. Hare, A.M.D., is appointed to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Major C. J. Weir.

MCCAUSLAND, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. H., R.A., having been posted to this Presidency for duty, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Aden Brigade, temporarily.

WEIR—Surgeon Major C. J., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty Presidency circle, Veterinary Surgeon R. W. Raymond is transferred from Ahmedabad to Quetta for duty.

COLLIE, Surgeon M. A. T., M.B., I.M.D., held officiating medical charge of the garrison staff, and details at Asirgarh from Feb. 27 to March 13, when he was transferred to general duty, presidency circle.

BURKE, Surgeon W. H., M.B., I.M.D., held officiating medical charge of the garrison staff and details at Asirgarh from March 14 to May 11, when he was transferred to general duty, Mhow circle.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. T. J. W., R.E., to remain in England from July 31 to Oct. 31, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 7.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. R. E. Boyle, S.C., Major A. Landon, Inf., Surgeon Major R. H. Batty, Col. J. P. Sheriff, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—K. F. Nordmann.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major T. H. Henley, Capt. B. M. Allen, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. C. T. P. Luxmoore, S.C., Capt. W. A. Yule, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Buckle, G. A. Tweedy (Cov.), F. R. Apcott, C. R. Hawkins (Cov.), W. A. Symons.

Madras Estab.—R. F. Chisholm.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. W. Boileau, S.C., three months; Major M. J. King-Harman, S.C., three months; Lieut. Col. R. R. J. Wallace, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Col. A. T. Reid, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. G. L. Cotton, one month; R. Lee, S.C., one month.

## HOME NEWS.

OXFORD INDIAN INSTITUTE.—The Merchant Taylor's Company have sent a second donation of 100 guineas to professor Monier Williams for the funds of the Indian Institute.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of candidates for commissions as surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service in order of merit, and with the total number of marks gained by them at both the London and Netley examinations:—

	No. of Marks.		No. of Marks.
41. Walsh, J. H. T. ...	5,517	4. Fink, G. H. ...	4,423
42. Hendley, H. ...	4,876	5. Alpin, W. G. P. ...	4,146
3. Banatvala, H. E. ...	4,606		

a Gained the Herbert prize of £20, with the Montefiore Medal and Prize of 50 guineas, and the Martin Memorial Gold Medal.

b Gained the Director-General's Prize in Pathology.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.20,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on August 6 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—inbills on Calcutta, Rs.7,12,500, average rate 1s. 7½d.; Bombay, Rs.5,66,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and Madras, Rs.1,90,500, average rate 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers—Calcutta, Rs.7,25,000, average rate 1s. 7½d., or a total of Rs.21,94,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 9-16d. will receive 25 per cent. and above in full. Later in the day bills for Rs.47,000 on Madras were sold at 1s. 7 17-32d. From April 1 to August 5 the total amount of remittance sold had reached Rs.6,29,92,967, and realised £5,176,190.

OBITUARY.—Lieutenant General Archibald Richard Harenc, of Kimpton House, Herts, died on Tuesday, August 5, at Langton House, Dorset. The youngest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Harenc, of Foot's Cray Place, Kent, he was born

about the year 1824, and entered the army in 1842. He became a captain in 1854, and served with the 97th Regiment in the Indian campaigns in 1857-58, taking part in the actions of Nusratpore, Ohanda, Ummeerpore, and Sultanpore, and also in the siege and capture of Lucknow. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1864, colonel in 1869, major general in 1879, and lieutenant general in 1881.

**THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.**—In connection with the exhibition to be held at Bombay, it may be stated that little more than the preliminaries have yet been arranged. Even the year has not been finally determined upon, although it is understood that the exhibition will be opened during the cold weather of 1886-7. It has been suggested that it would be advisable to postpone it for another twelve months, partly in consideration of the fact that the year 1886 will witness the celebration of an Indian Exhibition in London, and partly in order to gain the greater *clat* as being coincident with the close of a half century of the Queen's reign. Several discussions have recently been held in Bombay as to the formation of a guarantee fund, and, while the municipality has been moved to promise a subsidy of one lakh, several prominent individuals have more or less definitely consented to raise nine lakhs in addition. Should the guarantee fund reach this total, the success of the undertaking would be simply a question of administration. For the efficient control of the exhibition it is proposed to appoint a single Commissioner with full powers, and the names of Mr. Arthur Crawford and Colonel Merriman have been mentioned in connection with the post, but many of the most influential natives in Bombay would like to see the appointment offered to their long-proved friend, Sir George Birdwood. Steps have also been taken towards the formation of a strong London Committee, and Sir Richard Temple, as an ex-Governor of Bombay, of exceptional distinction, has naturally been approached in the first instance with a view to his accepting the presidentship of any committee that may be formed. Sir George Birdwood has also been requested to take a part in initiating the necessary steps in England for the success of the enterprise. It is felt to be most desirable that the valuable co-operation of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen should also be secured, especially as the subject of health is to form a leading feature in the exhibition.

**BENGAL TENANCY BILL.**—The report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of India upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill was issued on Friday last, as a Blue-book.

#### THE SILVER MARKETS AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**TUESDAY.**—Both the Indian exchange rates are 1-32d. easier at 1s. 7 17-32d. for bar silver, and Mexican dollars are unaltered at 50½d. and 50d. per ounce respectively, the market being very scantily supplied. Business was consequently very limited. China exchange quotations remain at 3s. 9d. in Hongkong and 5s. 2¼d. in Shanghai, and Rupee Paper has been inactive at 83½ 83¾d. for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and 81½ 81¾d. for the Four per Cents.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The Indian demand for bar silver at the moment is small, but the price is maintained at 50½d. per ounce, owing to the absence of supplies. Mexican dollars are nominally quoted at 50¾d. per ounce, and Eastern exchange rates as well as Rupee Paper are unaltered.

**THURSDAY.**—The Indian banks are not buying bar silver at present, but a small amount has again been sold at 50½d. per ounce. A few Mexican dollars also changed hands at 50¾d. All exchange rates from the East are unaltered, but Four per Cent. Rupee Paper is dull at 81¾d. to 81¾d., the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. remaining at 83¾d. 83¾d.

**FRIDAY.**—The bar silver brought by the Cuvier from the River Plate has been sold at 50 13-16d. per ounce, the greater part having been secured for India. The price obtained to-day is thus 1-16d. below the recent quotations. Mexican dollars remain nominally at 50¾d. per ounce, but there has been no business worth mentioning. Indian and China exchange rates and Rupee Paper are all unaltered.

**SATURDAY.**—Scarcely any business has been done in the silver market, and the prices for bars and dollars remain at 50 13-16d. and 50¾d. per ounce respectively. Rupee exchange rates and Rupee Paper are again unaltered.

At a meeting of the new Municipal Committee at Lahore on Thursday, Nawab Nawaish Ali Khan was elected president. There were some votes for Rai Kanyah Lall and Mr. Dick. The Nawab is the leading *rais* of Lahore, and his election was fully expected. He is a person of much influence, but unfortunately has no knowledge of English. The election is subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

Rai Mela Ram, the railway contractor of Lahore, has offered to subscribe for the whole of the seven per cent. debentures, amounting to a lakh and a half of rupees, upon which it is hoped that the funds required for the new Town Hall at Simla will be raised. The Municipality are, however, unwilling to accept this sporting offer altogether, and the public also will be allowed a look in.

#### INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

##### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

Lord FORBES who had a notice on the papers to ask Her Majesty's Government for some information regarding the Afghan Boundary Commission, said that the problem which had to be solved in Central Asia has, for a long time, been a matter of very deep interest, coupled with some considerable amount of alarm. The advance of Russia in Central Asia has been of a steady character, and he had seen it stated that she was now within 110 miles of Herat. It was evident that some period must be put to the onward march of Russia. He would like to put four questions to Her Majesty's Government. The first was whether they had been in direct correspondence with Russia with regard to the boundary line beyond which Russia should not go; secondly, whether it would be possible for Her Majesty's Government to lay on the table of the House a map showing the boundary which they proposed; thirdly, supposing a boundary line were drawn, what penalties would attach to the transgression of that line; and, fourthly, he would ask for some information as to the numbers of the escort which was to accompany the Boundary Commission, and whether it was an adequate one, in view of the importance of the undertaking. He had seen it stated that it was to consist of 100 cavalry and 100 infantry. He did not want to excite unnecessary alarm, but this matter had been of the deepest interest to him, and he thought that it was a matter which concerned, not only themselves, but those also who were to come after them.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY thought that the noble lord had adopted a somewhat unusual proceeding in asking for "some information," which was a vague term. The noble lord had then proceeded to ask four questions of which no notice had been given. Her Majesty's Government has been in correspondence with the Russian Government concerning the north-west frontier of Afghanistan. As to the question of laying a map on the table of the House as the noble lord had suggested, he thought that when they were entering upon negotiations with respect to the frontier, it would be a very unusual proceeding to lay such a map on the table beforehand. With regard to the escort, he had to say that the subject had not been finally determined, but he thought it probable that the escort would consist something like the number to which the noble lord referred. It would, he thought, be sufficient for the purpose, but the question was still under consideration. The noble lord had not asked him one question which he should have been glad to mention. It was, what was the positions of affairs generally. They had been in communication both with the Russian Government and with the Ameer and the Government of India. The Ameer desired and approved the Commission, but communications were still going on. So far, however, the matter has made satisfactory progress.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

##### FLOGGING IN INDIA.

Mr. BIGGAR asked the Under Secretary for India whether he would cause inquiries to be made into the statement made by Mr. C. Pritchard, barrister-at-law, Salem, to the honourable the judges of the High Court, Madras, in his letter to them bearing date Feb. 16, 1884, that a lad named Mariappen, aged ten, was sentenced by Dr. Maclean, district magistrate at Salem, on Sept. 26, 1882, to receive twenty stripes, though on the day previous—viz., Sept. 25—he (Mr. Pritchard), as counsel for the lad, had procured an adjournment of the case; and whether he would cause inquiry to be made into Mr. Pritchard's statement.

Mr. J. K. CROSS said: The India Office has no information beyond what may be derived from the newspapers as to the letter referred to in the hon. member's question or the circumstances with which it deals. The letter appears to have been addressed to the judges of the High Court in last year, and as that court has therefore had an opportunity of considering the statement which it contains, it does not appear to be necessary to call on the Government of Madras for a report. I have no reason to believe that it is customary that persons not yet convicted are forced to witness floggings; and Mr. Pritchard, in his letter, expressly states that in this instance the prisoners were not detained to witness the flogging.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

##### THE RUSSO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it had been decided when the Commission for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan boundary was to commence its work; and whether he could state the probable period and time during which it was expected that the work would continue.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: It is proposed that the Commission shall proceed with the delimitation this autumn, so as to make definite progress before the winter steps in, when it may be difficult to carry on the work. But I am unable at present to state the precise date when it will commence its work, or the period during which it will continue.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into Committee on the Indian Accounts,

Mr. Cross made the usual statement on the finances of India. Taking, as usual, a survey of the last three years—viz., the actual accounts of 1882-3, the revised estimate of 1883-4, and the Budget estimate of 1884-5, he stated the revenue for the current year at £70,564,000, which, with an expenditure of £70,241,000, leaves a surplus of £319,030. The actual taxation imposed on the people of India amounts to £40,361,000, and if the land rent of £21,888,000 be deducted it leaves a total amount of taxation of something over eighteen millions, or an average of 14 annas 9 pies per head. Examining the separate heads of the revenue, he mentioned that there is a reduction of £1,378,000 on the opium revenue, and gave an interesting account of the forests revenue and the steps which are being taken to improve it. In regard to the expenditure, he pointed out that there is a gradual reduction of the charge of the debt, the reduction in the last year being £306,000. There is an increase on the telegraphic service, and the cost of law, justice, police, and education are also growing. The cost of the Army, he said, had not greatly increased, the gross charge for 1883-4 being £16,121,000 and the estimate for 1884-5 being £15,200,038. During the year from £60,000 to £70,000 had been spent in bounties of 120 rupees per man to meet the deficiency in the army owing to the slackness of recruiting, and to the large number of men who have taken their discharge, and from 7,000 to 8,000 had re-engaged. As to the exchanges, they had been subject to great fluctuations, the decrease in 1882-3 being £476,003, followed by an increase of £779,000, and by a decrease of £322,000. Into the complicated details of this subject, and into the manner in which the accounts are affected Mr. Cross went at some length. Passing then to the Department of Public Works, Mr. Cross described the ordinary and productive works separately. The gross charge of the ordinary works for the three years under review is £20,094,000 (the net cost for the year 1884-5 being £5,171,000) and the gross receipts are only £2,575,000, the cost to the Indian Government being £17,519,000 for the three years. A detailed examination of the items shows a heavy expenditure, but it is not increasing, there being a reduction of rather over half a million during the current year. As to productive public works, the gross receipts for 1884-85 are estimated at £13,631,000, there being progressive increases of £746,000 and £661,000 in the receipts of the last and current years. The charges, which include everything but loss by exchange, are estimated for 1884-85 at £1,088,000, which gives an advance in net receipts of £606,000 in two years, this being due to an increase in the earnings of East Indian and State railways. Mr. Cross next discussed in detail the question of railway extension in India and the report of the recent Select Committee, insisting strongly on the necessity of a continuous policy and an adherence to the policy that railway extension shall not subject the people of India to increased taxation. Before dealing with the state of the debt, and in connection with the extension of railways, he examined the question of borrowing in India and England, concluding that, in order to carry out the policy of railway extension, it is more than probable the Indian Government may have to come to Parliament next year for power to borrow in England. The total amount of the debt he stated at £246,948,000, against which may be set public works, guaranteed railway loans to native States and municipalities, and other assets, of the value of £182,367,000, leaving uncovered liabilities to the amount of £64,581,000. After some remarks in answer to recent pessimist magazine articles, which, he contended, would not bear the test of facts and figures, Mr. Cross concluded the financial portion of his speech by stating that, according to the latest telegrams, the revenue of 1883-84 will exceed the revised estimate by half a million—the results of the railways being better, and the cost of the army some £100,000 less than estimated. These financial calculations, however, he said, might be affected by our frontier arrangements, and though he could not say how far we may have to improve the communication with and between our outposts, it was better that necessary steps should be taken now rather than be subject to enormous expenditure under the influence of panic at some future time.

Mr. ARNOLD moved an amendment against imposing on India the charge of the Consular expenditure on the Persian Gulf and the Tigris and Euphrates, which, after a brief reply from Lord E. Fitzmaurice, was negatived without a division.

Mr. STANHOPE then made some general remarks on the financial statement, insisting on the necessity of completing the Quetta Railway, and of taking measures to keep the Indian Army up to its full strength; and the usual discussion on the opium traffic was introduced by Sir J. Pease, who, in a speech consisting chiefly of extracts, maintained that India could well spare this source of revenue, and that other crops would pay the cultivator better, and Mr. S. Smith spoke at length on the effect of the opium traffic on the people of China.

In the discursive conversation which followed, Mr. Cropper and Sir W. Lawson concurred in Sir J. Pease's condemnation

of the opium traffic; Sir T. Colebrooke touched on the salt duties; Mr. Reid advocated the appointment of a Select Committee on Indian finance; and Sir J. Campbell expressed alarm at certain features in the present state of India, especially the growth of government by agitation, and combatted the suggestion that the growth of opium should be prohibited in India. Mr. Buchanan complained of the shelving of the Simla Army Report. Sir E. Wilmot, Colonel Milne-Home, Mr. Borlase, and Mr. Warton also spoke. Mr. Cross replied, and in Committee of the whole House the usual resolutions were agreed to.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## MARRIAGES.

FULLER—WATSON—July 31, at Hove Parish Church, Lucy, youngest daughter of Francis Fuller, of St. Aubyn's, Hove, to Reginald Grant Watson, of St. Olay's, Staines, and 123, Pall-mall, the only surviving son of the late William Christian Watson, of the Bengal Civil Service.

LUSCOMBE—GARDNER—July 28, at St. Nicholas, Thames Ditton, Surrey, Edward Godfrey Seymour Luscombe, second son of the late Rev. Edward Knighton Luscombe, B.A., Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Edward Cornwall Gardner, Bengal Army, and granddaughter of the late General the Hon. W. H. Gardner, R.A.

PEACOCK—REED—Aug. 7, at the Parish Church, Epsom, John Wadhams Peacock, eldest son of the late Rev. John Wilkinson Peacock, to Lucy Henrietta Haynes, second daughter of the late John Groscurt Reed, Surgeon Major 3rd Cavalry, H.M. Indian Army.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

ALLAN—July 3, at Ootacamund, Madras, the wife of Alexander Allan, a son.

COMERFORD—June 30, at Dulwich, Murree, the wife of Sergeant Major Denis Comerford, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, a son.

DUNSTERVILLE—July 6, at Simla, the wife of Captain K. S. Dunsterville, Royal Artillery, a son.

DE JERSEY—July 13, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain W. G. de Jersey, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

DURAND—July 11, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Durand, B.S.C., a son.

FLOYD—July 5, at Allahabad, the wife of Edwin Mackenzie Floyd, Travelling Audit Department, E. I. Railway, a son.

HOSKING—July 17, at Dhulia, Khandesh, the wife of Edwin Hosking, a daughter.

LEACH—July 16, at Bhavnagar, Kattiarwar, the wife of Edmund A. Leach, Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs, a daughter.

RICHARDSON—July 18, at Breach Candy, the wife of W. Richardson, a son.

ROWE—July 7, at Calcutta, the wife of Professor F. J. Rowe, Presidency College, a son.

SCOTT—Aug. 3, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Justice Scott, a daughter.

STENT—July 16, at Nandial, Kurnool District, the wife of W. K. Stent, executive engineer, B. K. S. Railway, a son.

WALLER—July 12, at 22, Harrington-street, Calcutta, the wife of R. R. Waller, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BADHAM—CAMPBELL—July 14, at Calcutta, by the Rev. C. Jordan, Edward Cust Badham, to Louisa Mary Alice Campbell.

O'BRIEN—CAMPBELL—July 9, at Jullundur, Mary Francis Josephine, eldest daughter of the late William O'Brien, Esq., City Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, to William Robert George Campbell, Mechanical and Superintending Engineer to H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir.

SCOTT—BARCLAY—July 7, at Ootacamund, Colonel S. P. Scott, Retired List, to Beatrice Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Charles Barclay, of Ootacamund.

## DEATHS.

BARROW—July 6, at Morar, a few hours' illness, Richard Lionel, only child of Captain and Mrs. E. G. Barrow.

CHANNER—July 12, at Belgaum, Ella Mary Rose, the beloved child of Surgeon O. H. Channer, I.M.D., aged five months.

CURTIS—July 28, at Baddegams, near Galle, Ceylon, Atwell Montague William Curtis, youngest son of the late Henry Charles and Emma Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Stott Binny.

ELLERSLIE-WALLACE—July 4, at Merlin-park, Simla, of fever, Henry James Ellerslie-Wallace, of Galway, county Galway, Ireland, aged 58.

FINNESS—June 15, at his residence, Gentilly, Mokah, Mauritius, the Hon. John Henry Finness, for many years Curator of Mortgages in the Island, and later Acting Auditor General, with a seat in the Legislative Council of the Colony.

GREGG—June 27, at the Rectory, Ardagh, Mrs. Gregg, aged 77.

HORSFORD—July 9, at Ranchi, Harry Dalzell Horsford, third son of the late Major General R. Horsford, Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

HUBBARD—July 14, at Igatpore, Hubbard George Augustus Stanley, the dearly beloved son of Mr. G. H. and Mrs. H. A. Hubbard, of diarrhoea, after four days' illness.

HUBBARD—July 16, at Clare-road, Byculla, Hubbard, Hugh Lewis Godwin, the dearly beloved son of Mr. G. H. and Mrs. H. A. Hubbard, of malaria fever, after five days' illness.

OWEN—July 15, at his residence, No. 9, River-side, Barrackpore, Mackertich Sarkies Owen, aged 75 years, 8 months, and 14 days.

TEIL—July 18 at Bombay, George Teil, of Cheltenham, late of Calcutta, aged 67.  
WADIA—July 20, at Clare-road, Byculla, Hormasjee Bomanjee Wadia, aged 58.

## LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The China market generally re-opened to-day. Privately only a small business has been done, and that chiefly in blackleafs from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d. for medium, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. for good medium to fine grades, for export. The auctions comprised 3,574 packages now season's blackleafs; common sold 7d. to 8½d. per lb., and one parcel good common at 10¼d. per lb. No public sales of Indian teas have been held.

SUGAR.—The market is exceedingly flat, most of the West India in public sale being withdrawn. Only 24 casks have sold on the spot. Floating, two cargoes of Porto Rico are reported, at 13s. 9d. and 14s., Liverpool quay terms. Beet closes at 13s. prompt shipment, and 13s. 6d. for new crop forward. In the Clyde market inferior qualities of pieces are lower.

COFFEE.—The Dutch Trading Company advertise 100,340 bags Java and 341 cases Padang for public sale on the 13th inst. The market continues without animation.

COCOA.—There have not been any public sales this week.

RICE.—Several cargoes of Saigon have recently sold at prices not reported.

SPICES.—The public sales have been small—131 bags rough Cochin; ginger went lower, at 44s. to 47s., being the only change to notice 115 bags Bengal, a few bags sold at 32s., and of 58 barrels Jamaica sold at 43s. to 53s. per cwt. Part of 527 bags Singapore black pepper at 7½d.; 33 bags Singapore white, at 10¼d. to 10¾d.; 656 bags pimento all sold at 2½d. to 2¾d. for common to good; nine cases Penang cloves bought in at 1s. 4d.; eight cases Penang mace sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; 22 packages nutmegs, 6s. to 5d. to 1s. 6d. for small; 11 cases Penang ditto, one case sold, average 84 to the lb., at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SAGO.—In auction, 89 bags medium sold at 13s. 6d.; 255 bags small chiefly bought in at 11s., and 60 bags large at 14s.; 463 bags medium pearl tapioca, about a third sold at 13s. 6d. per cwt.; and 1,680 bags flake, a fourth sold, Singapore, at 1¾d. per lb.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson states that the Bank Holiday has further unsettled business during the week, and operations in the produce markets have been upon a smaller scale than usual. Public sales of coffee were resumed to-day, when a moderate supply brought forward partly found buyers at last week's rates. The market is steady but quiet, and desirable home trade qualities maintain the firmer tone previously quoted. 100,340 bags Java and 341 cases Padang are declared for public sale on account of the Netherlands Trading Company on the 13th instant, good ordinary Java being valued about 28 cents. against 29½ to 30 per cent. obtained in July. Santos in Havre is firmer, but other foreign markets generally dull. At the public sales of China tea, prices have ruled easier for new season's black leaf congous. The demand by private contract is inactive, and little business has been done. Indian teas with very small supplies have been steady. The total delivery in July were nearly 19,000,000lbs., a considerable increase as compared with last year. There is no change to report in cane brown sugar, which continues exceeding flat, and German beet for prompt shipment has sold at 12s. 9d. per cwt. f.o.b. The quotations of refined in some instances show further weakness. Black and white pepper firm at the recent high rates, stocks being much reduced, and the markets chiefly influenced by speculative operations. The limited supply of nutmegs at public sale was chiefly held for better prices and taken in. Nothing of interest has transpired in the rice market, which is quiet.

TEA.—At the Indian sales 3,324 packages nearly all sold at steady prices; good liquoring Souchongs were in strong demand at some improvement in price. All kinds under 1s. per lb. were firm. 146 packages Ceylon, of fine quality from the Loolcondra garden, brought extreme prices. The China sales comprised 7,195 packages, of which 5,040 were new season's black leafs. Common were a shade easier at 6½d. to 8½d. per lb., but good common to fair from 9d. to 11¼d. per lb. showed firmness. Privately the China has been quiet. Samples of fresh Foochow teas, per s.s. Ningchow, are coming up slowly, and very few contracts have been so far effected. From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly report: "Indian.—Of the the total quantity 10,051 packages catalogued during the fortnight nearly half were of the new crop, which, as a rule, sold readily at the reduced quotations given in our last report. The average quality has been indifferent, the only fine tets offered being an invoice from Kangra Valley, which brought high prices, viz., orange Pekoe, 1s. 10d.; Pekoe 1s. 5¼d.; broken orange Pekoe, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10¼d.; Pekoe souchong, 1s. 4d. Of the old season's offered, a large proportion were flat, and sold but slowly. A good demand prevailed for the better grades of Pekoe and broken broken Pekoe, and the few parcels with style and liquor were well competed for. Souchong kinds show no change, good liquoring sorts being scarce. Brokers are dull of sale at late rates. Ceylon have been in better supply, and the quality on the whole is fair, though fine invoices are much more scarce than at the same time last year. The demand continues good for all kinds, and prices are realized showing a higher range than for similar grades of Indian growth. Java.—1,285 packages ex Dorunda and Prins Hendrik, were brought to auction, and sold readily at the low rates now current for common descriptions, of which a considerable part of the offerings consisted. Fine liquoring

teas are wanted, and would sell well, but recent arrivals have been hardly up to their respective average standard of quality in cup. Pekoes continue in active inquiry, chiefly for export. 999 packages, ex Prinz Frederick and Dorunda, s.s., are printed for sale next week. The following prices were obtained at sales, 29th and 31st ult.:—Pekoes, 9d. to 1s. 8¼d.; broken Pekoe, 8d. to 1s. 6¼d.; Souchong and Pekson, 5½d. to 8¾d.; Congou, 6d. to 6¾d.; broken tea, 5½d."

SUGAR continues depressed, with very dull demand. To-day's business in West India amounts to 119 casks refining kinds. In the Clyde market pieces are dull with a small business. Beet closes at 12s. 9d. per cwt., prompt shipment. M. Bertrand Silz, writing from Paris on the 6th inst., made the following remarks:—"The last eight days have been very animated, and important transactions have taken place daily. The July liquidation has been rather heavy on account of uncovered sales existing up to the last minute. The 'bears' had a pay up to 43.25f. for prompt, whilst they could only get 42.75f. for August. The month of August has begun with a very appreciable firmness, rising up to 44.375f., falling yesterday to 43.115f., and coming back to-day to 44f. These fluctuations arise from the very large engagements on this month and on September, and we must expect still greater and more important movements. According to the report received from the beet districts the next crop does not look quite so well as it has done hitherto."

COFFEE.—Public sales were held to day. East India sold at steady rates—296 casks 433 bags sold, small and common, 47s. to 50s.; good and fine medium, 65s. 6d., to 68s. 6d.; bold and Peaberry, 67s. 6d. to 80s.; 87 half-bales Mocha, long berry, bought in about value; 1,571 bags Costa Rica went slowly—fine ordinary, 48s. 6d. to 50s. 7d.; low middling, 53s. to 59s.; 712 bags Guatemala sold steadily at 46s. 6d. to 48s. 6d., for good and fine ordinary; foxey greenish, at 54s. for low middling; 448 bags fine Honduras brought very high prices—grayish, 73s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.; superior bold color, 93s. 6d. to 96s., one lot, 107s.; 1,271 bags Nicaragua sold at 46s. to 48s. 6c.

PEPPER.—Further sales to arrive at the advance already quoted.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The China market has been occupied to-day with the samples ex the Ningchow from Foochow. A public sale was held at eleven o'clock, consisting of 5,040 packages of red leaf, ex this ship. Siftings realised 5d. to 6¼d. per lb.; common to good common packings, 8¼d. to 11½d.; and 1s. 4½d. for good medium; Padroes, 8½d.; Soomoos, 7¾d. to 8d.; and Oolongs, 10d. to 10¾d. per lb. A considerable business has also been done privately in Ching-Wos at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; Soomoos, 7½d. to 9½d. per lb.; Suey Kuts, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; Souchongs, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11s. per lb.; and packings, 10½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. The following telegram dated from Foochow, eleven o'clock this morning and received this afternoon by a leading firm in Mincing-lane reports:—"Cannot ship at present, because Marine Insurance Companies refuse to take risk on crafts, fearing desertion of coolies."

SUGAR.—At the public sales crystallised Demera part sold at 17s. to 23s. for low brown for fine bright, and prices are 6d. lower than on Friday last, except for the fine. The week's total is 413 casks, 5,300 bags, &c.; 2,300 bags Mauritius part sold 12s.; 350 hlds. Porto Rico and 2,800 bags China withdrawn. A cargo of 540 casks Porto Rico reported sold at 14s. for Liverpool. Beet sugar is again easier, viz., 12s. 7½d. prompt shipment. In the Clyde market a limited business in pieces at easier rates.

COFFEE.—Plantation advanced several shillings for fine bold lots, and also went dearer for other qualities. Middling 59s. to 64s.; good middling to rather bold, 67s. to 75s.; good and fine bold, 81s. to 96s.; superior, 96s. to 105s. 6d. 1,400 bags foreign, few lots sold. Guatemala, foxey greenish, 46s. to 48s.; Central American, 46s. to 55s. 6d.; Columbian, 60s. to 66s.

WHITE PEPPER.—Singapore has sold at 10¼d.

RICE.—During the week a cargo of Rangoon off coast, about 1,200 tons, has sold at 7s. 6¾d. for the Continent. Sales on the spot are limited.

The *Pioneer* says:—A good deal of capital has in past years been made out of what is called our expensive annexation of territory west of the Indus, more particularly in the direction of Quetta; but those who have raised the outcry have really no idea of the real facts of the case. Here are some figures which may surprise those rash agitators who demanded the evacuation of Quetta and the withdrawal to our old post at Jacobabad. Sabi, which yielded Rs.10,000 revenue yearly to the Ameer, now gives us Rs.1,25,000, and the annual revenue of the Quetta District has grown under our care from Rs.20,000 to Rs.1,50,000. Trade also has increased enormously, and the extension of the railway to the Pishin plateau will probably result in the returns being trebled in five or six years.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—The *Bombay Gazette*, of the 5th instant, says:—The Guarantee Fund of the International Exhibition is still increasing satisfactorily, and yesterday amounted to Rs.8,10,500. A deputation of the Special Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Mr. Namahoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dr. Thomas Blane, who, with Mr. Ollivant and other members of the Committee had been working during the last few days in Bombay with much zeal and energy, proceeded yesterday afternoon to Poona with the object of securing additional guarantors.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 1. Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Clan M'Kenzie (s), Calcutta; Merton Hall (s), Calcutta; Niagara (s), Bombay.—2. Alberigo Gentile, Rangoon; Limpopo (s), Natal; Fratelli Doge, Bangkok.—3. Swansea (s), Bushire; Hydaspes (s), Bombay; Arcurus, Rangoon.—5. Vega (s), Calcutta; Joseph Ferens (s), Bimlipatam; Trojan (s), Capetown; Deccan (s), Calcutta; Spirit of the South, Mauritius.—6. Ningchow (s), Foochow; Discoverer (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 15. Kangra (s), London; Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Clan McGregor (s), Liverpool.—16. Huntsman (s), Sunderland; Brenda (s), Cardiff; Chanda (s), Calcutta; Bedouin (s), Colombo.—17. Knight of St. Patrick (s), Cardiff.—20. Burmah (s), Karachi; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; Cuba (s), Liverpool.—21. Thames (s), London; Nyxanda (s), Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.—July 12. Cocanada (-), Rangoon; Nowsbera (s), Bombay; Goa, Bombay.—13. Bancoora (s), Bombay; Ardgowan, London.—16. G. W. Wolf, New York.—17. Africa (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—July 12. Dacca (s), London; K. Companion, Mauritius.—14. Canara (s), Calcutta; Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—16. Helmsley (s), Cardiff.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 31. Ville de Valence (s), Mauritius; Kings Cross (s), Rangoon; Tartar (s), Capetown; Cape Verde, Singapore; Isabel, Algoa Bay.—Aug. 1. Clan Gordon (s), Capetown; Lady Armstrong (s), Bombay; Bussorah (s), Bushire.—2. Capella (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Tenasserim (s), Rangoon.—4. City of St. Asaph (s), Port Natal; Abercarne, Capetown.—5. Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 15. Scindia (s), Karachi; Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar; C. of Manchester (s), London; Carthage (s), London; Aspatria (s), Marseilles.—16. Punjaub (s), Karachi; Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta.—18. Blairhoyle, Liverpool; Adowa (s), China.—19. Colombo (s), Marseilles; Inchborva (s), Havre; Sheik (s), Port Said; Clan Forbes (s), London; St. Mungo (s), Hull.—21. Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf; Ripon (s), Antwerp; Europa (s), Havre.

CALCUTTA.—July 10. Steamers Astronomer and Madura.—11. Busheer and Bokhara.—13. Culna, City of Edinburgh, Kerbella, and Aston Hall.—15. Shajehan.—16. Tibre.

MADRAS.—July 12. John Allan, Mauritius.—13. Tongoy, Mauritius.—14. Canara (s), Bombay.—15. Bokhara (s), London; Dacca (s), Calcutta.—16. Umvoti, Port Natal; Himalaya (s), Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Thames*, July 21.

From London: Mr. McCullum, Mr. R. O. Forbes, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. J. Darling, Mr. E. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Winterbotham, Mr. Dunlop.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Fortune and infant, Capt. Langley.

From Brindisi: Dr. W. Centre, Mrs. J. P. Evans, Col. Burnitt, Hon. W. Reynolds, Mr. J. P. Coy, Mr. F. J. Atkins, Mr. J. C. Scaramange, Mr. H. E. Hamilton.

AT PLYMOUTH, Per *Carthage*, Aug. 10.

From Bombay: Lieut. Col. McInroy, Major T. de St. Laurent, Col. J. W. Orr, Mr. J. Phelps, Mrs. Forde, Major Corbett, Lieut. Col. J. R. Marrett, Col. Macksey, Mr. Ouslammes, Mr. A. R. Disney, Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Lieut. W. E. Hill, Mr. A. Rhino, Lieut. C. H. Crofton, Mr. E. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Crommelin, Mrs. J. S. Hubbard, Mr. C. J. Reece, Mr. C. J. Maltby, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Slight and two infants, Major Nutt, Mr. Maynard, Mr. P. N. Chitty, Gunner W. Farmer, Mr. T. Hall, Mr. R. Laurence, Mr. D. Smith, Mrs. Riordan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Spicer and infant, Mr. J. R. Barton, Mrs. Donald, infant and nurse, Mrs. C. Singleton, Mr. A. Meares, Mr. Florde, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Pojose, Mr. C. Wyatt, Brigade Surgeon W. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Benedick and infant, Mr. L. Greaves, Major D. Cowie, Mr. Hewetson, Mr. G. Lambert, Mr. T. Forest, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Dr. Ranken, Miss Webb, Capt. C. U. Henderson.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Mahwa*, July 22.

For London: Mr. P. W. Souttar, Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Mr. G. H. Bayley, Mr. Gilbert.

For Brindisi: Dr. Mantell, Mr. Jas. Scott, Mr. D. Warren, Col. Elliott, Major Trench, Major P. Gough, Mr. F. Hutchinson, Major Thomas, Major Ellis, Mr. F. J. G. Walton, Mr. W. Jacob, Mr. G. W. Blathway, Lieut. L. E. Nixon, Mr. Finlay.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. H. Jenkins, Mr. J. L. U. Willis, Mr. J. Denman, Mr. J. R. Mawson, Mr. S. Lawrence, Mr. A. K. Morris, Mr. F. S. Grouse.

For Venice: Mr. S. P. Jones, Mr. H. Whilby Smith.

For Aden: C. Sakalchund.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, August 6.

For Madras: Miss Elsworthy, Mr. McMahon.

For Calcutta: Mr. Greene, Mr. Puckridge, Mr. T. Seville, Mr. John Hunter, Mr. W. Longuenes, Mr. Rogers, Mr. A. Keiller, Mr. H. W. Evans, Mrs. and Miss Orrah, Mr. J. W. Clarke, Mr. R. S. Hart.

For Aden: Lieut. A. Dodgson and W. O. Oliver.

For Malta: Surgeon Major Gasteen, Lieut. and Mrs. L. E. du Moulin.

Per s.s. *Henzada*, to sail from London, August 9.  
For Karachi: Mr. C. Lawson, Miss Remard, Mr. Sealy.  
For Bombay: Capt. F. W. S. Jackson.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, August 20.  
For Colombo: Major F. C. H. Clarke, Mr. L. Lee, Mr. A. Nicol, Mr. H. Crawford.  
For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Black and two children, Miss Dring.  
For Gopaulpore: Mrs. Norfor and child.

Per s.s. *Huzara*, to sail from London, August 27.  
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Turnbull and two children.  
For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. F. E. D. Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. D. Muhilbach.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.  
\* For Madras: Col. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Col. and Miss Ross Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gibson, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Duffield Mr. and W. V. Pakenham, Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Orchard and two children.

For Colombo: Miss Nash.

For Moulmein: Col. Furlong and party, Miss Cuttell.

For Calcutta: Mr. T. Lineal.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.  
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant and two children, Rev. Jones.  
For Calcutta: Miss Mackay.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Regd. Drake, Miss Taylor, Mr. Wylie, Mr. C. J. Stewart, Mrs. Sarkies.

For Madras: Miss Hellier, Miss Fowler, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Miss Newsholme, Miss Carter, Mrs. Gabbett and child, Miss Gabbett, Col. and Mrs. Clark and child.

INDIAN WHEAT.—The *Indian Agriculturists* referring to some remarks in an American paper on the subject of the Indian wheat trade, says:—"There may be, and probably are, as asserted by those who take a sanguine view of India's position as a food-supplier, millions of acres yet to be brought under the plough; and this land—which is probably, from its being the last to be cultivated, inferior to the soils first broken up—may be devoted to the production of inferior food grains, whilst older cultivated areas are devoted to growing wheat or other staples for export. But it deserves careful consideration whether India does really offer an unlimited field for the extensions of the export trade, compared with the practically unlimited areas of virgin soil in North West America. There are Indian districts, we know, yet untapped by railway communications, where the price of wheat is so low that in plentiful years it hardly pays the ryot to reap it. But there must be very soon a limit to expansion in this direction; and the only hope of increasing the exports will lie in a corresponding increase of production. Is there any evidence that as yet the productive powers of the soil in India are being increased? Is it not rather a matter of constant complaint that they are decreasing, in spite of Agricultural Departments spread broadcast over the land?"

THE STATE OF INDORE.—The *Times of India* publishes further particulars of the cases of oppression which have occurred at Indore, and states that the Indore Agent of the Bank of Bombay, being suspected of giving information regarding recent events to the papers, has received notice from his landlord to quit the premises occupied by the bank. Business is at a standstill and all prominent Europeans go about armed with revolvers.

From the Mauritius papers we learn that the French have definitely and effectually blockaded the principal ports of Madagascar. Much sickness is also said to prevail amongst the French troops.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.—Sir Oliver St. John, who left Hyderabad a few days ago, with the minister for Gulbarga returned on the 2nd inst. Rumour has it that the trip to Gulbarga was for the purpose of choosing a site for a new cantonment for the Hyderabad Contingent, in lieu of the proposed one at Raichore.—*Deccan Times*.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—There is a scare at Puna with regard to hydrophobia, and in consequence the authorities have decided that the Cantonment Police should be supplied with six-chambered revolvers for the purpose of shooting all stray dogs. The public, however, strongly object to such performances being allowed in the streets, as the police are not considered to be by any means proficient in pistol practice at present.

NATIVE MARRIAGES.—The *Indian Mirror* says:—"A Bengali pleader of the Central Provinces, in receipt of some Rs. 500 a month, is about to marry the daughter of a well-to-do Mahomedan gentleman, an ex-police inspector. On Tuesday last, a Mahratta Brahmin widow-marriage was performed at Jubbulpore. The happy bridegroom was Mr. Vishnu Pant, the head-master of the Male Normal School, Jubbulpore, the bride, now no longer in weeds, a Brahmin widow, aged twenty-six, from Poona. Another Brahmin widow-marriage is on the tapis, and will be celebrated very shortly."

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—July 18.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. .. ..	Rs. 100 3/4 to 100 3/8
Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. ..	102 3/4 to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. ..	—
Ten years .. ..	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. ..	104 3/4

## BANKS.

	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
INDIAN BANKS		
Bank of Bombay .. ..	500	790
Bank of Bengal .. ..	500	760
Bank of Madras .. ..	500	635
Agra .. ..	500	113
Chartered of India and China .. ..	20	330
Chartered Mercantile .. ..	25	20
Hong Kong and Shanghai .. ..	28	700
National of India .. ..	12 1/2	90
Oriental .. ..	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba .. ..	700	790
Frere .. ..	150	—
Mazagon .. ..	3,000	780
Port Canning .. ..	1,000	345

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton .. ..	2,850	970
Albert Ginning .. ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi .. ..	1,100	1170
Apollo (small shares) .. ..	2,700	345
Bellary .. ..	1,000	550
Berar Cotton Ginning .. ..	500	605
Broach Cotton Ginning .. ..	250	40
Calcutta .. ..	1,500	—
Colaba .. ..	1,880	1,450
Dholleria Ginning .. ..	300	180
East India .. ..	1,000	1,250
Fort .. ..	8,500	3,000
French .. ..	500	615
Sind .. ..	750	600
Mofussil .. ..	400	410
New Indian .. ..	125	215
Prince of Wales .. ..	500	685
Sind and Punjab Cotton .. ..	1,100	1,200
Sassoon .. ..	500	500
Volkart .. ..	400	850

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad .. ..	1,500	1,415
Anglo-Indian .. ..	100	125
Alfred Manufacturing .. ..	500	510
Alliance Spinning .. ..	700	820
Bhowanuggur Mills .. ..	100	39
Bombay United .. ..	1,000	1020
Central India S. and W. Co. .. ..	500	690
Coala Mills .. ..	1,000	765
D. Spinning .. ..	2,000	440
Hindustan .. ..	1,000	870
Hyderabad Spinning .. ..	1,000	1,230
Khandeish .. ..	1,000	850
Madras .. ..	1,250	—
Madras United .. ..	1,000	3,200
Manchester Spinning .. ..	50	—
Mazagon Spinning .. ..	250	247 1/2
National Spinning .. ..	1,000	840
New Great Eastern .. ..	1,000	965
Oriental .. ..	625	640
Prince of Wales Spinning .. ..	500	200
Sholapore Mills .. ..	1,000	1,490
Victoria Mills .. ..	1,000	680

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New £20 Shares .. ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. .. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. .. ..	21-11-1	—
Do. New £1 Shares .. ..	—	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 106-15-5	—	350
Bombay Saw Mills .. ..	1,000	470
Bombay Ice Manufactory .. ..	100	105
Bombay Burma Trading .. ..	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. ..	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping .. ..	300	335
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. ..	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co. .. ..	500	1,200
Thacker and Co. .. ..	100	180

## CALCUTTA.—July 18.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes .. ..	Rs. 99 12 to 99 13
4% of 1870 (1885) .. ..	99 12 to —
4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. ..	—
4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. ..	102 2 to 102 4
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. ..	102 2 to 102 4
Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. ..	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) .. ..	Rs. 100 4 to 101 0
6 of 1865 (1885) .. ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) .. ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) .. ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1890) .. ..	103 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1892) .. ..	104 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) .. ..	101 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra .. ..	500	125 to —
Agra Savings .. ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad .. ..	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla .. ..	100	132 to 134
Bank of Bengal .. ..	500	830 to —
Do. of Upper India .. ..	100	135 to —
Delhi and London .. ..	25	219 to —
Himalaya .. ..	100	125 to —
Mussorie .. ..	100	105 to —
National of India .. ..	12 1/2	90 to —
Simla Bank Corporation .. ..	500	550 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. ..	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute .. ..	200	22 to 23
Bally Paper Mills .. ..	500	104 to —
Barnagore Jute .. ..	500	170 to —
Bengal Coal .. ..	1000	1450 to —
Bengal Ironworks .. ..	100	—

Bengal Mills .. ..	£100	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. .. ..	100	105 to —
Bonded Warehouse .. ..	445	330 to 342
Bowreah Cotton Mills .. ..	100	55 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. ..	80	88 to 89
Burrakur Coal .. ..	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking .. ..	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic .. ..	100	155 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. .. ..	85	81 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. ..	100	125 to 125 1/2
Chimnore Hydraulic Press .. ..	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. ..	100	93 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills .. ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway .. ..	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway .. ..	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal .. ..	250	20 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. ..	100	37 1/2 to 33
Goosery Cotton Mills .. ..	200	210 to —
Gouripore .. ..	100	73 to 74
Great Eastern Hotel .. ..	100	80 to —
Howrah Docking .. ..	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills .. ..	100	72 to —
India General Steam Navigation .. ..	100	132 to 133
Kamerhatty Jute Mills .. ..	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation .. ..	100	104 to 105
Landing and Shipping .. ..	100	104 to 105
Merchants' Steam Tug .. ..	500	— to —
Murree Brewery .. ..	100	120 to —
Naini Tal Brewery .. ..	100	95 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press .. ..	100	113 to 114
Nanthpore Indigo .. ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal .. ..	100	92 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. ..	£10	150 to —
Rajmahal Stone .. ..	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press .. ..	100	90 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association .. ..	100	7 to —
Riverside Press .. ..	30	89 to 90
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. ..	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. .. ..	100	251 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. ..	—	280 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing .. ..	100	47 to —
Strand Bank Press .. ..	100	103 to 104
Watson's Patent Press .. ..	100	120 to 127

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphor Terai (Darjiling) .. ..	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) .. ..	100	70 to —
Amuckie .. ..	100	95 to —
Arctutopore (Cachar) .. ..	100	91 to —
Assam .. ..	£20	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) .. ..	100	97 to 98
Baree (Kangra) .. ..	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar) .. ..	100	— to —
Do. contributory .. ..	80	44 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) .. ..	100	35 to —
Do. contributory .. ..	200	175 to 176
Borelli (Assam) .. ..	£10	87 to 88
Borsillah (Assam) .. ..	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar) .. ..	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar .. ..	200	146 to 148
Central Terai (Darjiling) .. ..	100	63 to —
Chandpore (Cachar) .. ..	100	105 to —
Chota Nagpore .. ..	100	65 to —
Cinnatolian (Assam) .. ..	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) .. ..	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) .. ..	100	41 to —
Cutcheria (Cachar) .. ..	100	— to —
Darjiling .. ..	100	110 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. ..	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam) .. ..	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon .. ..	100	50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) .. ..	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) .. ..	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar .. ..	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. ..	100	45 to —
Glefe (Darjiling) .. ..	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) .. ..	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam) .. ..	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) .. ..	100	71 to —
Hoolmuree (Assam) .. ..	100	110 to —
Hoolgongrie (Assam) .. ..	100	79 to —
Indian Terai .. ..	500	550 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) .. ..	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. ..	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) .. ..	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley .. ..	100	— par.
Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. ..	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. ..	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling .. ..	250	135 to —
Do. contributory .. ..	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai .. ..	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) .. ..	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. ..	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) .. ..	100	85 to 86
Loobah .. ..	100	140 to —
Lower Assam .. ..	£7 1/2	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) .. ..	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) .. ..	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling) .. ..	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) .. ..	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory .. ..	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam) .. ..	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) .. ..	100	30 to —
Do. contributory .. ..	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) .. ..	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) .. ..	200	— to —
Do. contributory .. ..	125	73 to —
New Falloodi (Darjiling) .. ..	100	— to —
New Gholah Ghat (Assam) .. ..	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) .. ..	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) .. ..	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) .. ..	85	63 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. ..	100	73 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet) .. ..	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) .. ..	100	— to —
Sapakat .. ..	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar .. ..	56	— par.
Seemah .. ..	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah .. ..	100	104 to 105
Singell (Darjiling) .. ..	100	91 to —
Soom (Darjiling) .. ..	100	96 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) .. ..	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. ..	100	50 to —
Tendardree (Darjiling) .. ..	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. ..	100	145 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. ..	95	114 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) .. ..	200	178 to 180
Upper Assam .. ..	£10	25 to 25 1/2

## MADRAS.—July 14.

Four per cents .. ..	1 1/4 dis to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 .. ..	3 pre to 3 1/4 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. ..	3 1/4 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. ..	1/2 to 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. ..	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. ..	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares .. ..	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand .. ..	1s. 7 17-32d.	1s. 7 17-32d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Tele. .. ..	1s. 7 1/4d.	—	—
Do. 3 mo. sight .. ..	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. 6 do. .. ..	1s. 7 11-16d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Cred 6 mo. sight .. ..	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. 3 do. .. ..	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight .. ..	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. 3 do. .. ..	—	—	1s. 7 15-16

## LONDON.—Aug. 9.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 1/4 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. ..	107 to 107 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. ..	104 to 104 1/2
4 India Encased Paper .. ..	81 3/4 to 81 3/4
4 1/2 Do. do. 1885 .. ..	— to —
4 1/2 Do. do. 1893 .. ..	83 1/4 to 83 1/4
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. ..	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. ..	— to —
4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. ..	— to —
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. ..	— to —
4 1/2 Do. .. ..	102 to 104
4 1/2 Mauritius, 1881 .. ..	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 .. ..	115 to 120
4 Do. .. ..	100 to 102
4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government .. ..	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. ..	100 to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. .. ..	100 to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. ..	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. ..	106 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. .. ..	100 to 118

## RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. ..	100 to 153
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. ..	100 to —
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A. 1953 .. ..	25 1/4 to 26
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. ..	25 1/4 to 25 1/4
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 1/2 .. ..	129 to 131
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. ..	143 to 145
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. ..	128 to 130
Do. do. 5 do. .. ..	all to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. ..	120 to 122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. ..	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. ..	127 to 129
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. ..	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. ..	5 to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. ..	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. ..	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. .. ..	17 1/2 to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern .. ..	10 1/2	11 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. ..	100	— to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. ..	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. ..	10	13 1/2 to 13 1/2
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. ..	10	13 1/2 to 13 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. ..	100	107 to 110
Do. 5 1/2 (A. G. S.) Deb. 1891 .. ..	—	

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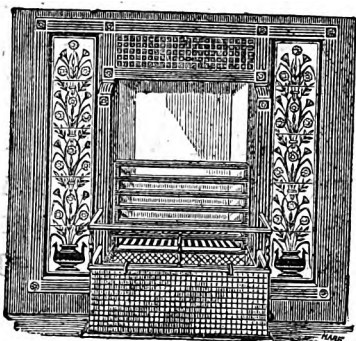
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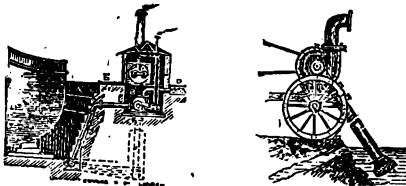
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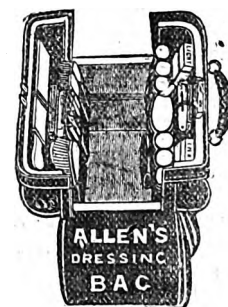
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 28; Madras and Allahabad, July 27; Calcutta, July 26.

We entirely agree with the *Indian Daily News* estimate of the vaticinations of the *Pioneer* in regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Our contemporary writes:—

"The *Pioneer* says the Bengal Rent Bill 'is pretty certain to become law during the next Legislative Session.' But before then the Government may have its hands full of other work than playing at revolution."

SURELY, when Mr. Chamberlain talks of 100,000 Birmingham men "marching on London," the Gladstone Government is going far enough in the direction of "playing at revolution" at home, without extending the game to India. With the collapse of the Egyptian Conference into which Mr. Gladstone was entrapped by his dear Russian friend, Baron Mohrenheim—with the whole of the Press of Europe ridiculing Lord Northbrook's mission as the climax of Gladstonian impotence—with the most delicate questions pending between Russia and England as to the Russo-Afghan frontier—with British troops being withdrawn from India to Egypt to make up Mr. Gladstone's blundering there—it seems a peculiarly inopportune moment for Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert to insist on vivisectioning and ruining the most loyal community in India.

The only intelligible reason that can be assigned for such amazing perversity is, that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert desire to take advantage of the distractions of the English body politic, caused by a revolutionary Home Government, to work their own wicked will on the peaceful and orderly classes in Bengal. But they forget the important fact that the wide-spread ruin they propose to effect will injure not only the great and wealthy landholders who are the special aversion of Mr. Borlase and their Radical English allies, but also the whole vast body of petty proprietors who form the backbone of the country in Bengal. Can anything too severe be said of the wanton folly of rulers who, at such a serious crisis in the fortunes of the Empire, can persist in disquieting and outraging a contented and loyal community of this kind?

THE *Indian Statesman* says:—

"The premature death of Dr. McCann is a heavy loss to Indian journalism. We congratulate the proprietors of the *Review*, however, very sincerely on the announcement that Mr. G. A. Stack has undertaken its editorship. We have been reflecting upon ourselves for months for not calling attention to the admirable conduct of the *Review* under Dr. McCann, when his disease was suddenly announced. The last number of the *Review* (April) seemed to us a singularly able one, and the July number now before us more than sustains its reputation. We hope to notice its contents at length in the next few days."

We heartily join the *Indian Statesman* in congratulating the proprietors of the *Calcutta Review*, both on the admirable work shown by its late lamented editor, who has done so much to add lustre to the annals of his distinguished service, and also on the fortunate chance which has enabled them to secure such a worthy successor to Dr. McCann.

It is pleasant to observe the signs of the growth of a spirit of mutual respect between the great Hindoo and Mohammedan communities of Bengal. We quote with entire approval the following paragraph from the *Hindoo Patriot* on a recent educational reform sanctioned by Mr. Rivers-Thompson on the re-

commendation of his able and judicious director of Public Instruction:—

"We are glad to see His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has at last acceded to the prayer of the Mahomedans of Rajshye by retaining the junior classes of the abolished Madrassa as a branch of the Rajshye College, at a monthly cost of Rs.200, to be defrayed out of the Moshin grant. The cost of the college classes of the Madrassa hitherto paid from the Moshin Fund will be charged to General Revenues as is done in the case of the college classes of the Sanskrit College, because there is no reason why the support accorded by the Government to English Education in the Calcutta Madrassa should stop short at the entrance standard, leaving all education of a higher class to be provided for from Mahomedan endowments, which would deprive Rajshye of such assistance as the needs of the people required. The transfer of the Rajshye grant from the Moshin Fund to the Calcutta Madrassa was an act of injustice to the Mahomedans of the district, and gave rise to great disappointment and displeasure among them. We hope the proposed arrangements will be every way satisfactory to them. There is a proposal to repay to the Moshin Fund Rs.20,000 being nearly two-thirds of the cost of the Rajshye buildings which will now be partly devoted to the use of the Rajshye College and partly used as a hostel by the Madrassa students. But owing to some difficulties this proposal will have to be probably deferred to the next financial year."

We regret to announce the death, from an attack of paralysis, of Roy Shama Churn Dey Bahadur, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. The *Statesman*, in noticing the death, says:—

"We regret to announce the death, from paralysis, of Babu Shama Churn Dey Roy Bahadur, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. The deceased gentleman had been ailing for some months past, and had returned to a villa in Cossipore, where a sudden attack of paralysis on Friday last proved fatal. Babu Shama Churn was educated at the Hindu College, and began life as a clerk in the Civil Paymaster's Office, now known as the Accountant-General's Office, on a monthly salary of Rs.40. His official career was somewhat remarkable. By sheer force of his abilities, he had risen at the time of his retirement to the position of Assistant Comptroller-General of Accounts. His services were frequently acknowledged by Government, and he was selected to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee that sat during the Session of 1872-73. He retired from the Government service about four years ago, when the title of Royal Bahadur was conferred upon him, in recognition of the many services he had rendered to Government. He was soon after elected Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, which place he worthily filled to the last. He was known as a thoroughly upright and honest man, and his genial nature won the affections of every one he came in contact with. His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends, both European and Native."

THE *Parsi Punch* of Bombay styles Mr. Grant Duff as "The Grand Puff of Madras."

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—

"The Bombay Sub Committee for the furtherance of the Frere Memorial Fund has been called together by Sir Frank Souter. The Bombay contributions to this fund are, we hear, likely to prove a valuable addition to the amounts being raised elsewhere."

THE *Pioneer* says:—

"The Bartle Frere Memorial Fund seems to have been more warmly taken up at Hyderabad than at most places in India. The subscription there now amounts to 2,625 Halli Sicca, or about 2,290 Company's rupees, his Highness the Nizam heading the list with a contribution of Rs.500. Considering what he did for the Western Presidency and for its capital, the memorial has not so far been received, in Bombay notably, in the spirit that might have been expected."

THE *Englishman* gives the following report of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday July 26:—

"We have no change in steamer rates which are very firm for early loading. Our market for sailing tonnage is, however, depressed, and fixtures during the week show a decline of 1s. 3d. for London. Arrivals have been very free, and our unfixed tonnage stands increased to 49,000 tons."

We take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

"Prospects in Lower Bengal are on the whole less favourable than they were a fortnight back. Most districts want rain, and the plant is backward and stunted, while others have had too much and are being pressed by the rivers; the season



is a late one nearly everywhere, and the yield from the plant generally indifferent. In Behar, on the whole, prospects are much the same as at the date of our last issue. In Champaran, Chuprah, and to the south of Tirhoot the weather has been exceptionally hot and dry, and although produce has improved at a few factories, it is still far from good at most places, and heavy rain is now everywhere wanted to bring on the plant, and give the Khoontes a start. In Chuprah, more particularly, the yield from the plant is sadly disappointing. To the north of Tirhoot the rainfall has been sufficiently heavy, and some factories have had more than they needed. In the Benares Provinces generally there has been sufficiency of rain, and prospects continue fairly favourable. In the Doab rain is now very much needed; the crop is undoubtedly large, but is generally backward, and manufacture is likely to be late.

The same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"Since the date of our last report there has been a considerable fall in values; the quality of the teas offered has rather improved, but owing to telegraphic advices from London having reported an unsettled market and probably lower tendency, competition here was not so brisk, except for teas showing particularly fine quality. Offered during the fortnight, 17,348 chests, sold 16,322. Returns from the manufacturing districts are, on the whole, disappointing as regards autumn, and most gardens (with the exception of those not yet in full bearing) show to date an outturn smaller than that of last year."

The *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, July 22:—

"The Hon. Kristodas Pal, C.I.E., editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*; Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood, R.A., No. 1 Mountain Battery; Mr. E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Garrow Hills; Captain Anundrao Atmaram Pandurang."

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended August 16th.—

"Rain has fallen in varying quantities all over the Madras Presidency, but it has been deficient in the Ceded Districts and in the south. In most districts the crops are in want of rain. In Mysore rain continues to be insufficient, and the deficiency is beginning to be felt everywhere. There was heavy rain in Coorg in the week under report, but it is still insufficient for planting operations. In the Bombay Presidency rain has fallen in all districts and has been beneficial for the *khari* sowings, which have been resumed everywhere, except in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where more rain is needed. In the Berars and Hyderabad, and in the Central India and Rajputana states, the rainfall has been heavier than that of last week. Heavy rain is still reported from the Central Provinces, and is proving unfavourable in places for the *khari* and cotton sowings. At Khandwa damage to the railway is reported. Good rain has fallen in most districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, but in some places the fall was light, and more is urgently needed. In the Punjab there was rain in many districts, but the fall is still insufficient. In British Burmah the weather continues to be seasonable. In Assam the fall has been below that of last week. In Bengal rain continues to be general, though it has been insufficient in places for agricultural operations. In the Behar districts the fall was generally heavy, and a break in Sarun and Hajipore would be beneficial. In his report for the 17th instant, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India states that rain is reported from by far the greater part of the country, the only regions without any rain being a portion of the Carnatic and the provinces of Behar, the Punjab, and Sind. Harvesting continues in Madras, and standing crops are generally in fair condition. *Khari* sowings are in progress in Bombay, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, the Central Provinces, and other parts of the country."

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated August 14:—

"The First Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment and the Second Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment have been ordered to proceed to Egypt; the former leaving Bombay on the 20th inst., the latter on September 6. It is stated that the Government of India was opposed to the withdrawal of any British troops from this country, but eventually yielded, as both the battalions named would, in any event, have been relieved next winter."

"The members of the Afghan Frontier Commission have

been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start at twenty-four hours' notice. The necessary commissariat and transport arrangements have been made for proceeding by way of the desert; but their are still hopes that this trying and hazardous route may be avoided."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Aug. 17:—

"The Agricultural Department of the Government has issued a memorandum on the wheat harvest of the current year from which it appears that the yield in the North Western provinces was somewhat below the average, owing to the deficiency in the autumn and winter rains; while in the Punjab and Bombay the average was slightly exceeded, and in the Central Provinces the harvest was excellent, being fully 15 per cent. above the average. The total yield of these four provinces is estimated at 24,500,000 quarters. Reports have not yet been received from Bengal or Rajputana, but it is evident that the total outturn of India will come up to what is supposed to be the annual average—namely, 30,500,000 quarters. And if this year's autumn rains do not fail, at least one-fifth of that quantity should be available for export, without materially enhancing the price. The wheat expenses have been of moderate amount since January last, and it is believed that a considerable quantity is now in stock."

"A week ago very grave anxiety was beginning to be felt regarding the harvest prospects throughout Bengal. Fairly plentiful rain has now fallen in the districts near Calcutta, but it is not yet known whether it has fallen generally. There is, however, reason to hope that it will be sufficient to ward off all danger until the end of September, when the rice crop approaches what is perhaps its most critical stage. In most other parts of the country the monsoon rains have so far not been unfavourable."

"The statistics of the working of the Indian railways during the half-year which ended on December 31st show that 20 broad gauge lines were at work with an aggregate of 7,261 miles open. These lines earned Rs. 6,04,22,188, and there was expended a sum of Rs. 3,11,75,775, leaving a balance of net earnings of Rs. 2,92,46,413. The narrow gauge lines, 14 in number, with a length of 3,148 miles, earned Rs. 1,12,64,467, against an expenditure of Rs. 71,61,613; the balance of net earnings being Rs. 41,62,864. Taking all the lines together, we find that there were 10,410 miles open, on which the total capital expended was Rs. 1,42,36,71,978, and which gave in the half-year a balance of net earnings amounting to Rs. 3,34,09,267."

"The Lieutenant-Governor has answered the letter of the Calcutta Corporation in which that body refused to co-operate with the proposed consultative committee on the sanitation of the town. Mr. Rivers Thompson quotes the opinion of the Advocate-General to show that his proposal was not illegal, and that the members of the Corporation had misunderstood the duties imposed upon them and the nature of the control vested in the Government by the Municipal Act. He sees no reason for altering the views which led him to the conclusion that the public interest demands a full inquiry into the sanitary condition of the city and the preparation of a scheme for an effective conservancy. He earnestly desires to attain this end without even the appearance of antagonism to the Corporation; but as it has rejected his proposal, that proposal falls to the ground. He has, therefore, no alternative save that of appointing a Commission of Inquiry as provided in the Act. The Commission will consist of the Hon. Mr. Beverley, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, and a third member to be nominated by the Corporation, unless that body as seems possible, should carry its obstinacy to the extent of refusing to make a nomination."

"It is stated that the Government has at last done an act of tardy justice to the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community by rescinding what is known as the Roorkee resolution—that is, the order passed last year which practically closed the engineering college at Roorkee and its subordinate branches in the Public Works Department to all except pure Asiatics. There has lately been some agitation on the subject, especially among the railway *employés*, and several meetings have been held in connection with it at Calcutta and elsewhere. The Government has acted wisely in no longer attempting to maintain this indefensible race disqualification."

"A telegram received yesterday announces that a crowded meeting has been held at Rungpore for the purpose of denouncing the Rent Bill. The speeches made and the resolutions passed were very similar to those with which the public has been made familiar by the reports of previous meetings during the past twelve months."

"The appointments to the staff of the Zhob Valley expeditionary force have been gazetted. Sir Oriel Tanner commands, and the staff has, for the most part, been selected from the captains and subalterns of the Bombay Staff Corps. The 1st Native Infantry, which was to have formed part of the now abandoned Punjab column, is ordered to join General Tanner's column. The force will leave Quetta on September 12, marching to Thull Chotiali, and thence probably to Luki, in the

Luni-Pathan country. From that point the Zhob Valley can be easily reached. The recent reports from Quetta are to the effect that Shah Jehan, the Zhob chief, has assumed a much humbler tone, and that it is believed he would now be glad to make his submission.

"The route and date for the departure of the Afghan Frontier Commission are still uncertain. Captain Maitland, the intelligent officer, has gone to Quetta, it is believed with the intention of arranging for a march via Muskhil and the Desert route to the Helmand, in case the Ameer refuses to agree to the adoption of the march by way of Candahar and Girishk. It is possible also that neither of these routes may be taken, and that the Commission may proceed by sea to Persia, or even to Constantinople. At present, however, it would appear that the Desert route will most probably be selected. It is said to present no great difficulties, having been partially explored by Sir Robert Sandeman last winter. Ibrahim Khan, assistant superintendent of police at Peshawur, has been sent on a special mission to Cabul. It is supposed that the object is again to press the Ameer to consent to the adoption of the Candahar route. Dr. Sully, who was originally appointed medical officer of the Commission, is unable to go. His place will therefore be taken by Dr. Aitchison, who to his other qualifications adds that of being a skilled naturalist. It is now stated that the escort will consist of 400 men, and that 600 followers will accompany the Commission.

"It is believed that the 13th Hussars, whose period of Indian service expires next winter, will be sent to Egypt, in addition to the Royal Irish and the East Surrey Regiments."

### SELECTED ARTICLES

#### THE ZHOB VALLEY KAHANS.

In last Thursday's issue of the *Yorshire Post* a leading article appeared criticising the policy of the present Administration in South Africa and India. On Indian affairs the writer remarks:—

"The shirking of duty and vacillation of conduct mark Liberal administration. Lord Ripon's policy and procedure in India are not altogether without merit, although the Ilbert Bill was a gigantic and disastrous mistake. But about one point of policy in Indian affairs there has hitherto never been any question. When robber tribes or hostile clansmen have descended from their hills or left their valleys to molest the subjects or protected allies of the Sovereign of India, an expedition has been formed to chastise the aggressors, to protect the subjects or allies of the Sovereign, and to maintain the Imperial authority. But the present Government, without openly avowing a belief that colonies and dependencies are more trouble to us than they are, worth, act as if that were the case. 'It is possible,' wires the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, 'that the intention of sending a column from the Punjab to co-operate with the Quetta column against the Zhob Valley Kahans may be abandoned, owing to the expected opposition of the Suleiman Kheyl tribesmen.' Is this the way in which to govern and maintain an empire? When it becomes known in the bazaars of India that a little combination among the tribes will secure immunity to aggressive and plundering bands, the condition of Northern and Central India will become intolerable, and Russia will have a ready-made army of allies only waiting for the word to make India too hot for England to hold. Truly does the *Times* correspondent add: 'This abandonment would be a lamentable confession of weakness on the part of the Indian Government.' It would not be the first confession of weakness. But Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues exhibit no strength where strength is needed. In plundering landlords and discouraging loyalists; in jockeying Parliament and abusing their opponents, they exhibit a boldness and skill worthy of a better cause. But when it comes to strengthening and developing a great empire, Ministers display an incapacity and wrong-headedness which are really remarkable. They have allowed the Russians practically to annex Merv, and they are going to allow a Russian company to forestall the 'Euphrates Valley Project,' which might have been carried out with the money proposed to provide M. de Lesseps with for a second Suez Canal. Whatever, then, may be thought of the domestic policy of the Government, their foreign and colonial policy is a policy of vacillation and helplessness, a policy of procrastination and doing nothing; a policy which might be expected from imbeciles, but which, in the hands of the party in power in a great country, is a policy of declension and disaster."

#### THE LATE DOCTOR HUGH McCANN.

At the close of the Asiatic Society's meeting of the 2nd instant, the vice-president, Dr. Waldie, delivered a very graceful eulogium on the memory of its late Honorary Secretary, Dr. Hugh McCann, whose untimely death is so widely mourned amongst us. We regret that we have not space for Dr. Waldie's sketch of his career *in extenso*. His academic success seems to have been very distinguished indeed, almost unique;

He was born in 1853 at Kirkcubright in Scotland, and was

educated in the Liverpool Institute. In 1868 he came out first of the first-class of the Oxford senior local examination. In 1869, at the age of sixteen, he entered into the first competition for the Whitworth scholarship, and though he failed in the main, he surpassed many candidates within two years his senior. In the following year, 1870, he brilliantly distinguished himself. Not only did he obtain a scholarship at, I believe, the lowest age at which one has ever been taken; but in the examination in mathematics he gained first-class honours in each of the three grades, and in the two higher was first in order of merit. The extraordinary nature of this achievement will be appreciated when it is considered that of the thousands who in the last fifteen years have competed for these scholarships, only one has equalled Dr. McCann's success, and he was three or four years his senior. In June of the same year, he matriculated at the University of London from the Liverpool Institute; his name appears first in order of merit in the honour list.

In 1871 he took his first B. S. degree with honours at the University of London, standing first class in mathematics and mechanical philosophy. In the same year he obtained a minor scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1876 he was elected a scholar of Trinity. He was prevented by illness from going up for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1875; but he was bracketed seventh wrangler in the examinations of 1876. He was for some time a Master at Harrow; and also took an active part as lecturer under the University Extension Scheme.

In 1879 he received an appointment in the Bengal Educational Department. In 1881 he was elected Honorary Secretary of the Asiatic Society. He was for some time a Trustee of the Indian Museum on the part of the Society. In May, 1882, he was appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Central Committee for the management of the Economic Museum. In this capacity very heavy work devolved upon him. He had to "work off the arrears which had accumulated in the financial and routine business of the office, and to put the specimens into general order, previous to throwing the Museum open to the public." This was effectually done, and the Museum was thrown open to the public in July, 1882.

To Dr. McCann's professional work there were added so many labours which his enthusiasm and sympathy led him to undertake, that it is almost with passionate regret we read Dr. Waldie's statement that "he was no doubt a little over-worked for the last two months of his life."

On Friday the 20th June, he went to Raneeunge for change of air. On the 21st, he addressed a letter to a member of the Society, in which he said that he was sadly in need of rest, but expressed a belief that two or three days' indolence would make him fit for work again. On the night of Saturday he was seized with cholera, and died in the middle of the day on Sunday.

A great and noble life has been stricken down amongst us "by the distracting nature of his various occupations, the only special assistance he received being that of a clerk in making abstracts of the correspondence," in which his multifarious labours involved him. "It is a marvel," adds Dr. Waldie, "that he completed so difficult a work in so short a time." We know the love with which the College students regarded him, and feel ready to be angry that he was permitted to do so much.—*Indian Statesman*.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

IN continuation of the remarks in our issue of July 1, we proceed with an examination into some of the effects of those provisions of the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill which have been already tried in the Santal Parganas. The district is generally looked upon as an area covered with forest, and inhabited only by wild tribes. The few sportsmen who have attempted to profit by the first notion have returned grievously disappointed. Mr. Bourdillon's Census Report shows that, in 1881, the population was, in round numbers, a million-and-a-half souls, of whom less than a third were Santals. The bulk of these Santals inhabit the Government estate, the Daminikoh, and some of our readers may remember being puzzled when the published correspondent of Sir George Campbell's time first made known this Persian name as applicable to a tract, not in Afghanistan, but in Lower Bengal. The district, intersected as it is by both the chord and loop lines of the East Indian Railway, is better served by rail than any in the province, while from the published resolutions on the annual Administration Reports of the Commissioner of Bhagalpur, it appears to have long had the best system of roads of any district in that division. A traveller from Calcutta, on reaching the wayside station of Pakaur, one of those Bengali villages which just stop short of being towns, would be surprised to learn that it was the head-quarters of the wildest sub-division of Santal Parganas, or indeed that he had passed into a tract governed by a different regime from that of the country through which his journey had hitherto lain, since

the outward appearances had in no way changed. On the chord line, the country traversed south of Lakshmi Saria is hilly and forest clad, and full of sylvan beauty, but it belongs to the regulation districts of Monghir and Bhagalpur, and it is only when close to Baidyanath, whence the first railway ever constructed wholly by private enterprise in India runs to the neighbouring town of Beoghar, that the Santal Parganas are reached. The next station within them is the well-known railway depot and plains sanitarium, Madhupur, a place as civilised in its features and surroundings as any in the entire length of the line.

The district is a very large one, its area being considerably over 5,000 square miles. Running through it as a sort of backbone are the Rajmahal hills, forming with their valleys and part of their skirts, the Government estate of Daminiokoh; and as they did not come under the Permanent Settlement, their area does not fall within the scope of our present remarks. From a resolution of the Bengal Government published in April, 1880, it appeared that a settlement of the estate had then been just concluded. The resolution indicated some of the peculiar rites under which it is managed, and it reiterated the order prohibiting any but members of the primitive races for which it was reserved from settling in it without permission, and refused to make an exception even for the East Indian Railway Company, who had remonstrated against the restriction on behalf of their employees. It only remains to be noticed that the Government expressed great satisfaction at the Settlement, which had secured a large and immediate enhancement, governed by none of the limitations now proposed to be provided, on the previous rental of the estate. Also that, from the resolution on the administration of civil justice in the Santal Parganas published last year, and briefly noticed at the time in these columns, it is to be gathered that, not only is subletting prohibited on this estate, but also the transfer of cultivators' holdings, all these holdings being occupancy holdings as defined in the new Tenancy Bill. The exclusion rules already referred to will account for further accurate information regarding the system of the Daminiokoh not being readily available.

The rest of the district which has come under the Permanent Settlement lies round the Rajmahal hills, and is over 4,000 square miles in extent. We have said that it affords examples of almost every kind of tenure to be found in the Province, and the reasons for this are easily explicable. Within it is the junction of four of the seven Hindu divisions of India, Mithila, Magadha, Barendra, and Rarh, the portion of each still retaining its peculiar economic and lingual characteristics. It is in fact that border land so vividly described by the author of the "Annals of Rural Bengal." On the north lies the fort and pass of Tiliagarhi, which by tradition and actually is the gate between Bengal and Behar or Hindustan. East of it is Rajmahal, once the Muhammadan capital of Bengal and transferred as such from Gaur on the north of the Ganges. The transfer affected the surrounding country, in which prevail many of the large *jots* supposed to be peculiar to Northern Bengal, while their holders and the subordinate peasantry, unlike the tenantry elsewhere in the district, are nearly all Mussulmans. In this tract are large areas of alluvial land which change under the Ganges action every year. There is extensive indigo cultivation, with several factories, while on the Ganges banks is grown some of the finest wheat known in the world, and these wheat lands are generally found in peculiar tenures in which the rent, though a money one, is paid according to the crop grown. The low country east of the hills used to belong to the Murshidabad district, from which no natural boundary separates it, and is representative of Central Bengal.

The south was part of Birbhum till 1855, and is indeed that part of it to which Mr. Hunter's well-known "Annals" particularly refer. On the west Deoghar, which is described in the same work, and the country surrounding it belong distinctively to Chutia Nagpur in every physical, social, and ethnological feature. The rest of the district consists of parts of the immense Kharakpur estate of the Banerji family, which lies also in the Monghir and Bhagalpur districts, and of the large pargana of Bhagalpur, which is wholly detached from its capital town, and from the district to which it gives its name. This north-west side of the Santal Parganas is undistinguished from the rest of South Behar, and till the recent settlements was, equally with it, marked by the prevalence of rents paid in kind.

Notwithstanding the exclusion from the operation of the general law in 1855, the system under which the rent rules and the relations between landlord and tenant were administered by Sir George Yule and his successors seems to have differed little from that followed elsewhere in the province, at least in the permanently settled parts of the district. The principles, if not also the details, of Act 10, 1859, were closely followed. Occupancy rights were as hard to acquire as elsewhere, and, when acquired, carried no greater privileges. In 1872 Sir George Campbell revolutionised the land system by having enacted for the Santal Parganas the principle of the settled *rayat* almost as now defined in the new Tenancy Bill. This was by Regulation 1 of 1872, which empowered a land settle-

ment to be made to secure the peace and good government of Santal Parganas. In the proceedings which followed, the power to transfer the settled holdings thus created was either granted to their occupants or allowed to spring up, and after a few years' experience of it, the local officers are found so vehemently protesting against its results that the Bengal Government, in the Resolution on the Administration of Civil Justice in 1882 to which we have already referred, had begun to consider if the rule which forbade such transfers on their own estate should not be extended to at least some classes of ryots in the district at large; while, in their letter of September last to the Government of India, they expressly accepted the Santal Parganas when arguing for the general creation of the right of transferability of occupancy holding. We have pointed out that the Santals are, in the Santal Parganas, but a third of the whole population, while in the permanently settled portion of the district their numbers are comparatively insignificant.

In our previous article we referred to the fact that, as many prominent landholders held property in the district, their reticence on the point last noticed, and on others connected with it, is a curious feature in the discussions which have taken place. But Mr. G. H. Grant of Bhagalpur has alluded to the enormous increase in litigation which succeeded Sir George Campbell's measures, even in so primitive a tract as the Santal Parganas are supposed to be. A glance at the Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, and at the large staff shown by it to be maintained in the district, and at the powers with which the members of that staff are invested, suffices to show how well founded was Mr. Grant's allusion, and we hope to continue our examination into his reproach, as well as into its connection with the transferability of occupancy holdings, which, so far as it has been tried as a venture, has been so signally condemned.—*Englishman*.

#### THE SIMLA EXODUS.

It is very desirable, we think, that some one should publish the "minutes" that have been recorded at intervals in the last twenty or thirty years on the subject of "going to the hills." We believe that a simple record of this kind would do more to correct the abuse, than any remonstrances on the part of the press. The subject has been under formal discussion on several occasions, but the public has no access to the official "minutes" upon the records. We have seen what Sir John Kaye wrote about it, and a day or two ago we stumbled upon a minute of Sir Henry Durand upon the subject written in 1868, from which we quote the following passage:—

"If time be of any moment in the affairs of this world and age Simla would tie down the Government to the most unfavourable position that could well be selected with regard to postal and telegraphic communications. It is difficult to choose a point on the map of India that shall more successfully solve the problem of being as remote as possible from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrahee, and, of course, England. Three or four marches in the mountains, and on the left bank of the Sutlej, its position secures its being cut off from Lahore and the Punjab during the rains by the Sutlej and Beas, and secures a maximum of delay in communications with Lahore and Peshawur.

"It is not however solely in the matter of communications that the position of Simla is objectionable. The annual migrations thither from Calcutta involve the loss of two months out of the twelve in the transaction of ordinary current business. . . . For two months there is a *bona fide* paralysis of work. Besides this, another result issues which is very serious. For obvious reasons, the main part of the Legislative work has to be got through in Calcutta, and the necessity of condensing into four or at the utmost five months, and those very busy months for the Executive Government, puts a strain on all concerned that is in my opinion unfavourable to the satisfactory consideration and execution of this very important part of the functions of Government."

The italics are our own. Until we lighted on this minute, we were not aware that our complaint of two months being lost every year by the disorganisation of everything while the Departments are in transit, had been officially noticed. Sir Henry Durand confirms our statement, and adds: "from the time that the move from either end commences, to the time that the offices are reassembled and work again in full swing at the other terminus, a month elapses." We knew that it must be so, and that an abuse of this kind should have lasted so long is unhappily evidence enough of the demoralisation which has seized upon the Indian service generally.

No testimony could be more explicit than that of Sir Henry Durand as to the disorganization of work that the exodus occasion, and the unsuitableness of Simla, from its remoteness, to be the seat of Government for so long a period of the year. Sir Henry Durand when he wrote this minute had had nine years' experience of the practical working of this exodus, and appears to have held the same views on the subject as ourselves, instead of confining the annual tour to Simla, the Viceroy ought to visit the other presidencies regularly. Sir Henry

points out that the tour necessitates the condensing into four months' labour a mass of work that should be spread equally over the year, and has a damaging effect upon its quality; that for two months of the year during which the Government and its departments are in transit, there is an absolute "paralysis" of all work, and finally that the geographical position of Simla "three or four marches in the mountains," makes it a singularly ineligible resort for the Government at any time. It would be difficult indeed, he says, "to choose a point on the map of India," more remote from all other points, and more inaccessible.

Whether Colonel Durand's attention was ever directed to the question of the expense attending the "exodus" we cannot tell, but we repeat our conviction that were Lord Ripon to call for a return of the "minutes" that have been officially recorded on this subject since the Mutiny, with the special correspondence that has taken place on the subject at intervals during the period, the return would be found to condemn the practice absolutely. The outbreak at Meerut took place on May 10, 1857, while the Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, was at Simla. The news reached Umballa on the 11th, and a son of General Barnard was dispatched with it post-haste to Simla. Had General Anson realised its vast importance, he would have been far down the road to Umballa the very next day, picking up every company of troops on his way, and straining every nerve for an instant march upon Delhi. Umballa is the great military centre of the district, and yet General Anson arrived there only on the 15th, five days after the outbreak. The demoralisation that springs from this holiday service in the hills was seen clearly in the feebleness and languor of every movement at the time. Arrived at Umballa, and Meerut within easy reach, a dash upon Delhi would in all probability have captured it. Instead of the nerve and vigour which the emergency called for, General Anson did not arrive at Umballa until the 15th, and then began to talk of "intrenching himself," which elicited the famous message from John Lawrence by wire, "*Clubs not spades are trumps.*" Inaction at Meerut had lost us Delhi—inaction at Umballa might lose us India. This was the burden of all Lawrence's despatches. We know that he regarded the delay of the Commander-in-Chief as fatal, and no man can doubt but that General Anson's inaction, consequent on his being at Simla, destroyed the last hope there was of crushing the Mutiny at its birth. He moved out of Umballa on the 25th of May, and on the 26th lay death-stricken at Kurnal, the victim of cholera. Fortunately for India Lord Canning was in Calcutta, instead of being isolated at Simla, and cut off there from all communication with the rest of the empire. If this question once gets fairly raised in Parliament, the abuse to which the practice has led will certainly receive a heavy check.

#### BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE following resolutions were unanimously carried in a large and influential meeting of the Maharajas, Rajas, and other zemindars of Gaya, held on the 13th instant, in the premises of Raja Run Bahadur Sing, Tickari, for making a protest against the provisions of the revised Bengal Tenancy Bill. First; that the landlords and cultivators of this district have read with much alarm and distress the different provisions of the revised Bengal Tenancy Bill, which, far from conferring any substantial benefit either to the landlord or to the tenant, open a wide door to ruinous and unnecessary litigation, and besides being subversive of the rights of the parties, override the long revered custom law of the country. Second; that the landlords and tenants of this district have been surprised to notice that the peculiar circumstance of this district and the tenures obtaining here are little known to the members of the Council who framed the bill, and that the provisions of the bill regarding the Bhanli tenure which is the life and soul of the agricultural community of this district, have been framed in total misconception of its nature and incidents, and the rights and liabilities of the parties thereunder, and would, in effect, prove detrimental to the cause of agriculture and ruinous to both the classes. Third; that the proposal made in the bill to take away from joint owners, in cases of breach of the peace, the management of their estates is subjecting them to a sort of forfeiture for an offence for which the Penal Code of the land has provided no forfeiture, while the ryots similarly situated under similar circumstances are left to be dealt with according to the Penal Code. Fourth; that the zemindars are not properly represented in the Select Committee where the great majority is composed of officials and of those non-officials who had already declared themselves in favour of the principles of the bill. Fifth; that however desirable it may be to make a price list table of rates and record of rights, the practical working thereof is surrounded with so many difficulties as to make it impracticable, and that it will entail heavy costs to landlords as well as tenants. Sixth; that the unlimited power of transferability which the bill endeavours to give to the occupancy ryots is giving them, thoughtless and improvident as they are, a bait to run themselves headlong into ruin and destitution. This association thinks it right to note that Government itself

in their khas and escheated mehals have been protesting against the alienation of this right. Seventh; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Among those present in the meeting we noticed the following:—Raja Run Bahadur Sing, president; Babu Ambica Prasad Sing, son-in-law, and delegate of Maharani Rajpur Koer, of Tickari; Munshi Parbhu Dial, manager and delegate of the Raja of Deo; Babu Nem Narain Sing; Rai Ram Narain Sing; Babu Drignal Lal; Babu Duli Chand; Babu Maha Sing; Munshi Jawahir Lal; Babu Beharilal Barik Gayawali; Babu Sojiwan Lal; Babu Bhupen Sing; Babu Harihar Nath; Moulvie Mazhar Imam; Babu Sital Prasad; Babu Nagwant Sahay; Babu Sham Behari Sing; Rai Shamlal Mitter; Babu Khubi Sing; Babu Thakur Sing; Babu Tilakdhari Sing; Babu Harkhu Sing; Babu Gokul Chand Prohit; Munshi Gopal Lal, delegate of Babu Taral Narain Sing; Elahi Baksh, delegate of the zemindars of Kohan; Babu Mahtab Lal, manager of Raja of Maksudpur; Babu Chotalal Sijwar, C. I. E.; Babu Chotin Lal; Babu Balkissen Dass; Mirza Dostmohamed and others.—*Englishman.*

#### NATIVE SOCIETY AND THREE OF ITS LEADERS IN BENGAL.

NATIVE society is very much concerned at the illness of some of its leading men, such as the Honourable Kristo Dass Paul, Maharajah Komul Krishna, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. Whatever honest differences of opinion we may have had with Babu Kristo Dass Paul on certain public questions, in regard to which by his peculiar position he is in a great measure helpless, we yield to none in our respect for him personally. His abilities are of a high order, and it will be difficult to find another man to fill his place. But we respect him more for the good that we know he does by stealth to his fellow-countrymen whenever it is in his power to do so. We believe that Babu Kristo Dass Paul's rise has been due as much to his talents as to the good he has always sought to do others. We do not much wonder at the rapid ascent he has made in public life, when we come to know the amount of benefit he has conferred on his fellow-men. He has never been slow to do a good turn whenever a case of trouble or distress has come to his notice, provided it lay in his power to do so. Babu Kristo Dass's life should impress us with one important fact, and that is that no man can expect to be great, who is not prepared to benefit others in the pursuit of his own aims of life. The grand doctrine of pure Hindooism—we do not mean the corrupted form of the Hindooism of later times—is that every man is born to do good to others, whether he benefits himself or not, and without any expectation of a return, which, however, will come of itself. It also teaches us that, in labouring for the general good, individual good will, as a matter of course, be the general result. Babu Kristo Dass Paul is another instance of greatness combined with unaffected simplicity. The high position he had unquestionably attained in the world has never turned his head, as it has often done in the case of other men. His mind is too evenly balanced for such a thing. This is no ordinary compliment to such a man.

Maharajah Komul Krishna is the present respected head of the Hindu community. He is a worthy representative of the late Maharajah Nubkissen, whose name is as familiar as a household word in Bengal. He also belongs to the old school of Hindus, and has all the good traits of the typical Hindu of the olden time. He is probably now the last link in Calcutta between the old and present generations of Hindoos. He is one of the few patrons now living of Sanskrit learning, as represented in the Brahmin Pundits of Bengal of the present day. Those who know him know too well the loveable character of his heart, and the noble mind that he possesses. We think it does one good even to see a Hindu of the olden type, as in the person of Maharajah Komul Krishna. He has never taken an active part in the political movements of the day, but he has always borne a patriotic heart, as he has shown by the free use of his name and purse in furtherance of any object of public utility. As a descendant of Maharajah Nubkissen, it is only natural that he should have given constant proofs of his staunch and inflexible loyalty to the British Government.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra upholds the literary reputation of India. He is as good an Englishman as an Oriental scholar. He is one of the few Native antiquarians now to be met with, who enjoys a wide European reputation. Antiquities do not seem to be of much interest to modern Hindus, but a more interesting subject of study cannot be conceived, and should find a large number of students among our educated countrymen, if only by acquiring a greater knowledge of our past history we shall be enabled to mould and direct our future destinies. The present generation of Indians, of all people in the world, should most devote themselves to researches into Indian antiquities; and our Universities should make it a point to give more prominence, and attach more value, to this class of studies, which is not unfortunately included in their present curriculum at all. The path chalked out for himself by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra should be more largely followed by the present generation of educated Hindus.



The active literary habits, by which he has always been distinguished, also deserve the widest imitation. Not confined to antiquities alone, his versatile talents have been constantly seeking useful employment in other departments of literature in which his deep and varied erudition has helped him much.

Especially at the present moment, when India needs the services of all her best and most gifted sons, we cannot afford to lose any of the three gentlemen, whose illness has caused so much anxiety to the Native community; and we earnestly hope and pray that all three may be speedily restored to full health and the power to serve their country and countrymen, each in his own way.—*Indian Mirror*.

#### DEATH OF THE HON. KRISTO DAS PAL.

THE *Indian Daily News*, in the course of a leader dealing with the deceased's career, says:—"The man's heart was as tender as it was great—as loving as it was strong to do battle with the great problems which it fell to his lot to work out. But what was it that gave him so unique a place amongst the European as amongst the native community? Why did people turn naturally to learn his opinion on public questions, whilst these followed him with a trustfulness which never faltered or doubted? We take it, the secret of his wonderful influence with both sections of the community was a rare judgment—a judgment, indeed, which amounted to a genius for seizing upon what was best, and what was certain of accomplishment. It was this most rare gift, accompanied by a solid strength of intellect, and a peculiar faculty of thoroughly mastering any subject he took in hand, which made Kristo Das Pal, in spite of all disadvantages, a true statesman, and which will unite both communities in the preparation of a memorial to do him honour which no native of India ever more honestly earned, whether we regard his great talents or the splendid service he has rendered to his country."

*Native Opinion* says:—"Times seem to be out of joint just now with Bengal, nay with the whole of India. The Honourable K. Pal is no more! The honourable gentleman was seriously indisposed for the last few months. Hard work, coupled with some constitutional ailment, brought about this calamity. Well may India mourn! She has lost in the late K. Pal one of her brightest and noblest sons. It will be long ere we shall see his like again."

The *Bombay Chronicle*, referring to the deceased, says:—"He was a self-made man, equally respected in private and public life. He aspired to be useful to his country, and his commendable aspirations were realised to the satisfaction of himself and those around him. He lived a life that will form an example worthy of imitation, a great way, by such of his countrymen as wish to attain to opulence and honour by laudable industry, and steady, active pursuits. He has died regretted by all who knew anything about him. He has left vacant in native society a place that it will not be easy to fill up suitably from among the class to which he belonged. That peace be to his soul and honour to his memory, will be the sincere prayer of all true-hearted educated natives of India, faithful to their country and loyal to the British Government."

The *Indian Spectator* says:—"Though scarcely full of years, the father of the native press dies full of honours such as never before fell to the lot of the journalist, Indian or European. The Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal, C.I.E., was at heart a people's man. But circumstances drifted him into a position in which he had often to do battle for a particular class. It does not, however, follow that his advocacy of the landed interest any way interfered with his active sympathy for the mass of his countrymen. Still, as we have said, the position was one of peculiar difficulty, which he managed to keep with credit to himself and advantage to his country."

The *Rast Goftar* says "That in him India has lost one of its greatest sons. The deceased was known to be a great debater, a fluent speaker, and a terse writer. It was mainly through his exertions that the *Hindoo Patriot* became the leading native paper of India. He was held in high esteem by Government in consequence of the moderation he exercised in the discussion of important public questions.

**RIGHT AND LEFT.**—Few sportsmen have had the good fortune to kill two tigers, as if they were mere quail, in few seconds. Mr. Charles Barlow, of Mussoorie, is one of the fortunate exceptions. Lately, when in the vicinity of Khiree, Mr. Barlow, who was out after tiger, bowled one over with a bullet from the right-hand barrel of his rifle; just then another animal rose and received his *quietus* from the left-hand barrel.—*Hills Advertiser*, July 18.

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

The Viceroy has received from the Prince of Wales a letter, in which his Royal Highness expresses a hope that India will take part in the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition to be held in London, in 1886. Measures will probably be shortly set on foot to arrange that India may be well represented at the Exhibition.

Lady Ripon will probably spend the greater part of next month at Mushobra for change of air.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Wednesday, July 23, the bill amending the Northern India Takavi Act, 1879, was passed.

The British Postal Money Order system will come into force in India on the 1st of October next.

The Hon. Kristo Das Pal, C.I.E., the well-known editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, died at Calcutta, on Thursday, July 24.

A subscription has been set on foot in Calcutta, for the purpose of providing funds to prosecute an appeal against the recent decision of Mr. Justice Cunningham in the case of Lopez v. Lopez, in which the learned judge decided that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is illegal in India.

A public meeting was held in Calcutta on the 26th ult. for the purpose of protesting against the recent action of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in appointing a commission to consider the sanitary condition of the city.

The Calcutta Trades Association, following the example of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, have forwarded a memorial to Government on the subject of the present block in the high Court of Calcutta.

Typhoid fever has broken out at Simla, amongst the cases being one in the family of the Commander in Chief and another in that of Sir M. J. Biddulph.

The Austrian Sgardelli, who was charged with causing the death of a native at Hooghly, was acquitted on the 22nd ult.

Dr. Dallas's acting appointment in the place of Dr. Simpson as Surgeon General of the Punjab has been sanctioned by the Government of India from the 25th ult.

The arrangements for the Zhoob Valley expedition are settled; and it will start on September 15.

It is proposed to relieve the deadlock in the High Court of Calcutta by appointing three additional judges.

Fever prevails to a large extent in Goalpara. The weather is damp and cloudy.

Tea prospects are fair in Kamrup, the weather is hot and dry. Cholera prevails in portions of the district.

In Darrang tea is very backward. The weather is hot and loudy. Cholera is abating, but cattle disease is still prevalent.

In Lakimpore tea is still backward. Cattle disease and small-pox are reported from North Lakimpore.

Cloudy and warm weather, with heavy showers, is the news from Sylhet, tea prospects are improving.

H. H. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar is not only by far the most gentlemanly and advanced in ideas of all his Indian peers, but above all, he is not sufficiently weak to allow mere cyphers to hold the leading positions in the management of his estate, and in choosing Babu Preonath Dutt as his agent, he has shown discriminating judgment.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette*.

It is said that Dr. Douglas Cunningham, who is to be attached to the Sanitary Commissioner's Office in order to follow up Dr. Koch's alleged discovery of the cholera germ, will probably have associated with him a professional microscopist, whose services will be obtained from home.

The *Bucephalus*, the first of the new line of steamers between Calcutta and Australia, reached Melbourne on June 26.

Lieut. Col. P. D. Henderson, Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thaggi and Dakaiti, is shortly going on tour in Rajputana and Central India.

Brigadier General Wilkinson, commanding the Presidency Division, with some members of his staff, has proceeded to Darjiling for a short time on inspection duty.

The Government of India has made a grant of Rs. 10,000 during the current year, to supplement the local grant of Rs. 17,000 for the preservation of ancient monuments in the Panjab.

The negotiations with the Ameer in regard to the Delimitation Commission are not making very satisfactory progress. One paper says that Abdul Rahman apparently thinks that a concession of money will be granted him if he remains perfectly obstructive regarding the safe conduct of the escort from India through Afghanistan.

A Sepoy, of the 2nd Biluch Regiment, has been arrested at Peshawar with four Henry-Martini Rifles, which are believed to have been stolen from the Gloucestershire Regiment last month.

The Shinwaris continue to give trouble to the Ameer. Three weeks ago some sections of the tribe revolted, and now it is stated the Governor of Jellalabad, acting under instructions from Kabul, has sent two regiments against them.

It is rumoured that Mr. J. R. Reid, Chief Secretary to the

N. W. Provinces Government, who is taking furlough in April next, will retire in the following autumn.

The Indian officers who have been appointed to the Afghan Frontier Commission have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start immediately. It is expected that they will rendezvous at Quetta and advance as soon as the arrangements have been concluded.

Emissaries have arrived at Peshawur from the Ameer with letters for the Viceroy.

Fifty men have been despatched by the Ameer's orders from Kandahar to Quetta to receive a present of stores and ammunition forwarded by the Government of India.

*United India*, a new native paper published in Calcutta, has entered the field of competition for scurrility, and the chances are that it will bear off the palm of superiority in this particular line. The following is one of its maiden efforts:—

"To a Jain the life of a mosquito (*sic*) is as much precious as the life of a man. This is one extreme. To an Anglo-Indian the life of a native is as worthless as the life of a mosquito. This is the other extreme. The one considers his religion to be as merciful to the meanest insect as he should be to himself, the religion of the other is to be as careless of native lives as those of the mosquitos. India is the traditional abode of religious sects, and it is not strange that we have got another new sect in the Anglo-Indians. The fundamental principle of this new religion is to hate the natives as they hate their enemies and to murder them as they would shoot a snipe (*sz.*) or a wild buffalo. The Anglo-Indian editors are the gurus of this new sect, and the Defence Association their new religious council to settle their faith. The followers are all over the land and vigorously carrying into action the principles of their new religion"—*Times of India*.

"An appeal to the Educated Hindoos," signed by Pramatha Bhushana Dewa Ray, of Naldanga, has reached us. It has apparently been printed for circulation. The object is to prevail upon educated Bengalis to divert some of the time and attention they now devote to fostering crude and impossible political aspirations, to remedying the social evils existing among them, and which urgently call for reform. Special emphasis is laid on the necessity for ameliorating the condition of unfortunate Hindu widows by abolishing the caste rules against their marrying again.

## MADRAS.

**A DONATION.**—His Excellency the Nawab Munir Ul Mulk Bahadur has made a donation of Rupees 250 to the Mouegar Choultry.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Breaks-Atkinson, of the Madras Civil Service, commenced at Tinnevely on the 21st ult. The charges relate to the borrowing of money from natives resident in the district of which Mr. Atkinson had charge.

At the Madras High Court, on the 21st ult., Mr. Wallace's application for the criminal prosecution of certain members of the Madras Government was dismissed.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE.**—During last month the amount of duty collected at the Sea Custom House on goods imported and exported, was Rs. 30,674 3-11. In June, 1883, the amount was Rs. 42,676 6-7.

**EXPORT OF COFFEE, TEA AND COTTON.**—The total shipments from Madras during the past month of coffee aggregated 2,481 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,06,164; tea, 21,665 lb., valued at Rs. 21,645; cotton, 30,727 cwt., valued at Rs. 7,12,172.

**SURGEON GENERAL.**—We learn from a reliable source that Dr. Furned will succeed Dr. Cornish as Surgeon General, and that Dr. Bide will be appointed Sanitary Commissioner for Madras Presidency.—*Ooty Observer*.

**THEFT IN A TEMPLE.**—About two weeks ago it was discovered that the temple of Terrukutchin in the Chingleput district, had been broken open, and jewellery to the value of Rs. 7,000 stolen therefrom. Information was given to the police, and three men were arrested the other day in the Flower Bazaar, Black town, who were seen offering some of the jewels for sale to a shroff. The men admitted having stolen the jewels from the temple.

**THE ROYAL TIGERS.**—This Regiment, (late 67th) now stationed at Cannanore, will march to Secunderabad next January, to which station they have been posted. They will pass through Bangalore, where they were extremely popular when garrisoned there a few years ago.

**CHOLERA IN MYSORE.**—Nine fatal cases of cholera have been reported from the Shimoga District and seven from Devangiri Taluk, all within eighteen miles of Bangalore. The military authorities are taking special precautions to prevent an outbreak among the troops.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on the 24th ult., the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. a round.

**A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR AT THE HIGH COURT.**—His Excellency the Nawab Munir-ul-mulk Bahadur, son of the late Sir Salar Jung, visited the High Court on the 24th ult., accom-

panied by his staff. Mr. Justice Kernan escorted His Excellency round the various courts.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTION.**—The following is the result of the polling for the election of a commissioner for the 6th Division:—For Mr. F. G. R. Branson there were 15 votes; and for Mr. J. Higginbotham one vote. As less than 20 votes were recorded for Mr. F. G. R. Branson, there is considered to have been no election.

At the Mysore Criminal Sessions of Bangalore on the 21st ult. nineteen dacoits were sentenced to penal servitude for life on charges of committing a series of gang robberies in the Tumkur and Chitaldroog districts.

Madras has its white elephant in the shape of a Tenancy Bill as well as Bengal and official opinion seems, generally speaking, to be against the Bill in its present form. The principal objections also bear some resemblance to those taken to the Bengal Bill. A Revenue officer writes as follows to a Madras paper:—"On a careful perusal of the Bill called 'The Madras Tenancy Bill,' I am inclined to believe that the principles on which the Bill is based will not secure the object aimed at, and that they are incorrect and unsound. Its provisions appear (1) to create new circumstances; (2) to destroy the sacredness of legal and lawful contracts, solemnly entered into with all the formalities and sanction of the law and immemorial usage after incurring costly expenses; (3) to unsettle a good deal which has been admitted on all hands as undisputed; (4) create bad blood between the owners of land, the farmers of Revenue and the cultivators of the land; (5) render the position of the latter worse than it is now; (6) increase the difficulties of the farmer; (7) add to the work of the over-worked local Revenue officers; and (8) do no unmixed good to anybody.—*Englishman*.

**AN AUTHOR'S SUIT.**—A suit which is likely to interest publishers of educational books was fixed for hearing on the 15th ult. in the High Court, the plaintiff being Mr. R. S. Sheppard, B.A., Acting Professor of Mathematics in Pachappah's High School, and the defendant, the proprietor of the *Empress of India Press* (Mr. Shunmoogappa Chetty) on Popham's Broadway. The hearing of this suit, however, has been adjourned owing to Mr. Auanda Cuarlui, B.A., and B.L., the vakil for the plaintiff, being absent at Nellore. Mr. Sheppard entrusted the defendant with the printing and publishing of only a certain number of copies of his English Text Book; but according to the plaint filed in Court the defendant printed extra copies and disposed of them, the plaintiff suffering loss and damage thereby. The defendant, it would appear, alleges that he printed only fifty extra copies, and these because the formes came to grief, necessitating the reprint. Mr. Sheppard has produced copies of his work different in typographical arrangement from those issued among the number ordered by him. The case will be heard as soon as counsel are prepared to go on with it.

**PAYMENT TO PIONEER CORPS.**—At the last Camp of Exercise, the 4th Pioneers at Bangalore were employed in clearing the site for the various camps, and Colonel Hodding, commanding the regiment, submitted a bill for working pay. The Controller of Military Accounts has, however, we hear, refused to sanction it in the case of any Pioneer corps in Madras. This seems hard lines. When Pioneers are engaged on special work other than regimental duties, of a laborious character, they surely should receive batta. The new military entrenchment at Bangalore is being constructed by the Pioneers, who will certainly expect working pay; but unless the Government pass a special scale of payment for such cases, the Controller will probably refuse to sanction it.

**A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.**—His Excellency Mr. Grant Duff left Bangalore, on the occasion of his recent visit, without any salute being fired in his honour. On inquiring into the cause of this omission we learned that His Excellency has resolved to economise as much as possible in powder, the amount thus saved to go towards defraying the extra cost of living on the hills. If his Excellency stayed at Ooty altogether, for the remainder of his term of office the saving in the one item of powder would be considerable. We think we are entitled to an invitation to the next cheap entertainment at the Leaky Palace, for this last valuable suggestion.

## BOMBAY.

The total sum subscribed for the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition now amounts to Rs. 12,51,000. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its minimum rate to 4 per cent. per annum.

A portion of the silver stolen from the Bombay Mint has been accidentally found buried in the compound. Several arrests have been made.

The execution of Visram Gopal Sinday, a Mahratta, who murdered a boy in order to obtain possession of his ornaments, took place in Bombay on the 24th ult.

Captain Hext R.N., the Director of the Indian Marine, has returned to Bombay from his tour of inspection.

The I. G. S. Comet has not yet left Kurrachee for Bagdad;

but, as we stated a few days ago, the embargo placed upon her at the instance of the Turkish Government has been removed, and it is expected that she will shortly resume her journey to the Tigris.—*Times of India*.

The I. G. S. Clive arrived at Bombay on the 28th ult., from Portsmouth.

Dr. A. D. Pollen has been appointed Joint Sessions Judge of Poona in addition to his own duties.

Surgeon-Major J. Davidson is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon W. K. Hatch.

There were three deaths from cholera in Bombay last week, all the victims being Mahomedans. Two of the deaths were of pilgrims, who arrived in the city on their way to Mecca.

The honorary assistant surgeons of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital have resigned owing to complaints having been made in regard to the regularity of their attendance, &c.

At Hyderabad the subscriptions to the Bartle Frere Memorial Fund (now amount to 2,625 Halli Sicci, or about 2,290 Company's rupees, His Highness the Nizam heading the list with a contribution of Rs. 500.

Mr. Nanabhoj Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. John Gordon, and Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumas, members of the Bombay Exhibition Committee, left for Ahmedabad on Saturday evening for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to the guarantee fund of the exhibition.

Colonel Sir O. St. John having handed over charge to Mr. Cordery, left Hyderabad on the 18th ult. for Bombay en route to Simla. There was a large attendance at the station, including ministers and officers of the garrison, to wish him and Lady St. John farewell.

**DEATH OF DR. ANUNDRAO ATMARAN PANDURANG.**—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Anund Rao Atmaran Pandurang, son of Dr. Atmaran Pandurang, which took place at Rajkote last week at the age of 32 years. When about 19 years of age the deceased was sent to England to receive his education, and by dint of hard study was able to acquire the degrees of M.B. and B.Sc. of the London University, and successfully competed for and obtained four gold medals in different branches of medicine. He was the first native on this side of India who obtained these degrees and distinctions. Shortly after his arrival in Bombay, about two years ago, symptoms of consumption manifested themselves, and the disease eventually caused his death. Great sympathy is felt by the native community for the deceased's father in his bereavement. The deceased gentleman held numerous testimonials from eminent medical men with whom he was associated in England, all of whom spoke of his professional attainments and social qualities in the most flattering manner.—*Times of India*.

## BURMA.

A Rangoon telegram to the *Madras Mail*, dated July 22, says:—"A fracas occurred yesterday between two officers, one an Aide to the General commanding, and the other a barrister accused of persecuting a young lady with unwelcome devotion. The barrister being requested to cease his attentions, refused, when an assault followed a general scrimmage."

Proposals for aiding the Burma Trading Company, which consists of Burmans and Chinamen, to make thirty-five miles of railway from the Pegu river, near Syriam, to Kadonbow, in the Kyauktan sub-division, are being submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The Government is also to be asked to hasten the commencement of the Bassein-Henzada Railway either as a State line or aided line undertaken by English concessionaires.

The Burma State Railway is increasing in prosperity. During the first half of 1884, as compared with 1883, the net earnings were 6¼ lakhs, being an increase of two lakhs and six thousand. About half a lakh of net earnings is due to the new line to Pegu, which is equal to 5 per cent. per annum on the capital fairly debitable to that section. The line to Pyuntaza was opened on July 3, and although this is the slack season and the country round Pyuntaza is neither thickly peopled nor well cultivated, the trains on that section during the first fortnight earned enough to cover working expenses. These facts show that any well-chosen line in Burma will pay.

**RANGOON.**—The Cantonment Committee have placed Rs. 1,800 at the credit of the executive engineer, to be expended on works in cantonments. The money will be chiefly spent in repairing the roads.

The *Indian Daily News* asks:—What has become of the British merchant seaman? He seems to be generally approaching the position the dodo occupies in natural history. A case was before the Rangoon Police Court the other day, in which the crew of a British barque had to be examined. There was some difficulty in arriving at what they had to say. A German was sworn as interpreter, but was not able to do much towards clearing up matters, one man being a Russo-Fin,

another a Dane, and so on. At last, a paragraph in a local paper tells us a man was found who had a very hazy idea of German. What is the object of British shipowners in employing such crews? Is it really that British seaman cannot be found, or that foreigners can be got for less pay.

A large stone slab covered with ancient inscriptions has been brought over from the village of Kyauktoo, near Maulmain. It is to be placed in the Phayre Museum.

"An attempt is," the *Pioneer* states, "to be made to assist the Government of British Burma in dealing with the convict difficulty. One hundred of its criminals are at once to be imported into India, with the necessary complement of Burmese warders, to be distributed over the jails in various parts of the country. Fifty or sixty more convicts will follow annually, until the new Central Jail, which is to be built in or near Rangoon, and improved police administration—for that is at the root of the evil—enables local resources to provide for their own bad bargains independently of help from without."

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 29.)

Captain E. C. Hart, R.E., is now temporarily employed in the Public Work Department.

Captain L. Griffiths, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is about to retire from the service.

Lieutenant J. Dyer, 17th Lancers, has been granted three months' leave to England on private affairs.

Captain Fuller, Army Pay Department, 1st Border Regiment, is about to proceed on two months' leave.

Lieutenant F. Hutchinson, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave of absence for three months.

Surgeon Major R. Mantell, M.B., of the Bengal Cavalry, has been pensioned on his retirement, on £500 per annum.

Captain Cotter, R.E., employed on the Hurnai Road Works at Sibi, has been transferred to the Madras Presidency for duty.

An extension of leave for four months on medical certificate has been granted to Captain J. W. Wray, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel C. Nedham, Bengal Staff Corps, has elected to reside in India on his transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Doveton Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the service on the 26th August. He is residing in England.

Captain W. B. Ferris, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Major W. H. Haydon, Royal Engineers, have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant E. Dolphin, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment has been granted fifteen months leave to England, on private affairs.

Captain Sir R. S. Riddell, Bart., the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is about to proceed to England on leave on urgent private affairs.

Honorary Lieutenant W. P. Carsen, of the Ordnance Department, Simla, has been appointed Lieutenant in the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major G. W. Sawyer, Bombay Staff Corps, Military Account Department, on return from furlough next month, proceeds to Madras as Pay Examiner.

Lieutenant H. A. S. Ried, South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer on probation 1st Goorkhas, has been granted leave to Bombay for six months to study the native languages.

Major N. St. K. Carter, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain C. H. Denham, has been promoted Major, *vice* Carter.

Lieutenant C. H. Crofton, F Battery A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been sent home on medical certificate, having lost his eyesight through an accident at gun drill.

It is believed that Captain Simpson, Marine Battalion, Bombay, is likely to be appointed officiating wing commander, 3rd Beluch Regiment, during the absence of Major Bulkley with the 27th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Owen Wheeler, Leicestershire Regiment, attached to the Intelligence Branch, has been appointed Secretary to the United Service Institution in India, *vice* Major Gowan, whose term of office has expired.

Captain R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., 44th Bengal Native Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Presidency District, during the absence on extended furlough of Lieutenant Colonel Hanna.

Lieutenant Clement Maitland Edwards, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, and Lieutenant David Birwood Thomson, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, have been appointed probationers for the Bombay Staff Corps.

The Quetta Brigade is henceforth to be under the immediate command of the Commander in Chief in India, but it is not yet known whether the accounts of the command will remain under Bombay, as at present, or be placed under Bengal.

Captain John Fordyce, Military Account Department, Pay-

master Punjab Circle, has been granted privilege leave from the 15th July, to the 30th September, his duties during his absence being taken up by Lieutenant G. A. Williams, the Deputy Paymaster.

The Inspector of Army Schools, Lower Circle, Bengal, Captain W. Robinson, has been retired from the 12th July, and will proceed to England about the 1st proximo. Captain Robinson served for a long time in the Madras Presidency, attached to the 2nd Battalion 10th Foot.

Owing to the increasing importance of the Frontier commands, the Commander in Chief has recommended, and the Government of India has approved, that the Thull Chotali command be considered a 4th class station command with an allowance of Rs.200 attached to it.

Lieutenant Colonel H. de G. Warter, lately promoted from the command of the G Battery A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery at Meerut, and posted to Kirkee, for duty, will not join at the latter station until about the middle of August, as he is detained on duty of a confidential nature at Mossoorie.

Major Robert Proctor Tickell, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, North-West Provinces, died at Paricha, near Jhansi, on the 10th July, aged forty-three. The date of his first commission was 9th December, 1859; he was promoted Major under the Warrant of 24th June, 1881. The decease had no war services.

Brigadier General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., Commanding the Presidency District, was to proceed to Darjeeling, on inspection duty, on the 25th instant, accompanied by Major J. Cook, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. The command of the garrison of Fort William and Alipore will devolve on Colonel E. J. McNair, 4th Bengal Native Infantry during the absence of Brigadier General Wilkinson.

Colonel Robert Mallaby, of the Bombay Staff Corps, succeeds to his allowances on the 3rd proximo. He joined the Staff Corps from the 13th Bombay N.I., obtaining his lieutenant-colonelcy on 3rd August, 1872, having entered the service on that day, 1846. Colonel Mallaby, who has been doing general duty at Bombay since last November, is in possession of a good service pension, which he will relinquish. He served during the Afghan War of 1880.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has published an order directing that whenever an officer of the British Army is granted leave of absence out of India, in anticipation of His Excellency's sanction, no period of absence is to be specified in this local order authorising the officer's departure, which should merely state that the officer is permitted to proceed in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted him by the Commander in Chief.

The Secretary of State for India having laid down some new principle for the Indian reliefs, the same has been accepted by the Governor General in Council, who has now sanctioned the 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment being placed under orders for Aden, instead of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, which corps (the 68th) will stand fast at Allahabad for another year. The 1st South Lancashire Regiment (the 40th) is at present stationed at Peshawur.

The Furukabad Volunteer Rifle Corps has obtained a high degree of efficiency. In forwarding the report of the inspection to the Government of the North-West Provinces, the Adjutant-General states that in the Commander in Chief's opinion the report is very satisfactory, as showing that the corps, though very small, is individually well trained to the use of arms, and that the arms, accoutrements and clothing, have all been well cared for. The figure of merit 119.95, shows a marked degree of efficiency, and the percentage of extra-efficients, 95.00, is very high.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**COLLUM**—August 13, at The Mound, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, the wife of James C. Collum, a son.

**CATLEY**—July 25, at Igatpuri, the wife of T. P. Catley, a son.

**CONNOR**—July 18, at St. Heliers, Jersey, the wife of Captain A. S. W. Connor, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

**DAVIDSON**—July 31, at Satara, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Alfred Davidson, Esq., a son.

**HAMILTON**—August 10, at Hingoli, Deccan, the wife of Major H. C. Hamilton, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.

**JONES**—July 14, at Ranikhet, the wife of Thomas Vincent Jones, Esq., the King's Regiment, a daughter.

**KINLOCH**—July 15, at Dharmasala, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Kinloch, The King Royal Rifle Corps, a son, which only survived its birth a few hours.

**LUSCOMBE**—July 21, at Allahabad, the wife of T. P. Luscombe, merchant, a daughter.

**MACKENZIE**—July 22, at Madras, the wife of Gordon Mackenzie, C.S., a son.

**MIDDLEMASS**—July 18, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major Middlemass, The Leicestershire Regiment, a son.

**MORTON**—July 4, at Leo Lodge, Madras, the wife of Mr. C. H. R. Morton, P.W.D., a daughter.

**M'LEOD**—July 18, at Colombo, the wife of Major General Sir John M'Leod, K.C.B., a son.

**M'KINSTRY**—July 15, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of Captain A. W. M'Kinstry, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, a son.

**PHILLIPS**—July 19, at 47, Park-street, Calcutta, the wife of A. Phillips, Esq., a son.

**POPE**—July 21, at Colinton, Darjeeling, the wife of R. R. Pope, B.C.S., a daughter.

**PRIME**—July 21, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. Prime, Postal Department, a daughter.

**PALM**—July 23, at Thistlewood, Bubbling Well-road, Shanghai, the wife of J. Lloyd E. Palm, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, a son.

**ROBERTSON**—July 18, at Pundaloys, Ceylon, the wife of C. Murray Robertson, a daughter.

**STOCKER**—July 20, at Stanhope Villa, Dadur, Bombay, the wife of George Stocker, a daughter.

**STENT**—July 16, at Naudial, Kurnool Province, Madras Presidency, the wife of Wm. Kitson Stent, Esq., a son.

**SOLTAN**—July 9, at Moulmein, Burma, the wife of Henry Soltan, of Bhamo, Upper Burma, a daughter.

**THURBURN**—August 10, at Shaik Budin, Punjab, the wife of Captain J. W. Thurnburn, Royal Engineers, a son.

**TURNER**—July 21, at the Beehive, Malabar Hill, the wife of Montagu C. Turner, a son.

**TREGGAR**—July 20, at Agra, the wife of Major V. W. Tregar, 29th P.N.I., a son (still born).

**WESTROPP**—July 17, at Bandikoi, the wife of Mr. George J. Westropp, a daughter.

**WINDLE**—July 20, at View Hill, Kotagherry, the wife of E. G. Windle, Esq., a son.

**WILKINSON**—August 14, at Rosita, Dimbula, Ceylon, the wife of C. H. J. Wilkinson, a son.

**YOUNG**—July 17, at Bequia, St. Vincent, West Indies, the wife of James Vance Young, M.D., a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**CRADDOCK**—BRENNAN—July 14, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Mr. John Joseph Craddock, of Stratford, Essex, to Margaret, third daughter of daughter of the late Mr. William Brennan, of Ballycrebane House, Co. Tipperary.

**FASKEN**—BAZALGETTE—July 21, at St. Paul's, Landour, Edward James Nicolls, 3rd Sikhs (P.F.F.), son of General E. T. Fasken, Madras Staff Corps, to Rosetta Lucy Hanwell, only surviving daughter of the late Captain Bazalgette, Royal Artillery.

**GIBBS**—LYNE—July 16, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Neville Alexander Innis Gibbs, youngest son of General J. Innis Gibbs, Bengal Retired List, to Agnes Lyne, eldest daughter of De Castro T. Lyne, of Stearfield Park, Haynton, Devonshire.

**HODSON**—GOUGH—July 22, at Bombay, H. P. Hodson, Esq., to Mary Charlotte, eldest daughter of Major Percy Gough, Hyderabad, Deccan.

**KYNOCHE**—BOGLE—July 2, at Moulmein, British Burma, George Collingwood Kynoch, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to Mary Innes (Minnie), youngest daughter of the late Hugh Bogle, Esq., of Glasgow.

### DEATHS.

**ANANDRAO**—July 21, at Rajkumar College, Rajkote, of phthisis, Anandrao Atmaram, M.B., B. Sc. (London), son of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, of Bombay.

**CHANNER**—July 14, at Belgaum, Bombay, Isabella Mary Rose, daughter of Surgeon O. H. Channer, Bombay Army, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, aged 5 months.

**COOMBE**—July 19, at Sutna, Frederick Sydney, youngest son of the late George Augustus Coombe, of Tra'algar-square, Chelsea, and Arundel, Sussex, aged 42.

**CURTIS**—July 28, at Baddegams, near Galle, Ceylon, Atwell Montague William Curtis, youngest son of the late Henry Charles Curtis and Emma Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Scott Binny.

**CONDER**—July 20, at Dinapore, Behar, of typhoid fever, Samuel James, eldest son of Mr. James Conder.

**COOMBE**—July 19, at Sutna, F. Sydney Coombe, Surgeon, R. I. Railway, aged 42 years.

**FALVEY**—June 16, at Trichinopoly, Amy Evelyn, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant D. Falvey, P.W.D., of fever, aged 21 years.

**FISHER**—July 15, at Dehra Dun, Francis, the infant son of Mary and William Rogers Fisher, aged 14 days.

**HORSFORD**—July 9, at Ranchi, Harry Dalzell Horsford, third son of the late Major General Richard Horsford, Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

**LUDLOW**—July 13, at Ganhati, Assam, of cholera, Edgar Ludlow, Indian Forest Department, aged 39 years and 7 months.

**MELLING**—July 24, Emma Florence, infant daughter of S. F. Melling, aged 4 months and 24 days.

**POCHA**—July 26, Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha, partner, Pochajee Framjee & Co., aged 64 years.

**PEROZBAI**—July 27, at the residence of Nowrozjee Furdonjee, C.I.E., Gungum Back Road, Perozbai, the wife of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Major, and daughter of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Sunkot, deeply regretted.

**SHAW**—July 27, at Kasauli, Lieut. Col. G. K. Shaw, 1st Durham Light Infantry (68th Regt.), son of the late Rev. George Shaw, Rector of Annaduff, Diocese of Ardagh, Ireland.

**THOMPSON**—July 17, at Welihada, Ceylon, Maud Catherine (Weenie), aged 3 years and 6 months; and, on July 22, Edita (Tottie), aged 5 years, the only children of Wyndham and Jane Thompson.

**TICKELL**—July 10, at Paricha, near Jhansi, Major Robert Proctor Tickell, R.E., son of the late General Tickell, C.B. (late of the Bengal Engineers), aged 43.

**YATES**—July 15, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Brevet Lieut. Col. H. A. Yates, 3rd Madras Cavalry, of typhoid fever.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1884.

## SIR JOSEPH PEASE ON OPIUM.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY in the chapter on Opium in his book on "The Finances of India," applies to the opium abolition the powerful words of Condorcet, "L'enthousiaste ignorant est la plus terrible des betes ferores." It has been reserved for Sir Joseph Pease, the Radical member for Durham, to show how fully he merits the title of an ignorant enthusiast on the subject of opium. In the recent farcical debate on the Indian Budget he made his annual attack on the Opium Revenue, and having repeated the usual stock arguments on the subject, he produced one new argument which perhaps appeared to him to be likely to tempt the cupidity of a Radical Administration. But it is in the old story that what is true is not new, and what is new is not true: His new argument is that "if the cultivation of the poppy is suppressed, the Government of India would derive an increase of the revenues from the soil now dedicated to the poppy."

It would be interesting to learn on what authority or on whose information Sir Joseph Pease made this novel and utterly inaccurate statement. He seems to imagine that the land on which the poppy is now grown is the property of Government, and that it would be in the power of the local Governments to prescribe that the fields should be cultivated with grapes or thistles, with flax or indigo, with sugar-cane or onion, instead of the poppy which is now grown on them. To those who have had some experience in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill as to the ignorance of the British public regarding Indian land-questions, it may not be surprising that the honourable member for Durham should have thus exposed his own ignorance. But such ignorance is not excusable on the part of one of our legislators who professes to have made the opium

question the subject of his special study. Does he know who the zemindars of Behar and Bengal are? And has he never heard that under the Perpetual Settlement made by Lord Cornwallis, in 1793, the proprietary right in the land was solemnly and deliberately vested in the zemindars? Is he aware that the cultivation of the poppy is favourably regarded by the zemindars, and by those hereditary cultivators of the poppy who with their wives and families, to the number of about a million souls, live happily and well by the cultivation of the poppy-crop? Sir Joseph Pease may be assured that however much the suppression of the poppy would injure the present cultivators and the zemindars, it would never add a shilling to the land revenue of the Government of India.

## THE BRITISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM INDIA FOR EGYPT.

THE telegraph announces that two regiments are under orders to proceed at once from India to Egypt. It is stated that these regiments would, in any case, have been included in the reliefs of the coming season; and this statement is put forward as if it were a full and valid excuse for what looks very like a little bit of trickery on the part of the Government, and for what is at any rate, a roundabout and unsatisfactory arrangement. The statement is made with so much official authority, that we suppose it may be assumed that the reliefs for these regiments will be sent out from this country to India with as little delay as may be compatible with the other trooping arrangements. It will be a little hard on the relieving regiments, who will be hurried off an inclement season of the year to the heat of the Red Sea and a first arrival in India, without the compensating advantage of any chance of taking part in the next of the long series of Mr. Gladstone's little "gunpowder and glory" affairs. This, however, is a very small matter; like the Napiers, the British soldier is "ready, aye ready," whenever duty calls, however scant may be the consideration meted out to him by a peace-loving, war-making Government. But the question that will occur to every one is, why, when British troops are wanted at Suez, should we bring them from Bombay to Suez, in order to take others from England *via* Suez to Bombay? It is idle to talk of acclimatisation; for experience teaches that a long tour of service in India is by no means the best preparation for an arduous campaign in a hot climate. The meaning of the operation is simply this, that Mr. Gladstone thinks that Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Labouchere will not notice his bloodthirsty operations if they are carried on from the Indian side—and also that it is safer, during the period that must elapse before the despatch of reliefs, to deplete the Indian garrison, rather than draw troops from England. But have Lord Ripon and his military advisers no word to say on this point? On the night of the Indian Budget debate, when Sir George Balfour pointed out how far below its normal strength the Indian Army is at present, Mr. Cross was most anxious to assure the House that such a state of affairs would be remedied before April next. Will the confidence of our Indian fellow-subjects in the honesty of Ministerial professions, and in our determination to defend the Empire from foreign aggression, be increased by the

announcement, within a week from the date of Mr. Cross's speech, that two more British regiments are to be withdrawn from India for service in Egypt?



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 19.)

**DAMPIER**, Mr. H. L., C.I.E., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 26th inst.

**GORDON**, Mr. E. C., to be district superintendent of police, 5th class, in the Central Provinces.

**BATCHELOR**—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Col. C. Batchelor, deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade in Punjab, the following promotions are made in the Forest Department, with effect from June 10.

**FERRARS**, Mr. M. H., B.A., deputy conservator of the 2nd grade in British Burma (on deputation to the Andamans) and officiating in the 1st grade of deputy conservator, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**POPERT**, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of the 2nd grade in British Burma, to officiate in the 1st grade of deputy conservators until further orders.

**PINLER**, Mr. R. J. P., sub assistant conservator in Oudh and officiating in the 3rd grade of assistant conservators, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**BARRETT**, Mr. J. E., sub assistant conservator in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an assistant conservator of the 3rd grade until further orders.

**PINDER**, Mr. R. J. P., assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Oudh, is transferred to the Punjab.

**HERBERT**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. C. Herbert to be magistrate of Abu, vice Captain T. C. Pears.

**HERBERT**, Lieut. C., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class and magistrate of Abu, is appointed to be assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggi and Dacoity in Lower Rajputana, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**COLE**—The following Station Order issued by the officer commanding at Eripura, dated June 28, is confirmed:—Lieut. R. A. Cole, having rejoined from ninety days' privilege leave this day, will assume charge of the Station Staff Office from Captain F. G. Alexander.

The following reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from June 30:—

**STUART**, Mr. H., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem. to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, permanent.

**HOSKYN**, Lieut. C. R., Royal Engineers, from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem. to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank.

**GRAY**, Mr. W. B., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, supernumerary, deputy examiner, 1st class, sub pro tem. supernumerary.

**WOOD**, Mr. S. G., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank to deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

**MEDLEY**—The services of Major General J. G. Medley, R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, and consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 20th inst.

**O'CALLAGHAN**, Mr. F. L., C.I.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, Railway Branch, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India leave for two months.

**QUINLAN**, Mr. F. P., examiner of accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Captain C. H. P. Christie, Royal Engineers, or until further orders.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

**REID**, Lieutenant C. C., East Lancashire Regiment, wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, May 27, 1883.

**JERMYN**, Lieutenant T., Royal Irish Regiment, wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, June 12, 1883.

**BROWNING**, Lieutenant H. A., East Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, June 21, 1883.

**SLAUGHTER**, Deputy Surgeon General G. M., Army Medical Department, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Deputy Surgeon General A. Guthrie, M.D., transferred to the Home Establishment, dated March 28.

**CRACKFORD**, Lieutenant B. W., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd

class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from June 25, 1883.

**UNWIN**, Lieutenant G. B., Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Punjab Cavalry, officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, vice Lieutenant W. A. D. O'Mealy, seconded.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**RENNICK**, Capt. A. de C., to be Major, July 6.

**DEVINE**, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from Dec. 16.

**WILSON**, G., first class apothecary, to be second class assistant apothecary from Feb. 5, vice first apothecary J. Hogan, pensioned.

**WESTON**, W. A., first class apothecary, to be second class apothecary from Feb. 25, vice first class apothecary C. Atkins, seconded.

**ALLISON**, A. A., passed Hospital Apprentice, to be second class assistant apothecary from Feb. 5, vice first class assistant apothecary G. Wilson, promoted.

**CARTER—DENHAM**—East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps.—Major N. St. L. Carter to be Lieut.-Colonel, and Capt. C. H. Denham to be Major, vice Carter, promoted.

**ROSE**, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the May 5.

**WEBB**, the Rev. J. D., Pastor, Methodist, Episcopal Church, is licensed to solemnize marriages, and to grant certificates of marriage, between Native Christians in the Ajmere-Merwara District.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**MURRAQ**, Lieut. Col. H. V., Cavalry, executive engineer, Rajputana P. W. Department, private affairs, for 273 days.

**CAREW**, Pensioned Condr. W., late of the Ordnance Department was on leave in India, private affairs, from June 13, to the date of his retirement.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

**JOHNSTONE**, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J., C.S.I., infantry, medical certificate, for one month.

**HIGGINSON**, Major C. T. M., General List Cavalry, medical certificate for three months.

**BEAUCHAMP**, Major C. S., R.E., medical certificate, for one month.

**AITKEN**, Capt. W. R.A., private affairs, for forty-five days.

**MATIN**, Lieut. E. W. F., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

**MORICE**, Brig. Surg. J. C., medical certificate, for six months.

**WHISHAW**, Surg. Major J. C., M.D., medical certificate, for ninety-two days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 14.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**GIFFORD**, Lieut. Col. H. H. F., 13th Hussars, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Dimond, relieved, there being no fully-qualified subaltern, available, dated June 1.

**MARKHAM**, Lieut. C. J., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. Brodie, transferred to the 1st Battalion, there being no fully-qualified officer available, dated June 11.

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut. H. W., 8th N.I., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated July 6.

**HAMILTON**, Lieut. A., 45th N.I., officiating wing officer, 25th N.I., is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut. Grimston, appointed to the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

**TANNER**, Brigadier General Sir O. V., K.C.B., is posted to the Quetta District.

**MONTMORENCY**—Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble A. B. de Montmorency, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Umballa, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

**HAILES**—The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to appoint Major W. Hailes, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Rohilkund district, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general, from June 6, vice Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hanns, granted an extension of furlough.

**ROUTH**, Captain W. R., brigade major, is posted to Rawal Pindi.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—  
**BROWNE**—Officiating Deputy Surgeon General J., M.D., Indian Civil Service, to the administrative medical charge of the presidency district, vice deputy surgeon general A. J. Cowie.

The following orders are confirmed:—

**MORRIS**—Presidency District order, dated June 3, appointing Lieutenant F. Morris, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general of the district from the 1st idem, vice Pearson, transferred to Meerut Division.

**BIRCH**—Moolton Brigade order, dated May 28, appointing Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Birch, 25th N.I., to assume command of the Brigade, vice Brigadier General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., transferred to Rawal Pindi.

**BIRCH**—Dated June 7, appointing Lieutenant Colonel A. J. C. Birch, 25th N.I., to assume command of the Brigade, vice Brigadier General J. Hudson, C.B., proceeded to Roorkee on special duty.

**ROSS**—Dated June 15, appointing Lieut. Col. G. C. Ross, 10th Bengal Lancers, to assume command of the brigade, until return from special duty at Roorkee of Brigadier General J. Hudson, C.B., from the 16 idem, vice Lieut. Col. Birch, proceeded on privilege leave.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**ROBINSON**—The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Major R. H. Robinson, Army Medical Department is extended to Nov. 1, 1883.

**CRADOCK**—The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. M. Cradock, 6th Dragoon Guards, is extended to the date of sailing of the first troopship from England.  
The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Japan :—  
**FELL**—Capt. E. J., 8th Hussars, for three months and fifteen days, on private affairs.  
The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—  
**HARFORD**, Capt. H. C., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regt., for fifteen months on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 23.)

**BLYTE**, Mr. G., temporarily to be a sub deputy collector in the Patna division, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Nowrungi Lah.  
**LLOYD**, Mr. E. T., assistant magistrate and collector, who reported his return from leave on 9th inst, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Dacca.  
**LLOYD**, Mr., to act in the second grade joint magistrate and deputy collector.  
**HEARD**, Mr. H. H., to act as a deputy magistrate and deputy collector, and is posted to the Raghabye Division.  
**SERINE**, Mr. F. H. B., officiating magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, is to act as magistrate and collector of Bogra, during the absence of Mr. J. J. Livesay.  
**SANDILANDS**, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, to act as district superintendent of police, Howrah, from 4th inst.  
**RABAN**, Mr. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Khooma, is to act as assistant inspector general, Government railway police, during the absence of Mr. A. H. James.  
**HAVELOCK**—The services of Mr. G. B. Havelock, assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police of Balasore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the Home Department. This cancels order of the 15th inst, placing the services of Mr. M. F. Beamish, at the disposal of the Home Department.  
**GRIFFITHS**, Rev. T. M. M., to be second chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, from June 24.  
**GRIFFITHS**, Rev. T. M. M., second chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, to be chaplain of Cuttack, from July 9.  
**TAYLOR**, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of the Buxar Central gaol, to act as superintendent of the Bhagalpore Central gaol during the absence of Mr. W. Leonard.  
**CHRISTIAN**, Mr. J., is appointed to act temporarily as principal assistant to the opium agent, Behar, during the absence of Surgeon-Major T. W. Sheppard.  
**PAYNE**, Mr. R. W., probationary assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares agency, to be a probationary assistant sub deputy opium agents in the Behar agency.  
**MUNRO**, Mr. H., probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Behar agency, to be a probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent of the Benares agency.  
**HENDLEY**, Dr. J. L., to act as medical officer in charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, during absence, on deputation, of Surg. W. A. Gilligan.  
**PEDLER**, Mr. A., professor, Presidency College, to officiate as secretary to the committee of the Economic Museum, during absence on leave of Mr. H. H. Docker.  
**LLOYD**, Mr. E. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.  
**SHAW**, Mr. A. T. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class.  
**HEARN**, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, in the Raishahye Division, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.  
**MACCONACHY**, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service on the Balasore to the Cossye division.  
**SWINDEN**, Mr. J. R., reverted from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from July 10.

## FURLOUGHS.

**SHEPPARD**, Surg. Major T. W., principal assistant to opium agent, Behar, has leave for three months, from 9th prox.  
**JAMES**, Mr. A. H., assistant inspector general, Government Railway Police, leave for three months, from 1st prox.  
**LEONARD**, Mr. W., superintendent, Central Gaol, Bhagalpore, leave two months and twenty-seven days from 10th prox.  
**LIVESAY**, Mr. J. J., magistrate and collector of Bogra, leave for two months and nineteen days from August 12, or subsequent date.  
**MARSHDON**, Mr. F., chief presidency magistrate, Calcutta, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of two months and six days' extraordinary leave, without pay.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 19.)

**HOWELL**—Two months and twenty days' privilege leave is granted to Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, from Aug. 16 next.  
**RICKETTS**, Lieut. Col. M. P., Additional Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Nerbudda Division during the absence of Mr. Howell.  
**TURTON**, Surgeon Major F. A., A.M.D., in civil medical charge, Pachmarhi, is appointed to be superintendent of the Meteorological Observatory at that station till further orders, from the 1st current.  
**HANKIN**—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. A. C. Hankin, district superintendent of police, Sambalpur, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.  
**THOMAS-MILLER**—Major B. Thomas and Lieut. Col. E. W. C. H.

Miller respectively made over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, on the 11th current.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointment in the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps :—  
**REYNOLDS**, Mr. G. B., assistant manager; Wardha Coal State Railway, to be Lieutenant.

**WARD-MEIKLEJOHN**—Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., and Lieut. Col. H. C. E. Ward, respectively made over and assumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, on the 9th current.

**ELLIOTT**, Mr. J., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, returned from the privilege leave granted him and assumed charge of his duties on the 14th current from Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S.

**PRIEST**, Mr. H. H., C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, vice Mr. C. W. Imrie, C.S., deceased.

**BARTER-WRIGHT**—Surgeon Majors J. F. Barter and R. Temple Wright, M.D., respectively made over and assumed charge of the duties of superintendent of the Nagpur Central Gaol and of the Meteorological Observatory on the 14th current.

**NEAHAM**, Mr. W. A., Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, during the absence on leave of Major B. Thomas.

## NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 19.)

**PITCHER**, Major D. G., assistant director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Oudh, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from August 17.

**HORSFORD**, Lieut. Col. N. M. T., city magistrate, Lucknow, to officiate as assistant director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce for Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Major D. G. Pitcher.

**WELLS**, Mr. F. W., assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, to officiate as city magistrate, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation on Lieut. Col. N. M. T. Horsford.

**GALE**, the Rev. W. H., chaplain of Chunar, to officiate as chaplain of Benares, from May 7.

**MOIR**, Mr. E. McCa. deputy conservator of forests, Tons division, is transferred to the charge of the Jaunpur division of the School Circle, in addition to his present duties, during the absence on deputation to the Forest School at Dehra Dun of Mr. N. Hearle, assistant conservator of forests.

**ATEINSON**, Mr. R. P., executive engineer, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as executive engineer in charge of the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, in addition to his duties as sub divisional officer, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Thornhill, executive engineer.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 12.)

**SLADE**, Mr. H. assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to be an assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, from June 9.

The following promotions are made in the British Burma Forest Department, with effect from May 14.

**NISBET**, Mr. J., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to be deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

**THELLUSSON**, Mr. F. W., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to be deputy conservator, 4th grade.

**PICKARD**, Mr. J. N., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to be deputy conservator, 4th grade.

**HAUXWELL**, Mr. T. A., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to be assistant conservator, 1st grade.

**WESTON**, Mr. A., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade to be assistant conservator, 1st grade.

**OLIVER**—The services of Mr. J. W., deputy conservator of forests, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, from the date of his return from privilege leave.

**MURPHY**, Mr. A., is appointed to be engineer surveyor for the port of Bassein, vice Mr. R. A. Robinson, who has left Bassein.

**LITTLE**, Mr. T. R., is appointed to act as engineer surveyor for the port of Rangoon under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871, during the absence of Mr. S. Jones.

At a special departmental examination held at Bassein on June 9, the undermentioned candidates passed the examination in Law and Revenue by the standards noted in each case :—

Law.—Higher Standard—Lieut. J. M. Clements, assistant commissioner; with credit Lower Standard—Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, Civil Service, assistant commissioner, Revenue, Lower Standard—Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, Civil Service, assistant commissioner.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 5.)

**WALKER**, Mr. G. H. D., B.A., who was appointed examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, and posted to Assam, vide Government of India Public Works Department Notification No. 98, dated April 25, reported his arrival at Shillong on July 11, and assumed charge of his duties on the same day.

July 17.

Furlough for nine months under Section 132, Chapter X. of the Civil League Code, is granted to 2nd grade Hospital Assistant Basir Uddin Ahmad in medical charge of the Kokilamuh Coolie Depot, with effect from the date he may be relieved by Hospital Assistant Shaikh Abdhahie.

July 17.

**KENNEDY**, Lieutenant C. G. M., extra assistant commissioner, Sibagar, on return from privilege leave is transferred to Golaghat, and appointed to have charge of the sub-division.

**GREER**, Mr. R. T., Civil Service, assistant commissioner, Golaghat,

on being relieved by Lieutenant C. G. M. Kennedy, extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to be assistant secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam.

July 15.

DARRAH, dated the 3rd July, 1884.—The services of Mr. H. Z. Darrah, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 1st instant.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 22.)

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned police officers to institute prosecutions for offences committed in their respective districts:—

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., acting assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore.

HUDLESTON, Mr. R. H., acting assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot.

HARDINGE, Mr. T. von D., has been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from July 14.

PRENDERGAST, Mr. G., assistant superintendent of police, Godavery District, to act as superintendent of police of the same district during the absence on privilege leave of Major W. H. Hoskins.

DRAKE, Mr. E. J. T., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Godavari District, during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. G. Prendergast.

SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely District, to act as superintendent of police of the same district during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Col. H. E. Coningham.

WILKINSON, Mr. H. F., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely District, during the employment on other duty of Mr. S. P. C. Scott.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. W. H., assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam District, to act as superintendent of police of the same district during the absence on privilege leave of Major C. J. B. Harris.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam District, during the employment on other duty of Mr. Lushington.

TENNANT—The services of Col. T. B. E., late inspector general of gaols, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from date of relief by Mr. Grimes.

SHIPLEY—The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class:—Mr. R. H. Shipley, assistant collector and 3rd class magistrate in the District of Salem.

KINGSTON, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Central Division, to be assistant commissioner, Tinnevely Division.

FOWLE—The service of Mr. W., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Tennevely Division, will be placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from July 29.

BURTON, Col. W. H., R.E., executive engineer 1st grade, officiated as superintending engineer 3rd class, during the absence on privilege leave of Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., superintending engineer, V circle.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. S., reverted from ex. engineer, fourth grade, substantive pro tem, to assistant engineer, first grade, from May 20.

The following promotions are made:—

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. C., from assistant engineer, first grade, to executive engineer, fourth grade, from May 17, substantive pro tem.

RUSSEL, Mr. A. S., from assistant engineer, first grade, to executive engineer, fourth grade, from May 20, substantive pro tem.

BIRD, Mr. W. L., from assistant engineer, first grade, to executive engineer, fourth grade, from June 21, temporary rank.

PEARS, Mr. S. D., from assistant engineer, second grade, to assistant engineer, first grade, from May 20, substantive pro tem.

DELANEY—On the recommendation of the Civil Medical Board, Assistant Surgeon J. W. Delaney, is granted sick leave for a period of one year in extension.

BARRON, Assistant Inspector Mr. E. A., is posted to the charge on the Vizampatam Circle, and Assistant Inspector R. M. Thurley, is transferred from the Manginapudi to the Nizampatam Circle, during Mr. Blake's absence on leave.

CHADWICK, Mr. C. J., first grade sub inspector, is appointed acting assistant inspector in the Salt Department and is posted to the Vattanam Circle.

SMITH, Mr. G. F. N., inspector in the Salt Department, is posted to the Kundapur Circle, from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him.

RIDEOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., wing officer, 31st Regiment N.I., to be sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, vice Lieut. G. F. Watson, promoted.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the M.S.C., from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. I., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment N.I., from Feb. 28, 1883.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. G. N., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, wing officer, 10th Regiment N.I., from April 23, 1883.

GREENWAY—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Capt. T. Greenaway, Staff Corps, wing officer, 22nd Regiment N.I., medical certificate, for one year.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
HOSKINS—To be Lieut. Col.—Major W. H. Hoskins, dated July 20.

TENNANT—The services of Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) T. B. E. Tennant, Staff Corps, are replaced at disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

#### FURLLOUGHS.

MINTO, Mr. R., port officer, Bimlipatam, privilege leave for three months.

LYSTER, Mr. J. C., emigration sub-agent, Vizagapatam, to act as port officer, Bimlipatam, during the absence of Mr. Minto on leave.

POPE, The Rev. Henry, M.A., chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, furlough for one year eleven months and eighteen days, from the 28th inst.

BLAKE, Mr. C. J. M., probationary inspector, Salt Department, is granted privilege leave for two and a half months, from date of relief.

LOGAN, Mr. W., C.S., on special duty, privilege leave for three months, from August 1.

O'HARA, Surgeon W., district medical and sanitary officer, Nellore, has privilege leave for one month, from the 15th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 17.)

LOCKHART—REID—Lieut. Col. W. E. R. Lockhart and Lieut. Col. C. E. Reid have been posted to this presidency on promotion and Lieut. Col. (Colonel) H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A., has been transferred from the Home Establishment to this Presidency.

ACTON—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Captain T. H. E. Acton, recently promoted to that rank, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., vice Captain M. W. Mayhow, appointed adjutant.

KERNAN, Surg. J., I.M.D., on relief at Madras to report himself for general duty to the deputy surgeon general H. M.'s Forces, Eastern District.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., 3rd Regiment L.I., to be officiating wing officer, and with a sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated July 6.

PEMBERTON, Surg. R., 10th Regiment N.I., is appointed to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. Major A. M. Ross transferred.

WARLIKER, Surg. D. P., 23rd Regiment L.I., is appointed to the medical charge of the wing of Hoshungabad, vice Surg. Pemberton transferred.

ROSS, Surgeon Major A. M., to the medical charge of the 29th Regiment, N.I., vice Surgeon G. L. Walker, permanently appointed to civil employ.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the tests specified opposite their names at Madras on July 7.

KELAWALA, Surgeon M. J., I.M.D., Higher Standard in Persian.

EARDLEY—WILMOT—Lieut. H., 2nd L. C., Lower Standard in Persian.

LEWIN, Lieut. W. H., 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Lower Standard in Hindustani.

PEDLEY, Gunner P. P., 1st R.A., lower standard in Hindustani.

BANBURY—EWART—The undermentioned candidates have passed the lower standard test in Hindustani at Cannanore, on the 7th July, 1884:—Lieuts. W. E. Banbury and R. H. Ewart, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt.

WALTON—At Secunderabad—Lieut. W. C. Walton, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

CHEERY, Lieut. Col. F. S., Cavalry, second in command, 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., for 60 days, from July 15 or subsequent date of departure.

KENNEDY, Sub Conductor G., Barrack Department, for 60 days, from July 15.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 24.)

SPENCER, Mr. N., assumed charge of the office of chief judge of the Bombay Court, of Small Causes on the 16th instant.

WARDLAW, Mr. J., assumed charge of the office of second judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes on the 16th instant.

DAVIDSON, Surgeon Major J., M.B., is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon W. K. Hatch, or till further orders.

KING, Captain J. S., act first assistant polling resident, Aden, granted such privilege leave as he may be entitled to after the return from leave of Brigadier General Blair.

MULOCK, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. W. Mulock, C.S., on special duty temporarily, and to appoint Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary, in addition to his other duties during Mr. Mulock's absence.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Department:—

GIBSON, Mr. G. St. P. L., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to act as deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade; Mr. G. K. Betham, deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to act as deputy conservator



of forests, 3rd grade; Messrs. A. Stewart and A. D. Wilkins, assistant conservators of forests, 1st grade, and Mr. G. Hewett, assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act as deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade; Messrs. Govind Ramchandra Mahajan and F. S. Menezes, sub-assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act as assistant conservators of forests.

GIBB—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. C. Gibb, C.S., to act as assistant collector at Broach during the absence of Mr. R. Courtenay, B.A., C.S., or till further orders.

CUMMING, Mr. W. H., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the fifth to the fourth grade of assistant superintendents, with effect from February 1.

SHAWAN, Mr. A., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

CARSON, Surgeon W. P. M.B., received charge of the Civil Medical duties at Malegaon on February 2.

JENKINS, Mr. J. L., C.S., passed on the 14th inst. an examination in Persian according to the high proficiency test prescribed in Government Notification No. 1,032, dated March 21, 1882.

BROACH—The assistant judge, F. P. Broach, granted Rao Sahib Thakurdas Mathuradas, subordinate judge of Vag'a, privilege leave for one month from the 1st inst. inclusive.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and judges of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Poona from October 15 to November 4, both days inclusive.

CORKERY, Surgeon W. A., received charge of the Kaira District Gaol on the 9th inst.

CORKERY, Surgeon W. A., is appointed a non-official member of the Town Municipality of Kaira, vice Surgeon D. C. Davidson, transferred.

HUMFREY, Captain J., delivered over and Mr. J. B. D. Adams received charge of the office of the superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 15th inst.

HUMFREY, Captain J., delivered over and Mr. J. B. D. Adams received charge of the office of the assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 15th inst.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., delivered over charge of the district superintendent of police, Kolaba, to Mr. A. Keyser, district magistrate, on the 12th inst.

DESNEY, Mr. H. K., assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on July 14, and proceeded on the three months' privilege leave granted him under Government Resolution No. 5265, dated 1st idem.

WINGATE, Mr. R. T., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, availed himself of privilege leave from June 20 to July 15, both days inclusive out of the six weeks' leave granted him by Government Resolution No. 4278 of May 28.

FRANCIS, Mr. F. W., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, availed himself on privilege leave from June 16 to July 15, both days inclusive out of the six weeks' leave granted him by Government Resolution No. 4249, dated May 28.

#### BY H. E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 26.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

THOMPSON, Lieut. D. R., 7th Regiment Native Infantry, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated July 19.

SIMPSON, Capt. R. S., 30 Regiment Native Infantry, S.C., wing officer, 21st Native Infantry, to officiate as wing commander during such time as Major Bulkeley may officiate in command of the 27th N.L.I., or until further orders.

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, dated July 13.

WILLIS, Surg. C. F., Indian Medical Department, is transferred from the Garrison Staff Details, Singarh, to general duty, Poona Circle.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

DOLPIN, Lieut. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for fifteen months on private affairs.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following charges affecting Royal Artillery Officers in the Command have taken place:—

FRITH, Captain J. S., No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, has been placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment to the Ordnance Department.

DARBY, Captain W. H., from the Seconded List has been posted to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division.

FERRIS—HAYDON—The undermentioned officers have been premitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain W. B. Ferris, S.C., and Major W. H. Haydon, Royal Engineer.

WRAY—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Captain J. W. Wray, S.C., four months, medical certificate, and Brigade Surgeon G. J. F. S. MacDowall, I.M.D., three months, medical certificate.

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from July 13.

HART—The services of Captain E. C., R.E., are permanently placed at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department.

CORKE, Mr. W. G., deputy post officer, Bombay, performed the duties of port officer, Bombay, from the 13th to June 22, both days inclusive.

RODRIGUES, Mr. J. F., head clerk and accountant, Shipping Office,

is appointed to act as deputy shipping master, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Klingelhofer on privilege leave.

SCOTT—License to solemnise marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (Act XV) of 1872, is hereby given to Rev. Hugh R. Scott, M.A., Minister and Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Gogha.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence:—Lowie, Lieut. W. H. M., 14th Dragoon Guards, to Simla, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 8, on private affairs.

RINGLEHOFER, Mr. J., deputy shipping master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it after Aug. 1.

HUTCHINSON—Br. Vol. R. C.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence for three months from July 2, 1884:—Lieut. F. Hutchinson.

### INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 14.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell, Lieut. G. T. Pretymann, R.A.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. W. Place (Cov.), J. A. Hopkins (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—G. A. Phipps.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, S.C., Major D. W. Inglis, Inf., Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, S.C., Capt. W. Aitken, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major James Smith, Lieut. Col. Ross Thompson, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. Living, Inf., Brigadier General A. L. Annesley, Capt. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. J. Rivett-Carnac, G. Gough, A. G. Wyatt, G. F. Lamb, C. Taylor, F. R. Mallet, E. S. Douglas, G. D. Burgess, R. G. Kennedy, D. F. Addis (Cov.), R. C. Rutherford, A. R. Grant, J. F. Browne (Cov.), G. L. Towers, R. W. L. Toozs, C. F. Kayvet, J. P. Goodridge (Cov.), A. M. B. Irwin, P. W. Moore (Cov.), H. F. Joseph (Cov.), A. M. Foord, J. F. Rice (Cov.), F. D. Bird (Cox.).

Madras Estab.—R. F. Chisholm.

Bombay Estab.—H. V. Williams.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. E. C. Codrington, S.C., six months; Col. M. M. Prendergast, S.C., one month.

Madras Estab.—Major J. C. Doveton, S.C., 121 days; Surgeon T. J. H. Wilkins, 105 days.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel G. S. Stevens, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. J. Rivett-Carnac, extraordinary, seven days; F. R. Mallet, extraordinary, one week; J. Kibble, seven months; W. H. Nightingale, one month; G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—J. F. Price (Cov.), one week; F. D. Bird (Cov.), extraordinary, one month.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd, S.C., three months; A. H. Unwin (Cov.), S.C., three months.

### HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.20,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.2,32,500; on Bombay, Rs.9,62,000; and on Madras, Rs.1,57,500, the average rate in all cases being 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers—On Calcutta, Rs.8,00,000, average rate 1s. 7½d. 25d., making a total of Rs.21,52,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d., and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 9-16d. will receive 50 per cent. Subsequently bills for Rs. 50,000 on Calcutta, and Rs.7,500 on Madras were sold at 1s. 7 17-32d. Between April 1 and Wednesday night remittances for Rs.652,33,967 were disposed of, realising £5,358,547.

AFGHAN DISTRICTS UNDER ENGLISH RULE.—Some interesting particulars are given in an Indian paper received by last week's mail as to the consequences of the establishment of English administration in the districts of Quetta and Sibi, of which the latter contributed an annual revenue to the Ameer of Afghanistan. It is a matter of figures. Sibi used to furnish the Afghan ruler with a sum each year of Rs.10,000, it now yields us Rs.125,000. Quetta never provided the exchequer of the Khan of Khelat with a greater sum than Rs.20,000; we derive from it Rs.150,000. The larger increase in the case of Sibi is no doubt due to the presence of the railway. If the experience of these places may be applied to the districts of Afghanistan proper, and there is no reason why it should not, less ought to be heard in the future than has been written in the past about the impossibility of raising a sufficient revenue

in that country to pay for its efficient garrisoning and administration.

**ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.**—The undermentioned gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on July 1, 1884, and following days, for cadetships in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

#### I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Marks.	Marks.
William Frederick Mason ... 8,010	Douglas Forbes... .. 5,748
Frank Buddle Atkinson ... 7,951	Henry Spencer Follett ... 5,673
Stuart Robertson ... 6,228	John Frederick Whyte ... 5,671
Hon. Lionel F. King-Noel ... 6,045	William Ridce Birdwood ... 5,642
Francis Yorke McMahon... 5,969	Bertram Peirce Porral ... 5,634
Arthur Douglas Brooke ... 5,881	James George Fair ... 5,579
Charles Sydney W. Reeve ... 5,851	Graham T. G. Edwards ... 5,515
Graham C. Campbell ... 5,748	

#### II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Marks.	Marks.
Alfred Walpole ... 8,348	Charles John Venables ... 6,241
Norman H. McMahon ... 7,741	Reginald E. H. Dyer ... 6,223
Hon. Wilfrid D. Cairns ... 7,500	Charles Oliver Swanson... 6,219
Douglas Sapte ... 7,374	Allan Arthur R. Halfour ... 6,196
James M. B. Kennedy ... 7,313	F. L. La Caze Jackson ... 6,196
Henry Delme Radcliffe ... 7,308	Philip Sykes M. Burlton ... 6,180
Charles Brooke Lawlinson ... 7,268	A. H. M. Hamilton-Jones ... 6,153
Sidney Earle ... 7,231	Robert Ashley Simpson ... 6,151
Frank Douglas Pennant ... 7,135	Frederick G. H. Davies ... 6,147
Dudley Coryndon Boger ... 7,095	John Kendall ... 6,143
Edmund R. O. Ludlow ... 7,031	Charles M. B. Godfrey ... 6,141
Hugh Rollo Fagan ... 7,006	A. D' A. G. Bannerman ... 6,137
William Southall R. May ... 6,970	Henry Grylls M. Jendie ... 6,133
Harry Provost E. Parker ... 6,945	Ernest A. E. Leihbridge ... 6,128
William C. Lockhart Muir ... 6,881	Arthur Elliott Barton ... 6,095
Harold S. Fox Strangways ... 6,810	William G. Thomson ... 6,081
Francis David Behrend ... 6,805	Taubman C. F. Goldie ... 6,068
Herbert Gore ... 6,725	Tom Harry Finch Pearse... 6,058
Robert Dundas Whigham ... 6,716	Richard G. MacDonnell ... 6,057
Gilbert Head ... 6,641	R. C. Mounsey Heysham ... 6,052
Charles Witham Herbert ... 6,627	Hugh W. B. Johnson ... 6,049
George Stanley Frazer ... 6,611	Henry George C. Phillips ... 6,044
Philip Trevor A. Spence ... 6,576	James Dayrolles Crosbie ... 6,021
Frank William Luard ... 6,566	Herbert A. McD. Williams ... 6,018
Gordon Sandilands ... 6,566	Godfrey E. Matthews ... 5,996
Arthur Lyndon Bell ... 6,551	Arthur George B. Smith ... 5,971
Francis T. C. Hughes ... 6,551	John Spencer Clairmonte... 5,962
Charles E. de Manley Norrie ... 6,523	Sydney George C. Cosby... 5,948
William Charles Hall ... 6,478	Hugh Edward Williams ... 5,948
George Gillett Hunter ... 6,464	John Hamilton Anderson... 5,931
Reginald Seward Ruston ... 6,464	Reginald Hughes D'Aeth... 5,928
Edward Greville Verchoyle ... 6,462	Arthur Walter Hasted ... 5,896
Walter Guy Rentinck ... 6,436	Ernest Granvill Wright ... 5,894
George William B. Brett ... 6,429	Cyril Powney Thompson ... 5,869
Robert Charles Cockerill ... 6,429	Lionel Woodhouse Fox ... 5,855
Basil Woodd Bell ... 6,416	Henry B. Tomkin... .. 5,840
Charles Lestock O. Reid ... 6,407	Ilay F. F. Gardiner ... 5,838
Thomas Young Seddon ... 6,398	John D. W. Davy... .. 5,833
John Stewart Shaw ... 6,393	Ernest L. J. Williams ... 5,832
Hon. Alan David Murray ... 6,378	W. McNeely Wilson ... 5,819
Douglas Campbell ... 6,369	Fitz Hardinge Winle ... 5,819
George Alfred MacGusty ... 6,355	Arthur Fitz G. Fenton ... 5,813
Arthur de Courcy Scott ... 6,353	Charles H. Beville ... 5,801
Charles Arthur H. Brett ... 6,348	Fredk. de Heriez Smith ... 5,790
James Stuart Knox ... 6,347	Oscar H. E. Marescaux ... 5,782
James Logan Stewart ... 6,281	Clements Parr ... 5,781
William Sykes Banks ... 6,274	Alexander P. Housden ... 5,780
James D. S. Lockhart ... 6,266	Rupert M. R. Johnson ... 5,765
Alexander Stirling ... 6,261	Walter Sydney Melvill ... 5,752
Vernon Graham Smith ... 6,245	William Douglas Smith ... 5,750

#### III.—FOR WEST INDIA CADETS.

Marks.	Marks.
Botet Trydell ... 6,102	Frederic A. MacFarlan ... 5,740
John E. Mackenzie ... 6,020	Linc. In E. C. Elwes ... 5,736
C. H. C. McFall... .. 5,799	Frederick Arthur Irby ... 5,719
Arthur G. Egerton ... 5,767	

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for 12 cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Marks.	Marks.
Arthur George Marrable ... 7,897	Henry King ... 6,191
Harold G. Rugeles-Brise ... 7,483	Hon. H. Baillie-Hamilton ... 6,185
Norman A. H. Budd ... 7,219	Ferdinand George Cason... 6,147
John McNeile ... 6,825	William George Walker ... 5,920
Hardress Gilbert Holmes ... 6,414	Henry Montague Eustace... 5,853
Charles M. P. Hassall ... 6,282	G. H. Ford-Hutchinson ... 5,772

**THE LATE SIR BARTLE FRERE.**—An address from the Mayor and Town Council of Durban, Natal, has been forwarded to Lady Frere, conveying the following resolution, carried unanimously at a meeting held on June 4, viz.:—"That this Council has heard with the deepest regret the sad intelligence of the death of Sir Bartle Frere, and desires to place on record its sense of the great services rendered by him to Natal and South Africa during the period in which he held office as High Commissioner, and further to convey to Lady Frere and her family its expression of profound sympathy in the loss they have sustained." Resolutions were also carried at a public meeting at Aliwal North, Cape Colony, on the 2nd of June expressing a sense of the great

loss the Empire has sustained "in the demise of a man whose sound and far-seeing political judgment, whose ready sympathy with colonial difficulties, and whose personal qualities, both as a gentleman and as a Christian, have endeared him to all who knew him, and rendered him the best Governor the Cape Colony ever had," and condoling with the relations of the late Sir Bartle Frere in their bereavement. In addition to the many addresses previously mentioned, Lady Frere has received addresses expressive of profound regret and condolence on the death of Sir Bartle Frere from, among others, the Mayor and Town Council of East London, South Africa; the Mayor and Municipality of Grahamstown, South Africa; the University of the Cape of Good Hope (of which Sir Bartle Frere was Chancellor); and the Royal Northern Star Lodge, Aliwal North, South Africa; and also letters of condolence and very deep sorrow from the President of the Orange Free State; and from India, from many native gentlemen, and also native ladies.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS. SEASON 1884-5.

##### OUTWARD.

Voyage.	Ship.	To Leave	Leaves	Arrives	Leaves	Arrives
		Portsmouth.	Queenstown.	Port Said.	Suez.	Bombay
1	Malabar ..	1884. Sept. 10	1884. Sept. 13	1884. Sept. 20	1884. Sept. 23	1884. Oct. 11
2	Crocodile ..	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
			Plymouth			
3	Serapis ..	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 10	Oct. 14	Oct. 29
4	Junna ..	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 19	Oct. 23	Nov. 7
5	Malabar ..	Nov. 27	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 25
6	Crocodile ..	Dec. 7	Queenstown Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	Dec. 25
			Gibraltar			Jan. 7
7	Serapis ..	Dec. 17	Dec. 22	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	Jan. 14
8	Junna ..	Dec. 28	—	1885. Jan. 6	1885. Jan. 10	1885. Jan. 25
9	Malabar ..	Feb. 12	—	Feb. 2	Feb. 25	Feb. 27
10	Crocodile ..	Feb. 22	—	Mar. 3	Mar. 7	Mar. 22
11	Serapis ..	Mar. 3	—	Mar. 12	Mar. 16	Mar. 18
12	Junna ..	Mar. 12	—	Mar. 21	Mar. 25	Mar. 27

##### HOMEWARD.

Voyage.	Ship.	To leave	Arrives	Leaves	Leaves	Arrives
		Bombay.	Suez.	Port Said.	Malta.	Portsmouth.
A	Malabar ..	1884. Oct. 22	1884. Nov. 3	1884. Nov. 5	1884. Nov. 9	1884. Nov. 18
B	Crocodile ..	Nov. 1	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 28
C	Serapis ..	Nov. 11	Nov. 23	Nov. 25	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
D	Junna ..	Nov. 21	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 18
		1885.	1885.	1885.	1885.	1885.
E	Malabar ..	Jan. 6	Jan. 18	Jan. 20	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
F	Crocodile ..	Jan. 17	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Feb. 13
G	Serapis ..	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	Feb. 10	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
H	Junna ..	Feb. 6	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	Mar. 5
I	Malabar ..	Mar. 21	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 8	Apr. 17
K	Crocodile ..	Apr. 1	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	Apr. 19	Apr. 28
L	Serapis ..	Apr. 10	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	Apr. 28	May 7
M	Junna ..	Apr. 19	May 1	May 3	May 7	May 16

The dates of arrival and departure as herein laid down should be adhered to as far as practicable.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**MONDAY.**—Bar silver has been very quiet at 50 13-16d. per ounce, and the price of Mexican dollars is nominally quoted at 50 3/4d., pending the receipt of the consignment per the Ville de Brest. The Eastern exchange rates remain at 18. 7 9-16d. in Calcutta, 18. 7 17-32d. in Bombay, 3s. 9d. in Hong Kong, and 5s. 2 1/4d. in Shanghai. Four and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper closed 1/4 higher at 83 3/4 83 3/4, but the Four per Cents. are unaltered at 81 3/4 81 3/4.

**TUESDAY.**—The market for bar silver is easier in tone, but 50 13-16d. per ounce is still the nominal quotation. The Mexican dollars per Ville de Brest have yet to be received, and in the meantime business in coined silver is suspended, the nominal price for it being 50 3/4d. per ounce. Eastern exchange rates are somewhat lower at 18. 7 17-32d. in both Calcutta and Bombay, and 5s. 2d. in Shanghai, Hongkong remaining at 3s. 9d. Four and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper has lost yesterday's advance and closed at 83 3/4 83 3/4, the Four per Cents. leaving off at 81 3/4 81 3/4.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Transactions in bar silver have been very limited, as they only comprised a trifling amount received per Medway. This was secured for, India at 50 3/4d. per ounce, showing a fall of 1-16d. Mexican dollars are nominally quoted at 50 3/4d. per ounce, the bulk of the arrival per French packet Ville de Brest having reached the Bank too late for shipment by this week's steamer to China. No exchange advices have been to hand from India, as there was a holiday in both Bombay and Calcutta to-day. China exchange rates and Rupee Paper are unaltered.

**THURSDAY.**—Business has again been done in bar silver at 50 3/4d. per ounce, but the market was easy at the last, the Indian exchange rates being weaker at 18. 7 1/2d. The unsold balance of Mexican dollars ex the French packet which was on hand

last night is still offered, and the price of coined silver remains nominally at 50½d. China exchange rates are unaltered, and so is Rupee Paper at 81½ to 81¾ for the Four, and 83½ to 83¾ for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents.

**FRIDAY.**—Bar silver is not very much wanted at 50½d. per ounce, the current price, and the market has been very inactive all day. The remainder of the Mexican dollars received per Ville de Brest has been cleared at 50½d. Indian telegraphic transfers rates are quoted at 1s. 7 15-32d. in Calcutta and 1s. 7½d. in Bombay. Rupee Paper has been quiet at previous quotations, and China exchange rates are unaltered.

**SATURDAY.**—All the recent arrivals of both kinds of silver having been cleared there has to-day been an almost complete absence of business. The prices of bars and dollars are unaltered at 50½d. and 50¾d. per ounce respectively. Eastern exchange rates show no variation. Dealings in Rupee Paper have also been extremely limited. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. remain at 83½, and the Four per Cents. are ¼ lower at 81¼ 81½.

## LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

### TUESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—Little business has been done by private contract. 9,562 packages were offered without reserve at the China auctions, 8,038 being new season's black and red leaf Congous. 2,450 half chests common to good common black leaf sold, at from 7¼d. to 9¾d. per lb.; 864 packages good common to fair, 10d. to 11¼d. per lb.; and 240 half-chests fair medium at 1s. 1¾d. per lb. Red siftings passed at 4¾d. to 5½d. per lb.; common Padroes, Sarymus, and Soo-Moos, at 6¼d. to 7¾d. per lb.; good common to fair, 8d. to 11¼d. per lb. Past season's black leaf sold at 6d. per lb. The Indian sales were small, comprising only 1,600 packages, of which 892 were second hand parcels of old season's imports, printed "without reserve." Generally prices are unchanged, but some of the old season's teas went much in favour of buyers. About 6,600 packages tea, chiefly new season's, were sold without reserve to-day. 2,433 half-chests good common to fair black leaf Congous realised steady rates—7¼d. to 10½d. per lb. Red leaf kinds, from 6¼d. per lb., sold in favour of buyers. Red leaf siftings brought 4¾d. to 5½d. per lb. Further extensive auctions of chiefly Foochow teas are announced for to-morrow and Thursday.

**SUGAR.**—The market is so depressed that scarcely any business has been done, and the supplies brought to auction were all bought in or withdrawn, and no transactions reported in West India privately. Some brown China, ex last week's sale, have sold at 9s. Since Friday beet has declined 1½d., and is quiet. In the Clyde market a steady inquiry for pieces of fair quality at full rates.

**COFFEE.**—In auction, 109 casks, 24 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon found buyers at very high rates for fine coloury kinds; bold, 93s. 6d. to 104s.; fine middling, 74s. 6d.; middling grayish, 62s. 6d. to 63s.; 912 bags Guatemala went at about previous rates; mixed to good ordinary foxy greenish, 43s. to 46s.; fine ordinary, 48s. 6d. to 49s.; 62 bags Savanilla, 51s. to 53s. 6d.; part 347 bags Honduras, 66s. 6d. per cwt.

**COCOA.**—A rather improved market, 1,552 bags Trinidad chiefly sold at steady rates, common to middling, 68s. 6d. to 76s.; good to fine, 78s. to 83s.; superior, 92s. 1,045 bags Grenada sold—Common, rather dearer, at 63s. to 66s.; middling to good, 1s. to 2s. higher, 68s. to 73s. 6d.; fine and superior, 75s. to 79s. 74 bags Ceylon, few lots, 75s. 6d. 1,251 bags Guayaquil were partly realised at 74s. to 76s. 6d. for fair gray Aribi; and 144 bags Surinam at 70s. to 76s. per cwt.

**RICE.**—Saigon afloat has sold at 6s. 9d. to 6s. 9¾d., including a steamer cargo of 2,900 tons for Bremen at the latter price.

**PEPPER.**—No change reported.

### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—More general business has been doing on the private market, chiefly in fair to medium grades of red leaf. In auction, 8,128 packages passed "without reserve," 7,900 being new season's red and black leaf of common to good common qualities, which sold occasionally in favour of buyers, but generally without any quotable alteration in values. 1,500 half chests broken leaf and siftings sold at from 5¼d. to 6d. per lb. For to-morrow, 9,524 packages red leaf and 1,892 packages black leaf are catalogued for auction, 3,441 packages Indian were offered at to-day's sales, and 441 Ceylons. Many breaks of old season's teas were withdrawn, but the new seasons sold without alteration in prices.

**SUGAR.**—Business in raw sugar is still suspended, and beet has fallen to 12s. 3d. for prompt shipment. In the Clyde market the lower qualities of pieces have sold at easier rates.

**COFFEE.**—The Dutch sale having gone under valuations, the tone of the market is quiet. At auction, part of 283 casks 57 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon was bought in. Fine and bold qualities, however, brought late high rates from 83s. to 103s.; other grades dull. 109 casks 3,227 bags East Indian part sold—medium to bold Coorg, &c., 64s. to 73s. 6d.; fine, 95s.; Naboodatum, 68s. to 68s. 6d.; Mysore, bold, 89s. to 99s. 6d.; medium, 64s. to 65s. 6d.; 80 half-barrels Mocha brought in, 86s. to 88s., 397 bags Manila at 46s.; and 268 bags Guatemala withdrawn.

**SPICES.**—The public sales have gone flatly. All the black and white pepper offered was brought in. Cut Cochin ginger sold steadily, small to good medium 51s. 6d. to 50s.; mixed to good bold, 68s. 6d. to 81s.; fine selected, 97s. to 105s.; rough, at 44s. 6d. to 49s. showed barely last week's rates. A lot or two Bengal sold 30s., and Jamaica 49s. to 51s. der cwt. A small quantity Pimento sold 2¼d. to 2¾d. Zanzibar cloves at 5½d. to 5¾d. A few cases mace 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. 650 barrels cassia lignea bought in at 28s. per cwt.

**SAGO.**—By auction large and medium grain sold at 14s., small at

11s., and bullet pearl tapioca at 14s. per cwt. Flake tapioca, 1¾d. to 2d. per lb.

**RICE.**—A cargo of 1,270 tons Necranzie off the coast has sold at 7s. 1½d. near port. To-day, two of Bassein, at 7s. 9d. Liverpool, ex quay.

### THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that a very dull tone is prevalent in the markets for imported produce, as the general state of trade remains unsettled, and some of the sales effected have been at even lower rates than yet quoted. Good to fine descriptions of coffee adapted to the home trade have realised fully the late advance, but other kinds are inactive, partly influenced by the unfavourable result of the Dutch Trading Company's sale yesterday, when good ordinary Java sold at 26¼c. to 27c., or 1c. to 1½c. under the valuations given last week. Prices are weaker in Havre, the stock there showing a further increase during the month of July. There has been no improvement to report in the tea market. Common to fair grades of new season's Foochow Congou by auction went easier. Indian met with a steady demand at former prices. Fine and finest Ceylon teas realise full quotations. Some rice cargoes have sold upon last week's terms, or slightly under. For sugar rather lower rates are again accepted without leading to any return of confidence, and the market closes without signs of improvement. Refining Jamaica sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., a quotation never before heard of. For German beet, prompt shipment, 12s. accepted, and new crop quoted 12s. 7½d. to 12s. 9d. per cwt., f.o.b. Nothing of interest has transpired in cocoa. The next public sales of cinnamon will be held on the 25th inst. Black and white pepper are firm at the high rates last quoted, but sales are of limited extent. Other spice is without change. Cinchona unsettled, and 2d. to 3d. lower.

**TEA.**—To-day's auctions comprised 11,416 packages new season's Congous "without reserve," 1,734 half-chests black leaf Congou sold steadily from 7¼d. to 9¾d. per lb.; 5,132 qt.-chests red leaf realised from 6d. to 9¾d.—irregular and occasionally lower rates; 100 chests red leaf siftings brought 5d.; 700 qr.-chests, 4½d. to 4¾d.; Souchongs, 6¾d. to 7d. common, 1s. 3¼d. medium; Oolongs, qr.-chests, 10d. to 11¼d.; boxes, 11½d.; S. O. Pekoes, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's Fortnightly China Report:—"Black Leaf. Common to fair have tended in favour of buyers, and medium to good medium, especially at auction, sell irregularly and at weak rates. The demand for better grades has been very moderate for home consumption, and in some instances, where sales have been forced, reduced prices have been accepted. Some few transactions in Kintuck and more numerous ones in fine Ningchow show fully previous rates, the latter being chiefly for export to Russia. Red Leaf.—Quotations for the lower grades have not been materially affected since our last, but show an easy and irregular tendency. A fair business in better grades was taking place until the last few days, when the larger offerings at auction have chiefly engaged the trade's time and attention. The bulk of transactions privately have passed at about the following rates:—For Seumooos, 101. to 1s. 1½d. per lb.; Soey Kuts, 9½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb.; Panyongs, 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Packlings, 9s. to 11d. and 1s. 4½d. per lb.; Pecco Congo, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; Souchong, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. The demand for Russia has continued on a fair scale, especially for Ningchows, at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Flowery Pekoes.—Further arrivals have come to hand, but the demand is very slack. Contracts have been passed for a few small lines at from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per lb. for finest and choicest quality. New Makes:—Only about 5,000 boxes have been ordered privately during the fortnight, prices being firmer, at 7¼d. to 9d. for common to good common, and fair 10d. to 1s. per lb. Oolongs.—The few samples shown have mostly been wanting in liquor and point. Common to good common we quote 10d. to 11½d.; medium to good medium, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; fine to finest, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Scented Teas.—Canton long leaf scented orange Pekoes are unchanged in value. Scented Capers are selling freely at about 7½d. to 8d. per lb. for common, 10d. to 10½d. for fair to medium. Better grades from 11d. to 1s. 2d. are difficult of sale and easier; fine to finest are scarce, and range from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. Foochow Pekoes show a downward tendency all round, especially noticeable in the finer grades. Fair to medium have been selling freely at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Capers are poor in quality, and sell slowly from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb."

**SUGAR** continues in a very depressed state, with tendency to even lower quotations. Yesterday 1,800 bags inferior brown China sold at 8s. To-day best offers at 12s. prompt shipment. In the Clyde market a fair demand for pieces at yesterday's rates.

**COFFEE.**—The market has been dull without further change in prices. Common kinds of Plantation Ceylon are easier to buy; 169 casks 21 barrels and bags partly sold—middling 61s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; rather bold, 72s. to 77s.; good to fine bold, 80s. to 96s. Fine Mysore and bold East India brought very high rates, the former 101s. to 120s. 6d., with small in proportion; 232 casks 1,151 bags part sold. Part of 213 packages Jamaica mixed, 38s. to 41s.; good ordinary, 43s. to 45s. 6d.; 97 half-barrels Mocha and 3,057 bags foreign chiefly withdrawn.

**PEPPER** firm but quiet.

**RICE.**—A cargo of Bassein reported at 7s. 4½d. per cwt., Continent.

### FRIDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—Privately very little business has passed in the China market, and no Indian sales have been held. A small public sale of 3,043 packages, 200 half chests black, and 2,362 packages red leaf passed as follows:—Common Puklings in boxes realised 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb.; siftings, 5¼d. per lb.; broken leaf, 6d. to 6¼d. per lb.; common to good common Kaisows and Padroes, 7d. to 9¼d. per lb.; fair to medium Ching Wos and Pecco Congous, 1s. 1¼c. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

**SUGAR** continues to decline. Part of the crystallised Demerara by auction sold at 6d. to 1s. under last Friday's quotations. Other kinds are 6d. and beet fully 1s. lower for the week. The total sales of West India reaching 598 casks, 2,150 bags; 1,269 bags Natal, 2,339 bags

Manila, and 142 bags Egyptian, in public sale, were withdrawn. Beet closed 11s. 6d. prompt, and 12s. to 12s. 3d. new crop. In the Clyde market prices quiet at yesterday's rates.

COFFEE.—The public sales have been small, prices without change, and the market is dull. 147 casks 99 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold—middling to good middling, 62s. to 68s.; bold, 73s. to 78s.; coloury ditto, 88s. to 93s. 76 half-frazils Mocha bought in, at 82s. 133 bags washed Rio, sold at 43s. to 48s. 6d.; and part of 180 bags Central American, at 44s. 6d. per cwt.

BLACK PEPPER.—Business has been done for arrival, including Singapore, at 7d. per lb.

RICE.—For arrival is dull. Coast cargoes rather easier for the week.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

BUSH—BADHAM—August 6, at the Church of St. Marylebone, John Stafford Bush, only son of the late John Stafford Bush, Assistant Surgeon Madras Army, to Margarita, sixth daughter of Charles Adrian Badham, C.E., formerly of Madras Canal and Irrigation Service.

DENHAM—EWART—August 14, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Rev. John Richard Denham, Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, Dumfries, to Mary Ramsay, eldest daughter of the late Colonel D. Ewart, Royal Bengal Artillery, and Lady Anne Ewart.

HARMAN—ANWYL—August 12, at St. Margaret's Church, Stanfords-le-Hope, Essex, William Harman, of Rungli Ting, Debrughur, Assam, to Minima, the second daughter and fifth child of the late Evan Anwyl, of Glugwy, county Merioneth.

LAMB—NICOLL—August 5, at St. James's Church, Paddington, William Rix Davis, son of the Rev. T. Davis Lamb, of Ockham, Sussex, to Adelaide Agnes Galloway, youngest daughter of Lieut. General Nicoll, B.S.C.

WALTON—CALLOW—August 13, at St. Thomas's Church, Douglas, Isle of Man, William Menlove Walton, Esq., of Calcutta, to Frances Isabelle Cheslyn Callow, only daughter of Thomas Cheslyn Callow, Esq., J.P., of Anfield Hey, Douglas, Isle of Man.

### DEATHS.

CAULFIELD—August 8, at 27A, Cheniston-gardens, Kensington, Susan Harriet, widow of Captain Henry Muirson Caulfield, Bengal Cavalry, eldest daughter of General George Campbell, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery (Bengal).

HOLLINS—August 15, at The Towers, Beckford, Gloucestershire, Henry Herbert Hollins, late of Shanghai, only son of Samuel Hollins.

MELVILLE—August 9, at Sutton-by-the-Sea, Lincolnshire, James Melville, Esq., formerly of Bombay and Rangoon, aged 43.

MANN—August 9, at 27, South Eaton-place, S.W., after five months' patient suffering, Gerard Llewellyn Noel Mann, of Powys Land, Ceylon, youngest son of the Rev. W. H. G. Mann, sometime Vicar of Bowden, Cheshire, and Frances, his wife, aged 30.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 7. Earl of Jersey, Rangoon.—8. Flamsteed (s), Karachi; County of Kinross, Calcutta; Jason (s), Shanghai; Alert, Akyab; Machrihanish, Rangoon.—9. Armenia (s), Calcutta; Sierra Nevada, Rangoon; Carthage (s), Bombay.—10. Siladon, Bassein; Eikundassund, Bassein; Malleny, Bassein; Deutschland, Rangoon; Britannia (s), Bombay; Easington (s), Cocanada; Gleceagles (s), Foochow; Evangeline, Japan; Cape St. Vincent, Samarang.—11. Arcturus, Rangoon.—12. Engineer (s), Calcutta; Pongola (s), Port Natal; Wistow Hall (s), Karachi; Penthesilia, Rangoon.—13. Suffolk, Cochin; Drummond Castle (s), Capetown; Anglesey, Rangoon; Tripudio, Rangoon; Irby, Akyab.

BOMBAY.—July 22. Simla (s), Bussorah; Mobile (s), Bussorah.—23. Berenice (s), Trieste; Baghdad (s), Calcutta; Titania (s), Hong Kong; Ravenna (s), Sydney.—24. Cameo (s), Liverpool; Sirsa (s), Calcutta.—25. Hispania (s), Liverpool.—26. Bangalore (s), Hong Kong.—27. Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Punjaub (s), Karachi.—28. I.G. Clive (s), Portsmouth; Pekin (s), London; Scindia (s), Karachi; Kerbela (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—July 18. Dacca (s), London; Booldana (s), Bombay; Earl of Beconsfield, New York; Parsee, Liverpool.—19. Kilwa (s), Singapore; Mahratta (s), Rangoon; Kt. Commader, Lewis; Ballochmyle, Liverpool.—20. Hesperia (s), Liverpool.—21. Viscount, Liverpool; Columba, Liverpool; Tongoy, Madras.—22. Professor (s), Liverpool; Jorawur, Liverpool.—23. Khandalla (s), Bombay; Clan Grant (s), Liverpool; Shahzada (s), Rangoon; Maharani (s), Rangoon; Champion, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—July 20. Bhundara (s), Bombay; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London.—25. Bulimba (s), Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 6. Margam, Port Natal.—7. Favourite, Port Natal; Breton Hall (s), Bombay; Hawarden Castle (s), Capetown; Noord Holland (s), Java; Vanguard, Port Natal.—8. Algoa Bay, Rangoon; Hartfield, Java.—9. Henzada (s), Java; Madagascar (s), Mauritius; Tantalton (s), Hong Kong; Alhany (s), Penang; Adele C., Singapore; Cairo (s), Singapore; Madeline Pickmeis, Singapore; Peveril (s), Bombay; Justitia (s), Calcutta; City of Carthage (s), Calcutta; Amphitrite, Calcutta; Clan Maclean (s), Bombay.—10. Mathilda Java.—11. Benalder (s), Hong Kong; Gravelle (s), Singapore; Buck-

hurst (s), Singapore; Europa (s), Singapore.—12. Bothwell Castle (s), Hong Kong; Delhi (s), Bombay; Ailsa, Calcutta; Ragnar, Java.

BOMBAY.—July 22. California (s), Liverpool; Malwa (s), Marasilles; Bessie Morris (s), Marasilles.—23. Burmah (s), Karachi; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—24. Harragate (s), Hull; Chupna (s), Galle.—25. Thomas (s), China.—26. Brankelow (s), Antwerp; Roserana, San Francisco; Bedouin (s), Havre; Cuba (s), Karachi.—28. Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Clan MacGregor (s), Liverpool; Kangra (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—July 18. Steamers Pemba, Cocanada, and Clan Alpine.—19. Secundra and Japan.—20. Wing Sang and Clan Macdonald.—21. Empress of India and Bulimba.—22. Karamania.

MADRAS.—July 19. Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Pondicherry.—21. Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Calcutta; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SUEZ, Per *Ravenna*, August 12.

From Bombay: Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. A. H. Macauley, Mr. E. Smith, General and Miss Medley and three children, Mr. Solomon, child, and nurse, Mr. A. Prestwick, Mr. R. S. Hall, Mr. H. Harmaydji, Mr. E. Harmaydji, Mr. Vaz, Mr. W. G. Wood, Major Dowse, Mr. Andrews, Mr. T. M. Ward, Major Ward, Mr. G. S. Crump, Col. Warden, Mr. R. King, Cpt. Gardiner, Deputy Surgeon General W. Rean, Mr. J. B. Seventhorpe, Mr. T. St. G. M. Smith, Col. and Miss Davis, Mr. D. E. M. G. Cracken, Mr. G. T. Spankie.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Ravenna*, July 29.

For London: Mr. H. Macauley, Mr. F. G. Manners Smith, Mrs. Paterson, Mr. McCracken, Major R. Dawse, Mr. Solomon, child, and nurse, Mr. S. Vaz, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. E. Harmaydji, Mr. H. Harmaydji.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, August 20.

For Malta: Mr. A. Copley, Mrs. C. E. Byron and infant.

For Colombo: Major F. C. H. Clarke, Mr. L. Lee, Mr. H. Crawford, Mr. A. Nicol.

For Madras: Miss Dring, Mr. C. Schmidt.

For Calcutta: Mester and Miss Hannagan, Miss C. McRae, Mr. A. Chalmers, Mr. Fergusson.

For Cannanore: Quartermaster Sergeant Holloway.

For Gopaulpore: Mrs. Norfor and infant.

Per s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail from London, August 25.

For Cooktown: Mrs. Seagran and child.

For Mackay: Mrs. Adams.

For Brisbane: Mrs. Hill and child.

Per s.s. *Husara*, to sail from London, August 27.

For Algiers: Mr. G. Wilmot Brooke.

For Karachi: Capt. Garwood, Rev. and Mrs. F. E. D. Copbold, Mr. and Mrs. D. Muhlbach.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. D. Turnbull and infant, Miss Bennett.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Miss Nash.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. Rogerson, child, and nurse.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Miss Williamson, Rev. and Mrs. Black and children.

For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. English, Miss Waterhouse.

Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, Sept. 22.

For Townsville: Mr. Horace Crowdy.

For Brisbane: Mr. W. Broome.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, Sept. 24.

For Karachi: Mr. E. Gambier, Miss Wyard, Miss Williams.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Whish.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Aden: Mrs. Radcliffe and child.

For Colombo: Mrs. Talbot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and two children.

For Madras: Miss Fowler, Miss Taylor, Miss Hellier, Miss Carter, Mrs. and Miss Gabbett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Miss Newsholms.

For Calcutta: Mr. Reginald Drake, Mrs. Larkins, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. C. J. Stewart, Mr. R. C. Rutherford, Mr. W. Taylor.

For Nizagapatam: Surg. Major and Mrs. Smith.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, Oct. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. Lennox.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, Oct. 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gun.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Maclean*, sailed August 10.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Rowlandson, Mr. P. Crawley, Mr. G. E. Holland, Mr. G. A. Dundas, Mr. E. Booth, Mr. J. Harwood.

Mr. J. W. Stocks and Mr. W. G. Morey have been appointed Lieutenants in the Central Bengal Light Horse.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—July 25.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 99½ to 100½
Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..	102½ to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	—
Ten years ..	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ..	104½

## BANKS.

	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rates Rs.
<b>INDIAN BANKS</b>		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	75½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	860
Bank of Madras ..	500	605
Agra ..	500	118
Chartered of India and China ..	20	330
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	300
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28	700
National of India ..	12½	90
Oriental ..	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	700	770
Frere ..	150	1
Mazagon ..	2,000	780
Port Canning ..	1,000	350

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	950
Albert Ginning ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1170
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	350
Bellarv ..	1,000	560
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	605
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	42
Carwar ..	1,500	—
Colaba ..	1,880	1,450
Dhulella Ginning ..	300	180
East India ..	1,000	1,250
Fort ..	8,500	3,100
French ..	500	615
Sind ..	750	600
Mofussil ..	400	417½
New Indian ..	125	215
Prince of Wales ..	500	715
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	1,100	1,200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	400	850

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	1,475
Anglo-Indian ..	100	121
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	515
Alliance Spinning ..	700	820
Bhownuggur Mills ..	100	39
Bombay United ..	1,000	1020
Central India S. and W. Co. ..	500	690
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	765
D. Spinning ..	2,000	400
Hindustan ..	1,000	880
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,235
Khandeish ..	1,000	830
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	3,230
Manchester Spinning ..	50	—
Mazagon Spinning ..	250	247½
National Spinning ..	1,000	830
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	995
Oriental ..	625	657
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	500	100
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,495
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	660

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New 420 Shares ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. ..	21-14-1	—
Do. New 61 Shares ..	—	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) ..	106-15-5	312

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	500
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	05
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	335
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,400
Tracher and Co. ..	500	1,100
Thacker and Co. ..	100	180

## CALCUTTA.—July 25.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 99 13 to 99 14
4½ of 1870 (1885) ..	99 12 to —
4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off ..	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ..	102 6 to 102 8
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 6 to 102 8
Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	100 8 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	101 8 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ..	101 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ..	102 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	101 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	500	125
Agra Savings ..	100	125
Allahabad ..	100	185
Alliance of Simla ..	100	132 to 134
Bank of Bengal ..	500	855
Do. of Upper India ..	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ..	500	219
Himalaya ..	100	125
Mysore ..	100	105
National of India ..	100	95
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	550
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	32 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	100	22 to 23
Bally Paper Mills ..	100	164 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	100	67 to —
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1445 to 1450
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	—

Bengal Mills ..	100	130 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ..	100	105 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	310 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	83 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking ..	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	155 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ..	85	85 to 90
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ..	100	125 to —
Chitnore Hydraulic Press ..	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..	100	98 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	420	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	420	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	200 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	37 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	205 to —
Gouripore ..	100	73 to 74
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking ..	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ..	100	69 to —
India General Steam Navigation ..	100	136 to 137
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	123 to —
Labour Transportation ..	100	104 to 105
Landing and Shipping ..	100	500 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	100	120 to —
Murre Brewery ..	100	95 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	100	113 to 114
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	30	— to —
Nanthore Indigo ..	100	90 to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	— to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	410	150 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	90 to —
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	70 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	88 to —
Riverside Press ..	30	— to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	255 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..	100	280 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	100	46 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	103 to —
Strand Bank Press ..	100	124 to —
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	70 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	70 to —
Amuckie ..	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..	100	91 to —
Assam ..	420	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	97 to —
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	44 to —
Do. contributory ..	80	33 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory ..	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam) ..	410	— to —
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ..	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ..	100	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	63 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	100	102 to —
Chota Nagpore ..	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ..	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Darjiling ..	100	110 to —
Dedu Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon ..	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar ..	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ..	100	45 to —
Giel (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	71 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ..	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to —
Jellapore (Cachar) ..	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ..	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ..	100	par.
Karnafuli (Chittagong) ..	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	135 to —
Do. contributory ..	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to 86
Loobah ..	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ..	100	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	410	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ..	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ..	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam) ..	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	410	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Do. contributory ..	100	73 to —
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ..	410	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	100	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	30	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ..	200	— to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	85	63 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet) ..	100	78 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Sapakat ..	100	— to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	100	130 to —
Seemah ..	56	par.
Singbulli and Murmah ..	100	— to —
Singe I (Darjiling) ..	100	174 to 205
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	91 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	96 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	50 to —
Teendaree (Darjiling) ..	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	235 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	95	114 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	200	178 to 180
Upper Assam ..	410	25 to 25

## MADRAS.—July 21.

Four per cents ..	1½ dis to 2 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	3½ pre to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	3½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	½ to ½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1885) ..	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ..	1s. 7 17-32d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Tele. ..	1s. 7½d.	—	—
Do. 3 mo. sight ..	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 4 do. ..	—	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. 6 do. ..	1s. 7½d.	—	1s. 7½d.
Cred 6 mo. sight ..	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	—	—	1s. 7½d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ..	—	1s. 7 31-32d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do. ..	—	—	1s. 7 15-16

## LONDON.—Aug. 16.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..	104½ to 104½
4 India Enforced Paper ..	81 to 81½
4½ Do. do 1885 ..	— to —
4½ Do. do 1893 ..	83½ to 84½
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..	— to —
4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	— to —
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	— to —
4½ Do. ..	102 to 104
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ..	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ..	113 to 117
4 Do. ..	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetual Debenture Stocks. Paid.	
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ..	100 to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..	100 to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. ..	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p. c. ..	116 to 118

## RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100 to 154
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100 to —
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	25½ to 26½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..	25½ to 26
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% ..	129 to 131
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	144 to 146
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	128 to 130
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all to —
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	127 to 129
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5 to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. ..	17½ to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10%	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	— to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	13½ to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	10	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	107 to 110
Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 ..	—	102 to 105
Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..	—	102 to 105
Indo-European ..	25	31½ to 32½

## BANKS

Agra ..	10	9½ to 10½
Delhi and London ..	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C. ..	all	24 to 25
Chartered Mer. of L. L. and C. ..	25	19½ to 20½
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	51 to 53

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

Adey, Surg. H., 1 year, from Dec 4, '83, Bo.  
Aislaile, Maj. R. W. B., Inf., 1 yr. 81d. from May 9, 1884.  
Allen, Surg. Maj. W. E., 1 yr., 15 dys., from Nov. 20, '83.  
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P., S.C., 18 ms., from April 19, '83, B.  
Annesley, Brig. Gen. A., 1 yr., 6 months, from April 13, 1884, Bo.  
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 6 months, from May 16, 1884, B.  
Austin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Austin, Lieut. Col. E., S.C., M.  
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 99d., from July 3, '83, Bo.  
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 1 yr. from May 1, '84, M.  
Baber, Maj. H. T. H., Inf., M.  
Baldwin, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, '84, M.  
Banon, Capt. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '84, B.  
Barry, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, '83, M.  
Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, 1884, Bo.  
Barron, Major W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, 1883, R.  
Bartholomew, Major R., Cav., 182 ds., from April 4, '84, B.  
Batt, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., from May 15, '83, B.  
Bass, Capt. J. E., S.C., 2 years, from June 5, 1884, B.  
Battye, Lt. Col. A. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.  
Batty, Surg. Maj. R. H., 1 yr., from July 1, 1884, B.  
Beddy, Lt. Col. E., S.C., 182 days, from May 2, 1884, B.  
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 9, '83, M.  
Bel, Col. T., S.C., 1 year, 172 days, from June 3, 1884, Bo.  
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 1, '82, M.  
Bevan, Capt. R. J., R.A., 182 days, from April 18, '84, M.  
Bigger, Surgeon S. F., 1 year, from May 15, 1884, B.  
Birch, Major W. B., S.C., 1 yr., 269 dys., from Nov. 30, '83, B.  
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W., S.C., 15 m., from April 1, '83, B.  
Boileau, Capt. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, 1884, B.  
Boone, Lt. Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 20, '84, M.  
Boswell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 15, '84, B.  
Brake, Hde. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, R.  
Branfill, Lieut. Col. R., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '82, B.  
Bransford, Surg. Major A. M., 273 ds., from Mar. 14, '84, M.  
Broome, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.  
Buckley, Hon. Capt. Ord. Dep., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.  
Bunbury, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 243 dys., from April 3, '83, B.  
Burton, Major F. C., S.C., 182 days, from April 15, 1884, B.  
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, 1882, B.  
Busby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, R.  
Busteed, Surgeon Major H. E., M.D., 304d. from M. 23, '84, M.  
DBythell, Lieut. Col. R. S.C., 18 ms., from May 25, 1883, B.  
Caldecott, Surgeon Major R., 286d. from May 20, 1884, B.  
Cayley, Brigade Surgeon H., 1 yr. 243d. from Apr. 6, 1884, B.  
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 1 yr. 122 dys., from Oct. 12, '83, B.  
Campbell, Cl. W. M., R.E., till Nov. 28, '84, B.  
Chalmers, Capt. E. W., S.C., 273 d., from Jan. 18, '84, B.  
Chambers, Lt. Cl. W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 240 d. from Apr. 6, '83, B.  
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 13, '84, B.  
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '82, B.  
Chapple, Dy. Surg. Gen. A. A. M. D., 6m., from May 20, '84, M.  
Cherry, Col. E. M., (Cav.) 1 yr. 231 dys., from Nov. 22, '83, M.  
Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Clarke, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182d. from Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Clarkson, Surgeon J. W., 18 ms., from May 23, 1884, B.  
Cloeche, Col. H. D., S.C., 15 mo., from Sept. 10, 1883, M.  
Clove, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 356 ds., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.  
Codrington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 18 ms., from Mar. 8, '83, Bo.  
Cole, Col. R. A., S.C., 3 years, from Oct. 1, '81, M.  
Collett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., 190 days, from May 3, 1884, B.  
Collis, F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from Mar. 18, '84, B.  
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 year, from April 20, '84, B.  
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 years, from May 1, 1883, B.  
Coningham, Lt. Col. W., S.C., 1 yr. 25d. from Mar. 23, '84, M.  
Cooke, Major C. B., S.C., 1 yr. from April 18, '84, B.  
Cotton, Major F. R., R.E., 1 yr. 281d., from Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Cowley, Lieut. J. W. S.C., 1 year, from May 15, 1884, B.  
Cox, Lt. E. C., S.C., 265 days, from April 1, 1884, Bo.  
Cracroft, Lieut. Col. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.  
Currie, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 year, from April 13, 1884, M.  
Cunningham, Major D. S. C., 1 year, from May 27, '84, B.  
Cunningham, Maj. C. A., S.C., from March 30, 1884, Bo.  
Dartois, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 16, 1883, M.  
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., 18 ms., from May 2, '83, M.  
Daunt, Col. J. C. V. C., S.C., 18 ms., from April 22, '83, B.  
Dawson, Lieut. F. W., S.C., 273 days, from April 28, '84, M.  
Delamaine, Lieut. F. G. S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 1, '83, B.  
De Lousaine, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '84, M.  
Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 1, '84, M.  
Doveton, Maj. H. R. E., 27 ms., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.  
Doveton, Major J. C., S.C., 1 yr., 121 d. from May 15, '83, M.  
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 126 d., from May 17, '83, M.  
Drake-Brockman, Surg. Maj. C. F., 333 dys., from Feb. 13, '84, M.  
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 18 ms., from June 2, '83, Bo.  
Duff, Lieut. B., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 27, 1883, B.  
Dundas, Lieut. G. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 16, B.  
Dyce, Capt. G. H. C., S.C., 1 year, from April 12, 1884, B.  
Eades, Surgeon Major L. E., from April 13, 1884, B.  
Elliot, Major H. E., Inf., 1 year, from April 4, 1884, B.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 ms., from Feb. 9, '83, Bo.  
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.  
Elliston, Maj. E. C., S.C., B.  
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., from Oct. 30, 1883, B.  
Fagan, Major J. G., 2 years, from Feb. 1, '84, Bo.  
Fagan, Col. W. S. C., 2 years, from April 6, 1884, B.  
Fasken, Lieut. C. G. M., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Faulkner, Surg. A. J., 1 yr. 93 dys., from Nov. 15, 1883, Bo.  
Fawcett, Surg. Maj. E., M.  
Fitzgerald, Surg. Maj. E. A., 234 dys., from Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Foord, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 27, 1884, M.  
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.  
Forbes, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. from Apr. 3, '84, Bo.  
Fraser, Col. H., S.C., 243 days, from Feb. 29, '84, M.  
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240d., from Apr. 14, '83, M.  
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 19, '83, E.  
Gibbs, Major G. R., S.C., 1 yr. from May 9, 1884, B.  
Godfrey, Major G., Infantry, 1 year, from April 11, 1884, M.  
Goldney, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 year, from March 19, 1884, B.  
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.  
Goodfellow, Major Gen. W. C. B., 1 yr. 16d. from Feb. 3, Gordon, Lieut. Col. J. K., S.C., M.  
Grace, Col. C. H., S.C., 237 days, from April 11, 1884, M.  
Gray, Lt. W. du G., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 23, '84, M.  
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., 139 ds. from June 16, '84, B.  
Grey, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 203 ds., from May 1, '83, B.  
Grey, Lt. Cl. L. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 196d. from Apr. 23, '84, B.  
Gupta, Surg. Maj. K. P., 1 yr., from May 22, 1884, B.  
Griffith, Lieut. Cl. J. G. E., S.C., 14 mos., Oct. 12, '83, Bo.

Gunning, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., M.  
Guthrie, Maj. R. E. J., S.C., 2 years, from May 16, '84, M.  
Hackett, Surg. Gen. M. J. A. L., 1 yr. 13d. from Apr. 25, '84, M.  
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 18 ms., from April 1, 1883, B.  
Halliday, Insps. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '83, Bo.  
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '83, Bo.  
Hallett, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, B.  
Hallett, Major W. H. S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 20, 1884, M.  
Hammond, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 8, '85, B.  
Hammond, Major H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Hancock, Surg. J. C., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, B.  
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 29, '83, M.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 20 ms., from April 8, '83, B.  
Harpur, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 years, from June 5, 1883, Bo.  
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Hatchell, Major D. J., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 9, 1883, M.  
Hatchell, Surg. Major C., 182 days, from April 8, 1884, B.  
Heath, Capt. L. F., S.C., 1 year, from May 21, 1884, B.  
Henderson, Capt. P. E., S.C., 18 mos., from May 25, '83, B.  
Hesketh, Lieut. Col. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 1, '84, M.  
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 22 mos., from Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Higginson, Major C. T. M., Cav., 2 yrs., from Oct. 21, '82, B.  
Hight, Lt. Col. E. L., S.C., 1 year, from April 18, '84, B.  
Hillis, Col. John, R. E. C. B., 1 yr., 246 ds., from May 8, '83, Bo.  
Hill, Major R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr. 16d. from Apr. 4, '84, M.  
Hill, Brig. Genl. R. S. C. B., Inf., from Apr. 4, '84, B.  
Hodgkinson, Lt. S.C., 1 year, from May 1, 1884, Bo.  
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 22, '84, Bo.  
Hogg, Major A. M., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 4, '84, Bo.  
Hogg, C. I. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 149 ds. from Mar. 1, '84, Bo.  
Hogg, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 year, from April 21, 1884, B.  
Holloway, Lt. Cl. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., from March 31, '84, M.  
Holroyd, Col. W. R. M., S.C., 182 d. from Apr. 4, '84, B.  
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 18 ms., from May 29, 1883, M.  
Humphrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 18 ms., from April 22, '83, Bo.  
Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 year 73 days, M.  
Hutchinson, Major J. B., S.C., 1 yr., 143dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.  
Hutchinson, Major R. C., Infantry, 2 yr. 1 d., from Apr. 20, '84, B.  
Ingalls, Major D. W., Infantry, 2 yrs. 6 m., from April 28, '82, B.  
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., till March 31, '85, Bo.  
Jack, Surg. D. M., 304 days, from April 15, '84, B.  
Jackson, Lt. Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 d., from May 20, '83, B.  
Jacob, Lieut. Col. John S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '82, Ro.  
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 27, '83, B.  
Jenkins, C. I. F. H., S.C., C. B., 1 yr. 10 ds., from Sep. 28, '83, B.  
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 322 d., from May 23, 1884, B.  
Johnston, Surg. Major T. B. W. P., 3 yrs., from Jan. 19, '82, Bo.  
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., M.  
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 3 years, from Dec. 1, '8, B.  
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, '83, B.  
Joubert, Surg. Maj. C. H., 320 days, from April 1, '84, B.  
Keays, Lt. Cl. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.  
Kelly, Surgeon Major James, 1 year, from Apr. 12, 1888, Bo.  
Kennedy, Capt. W. P. S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 28, 1884, B.  
Keyes, Maj. Gen. Sir C. P., K.C.B., S.C., 6m., from Mar. 14, '84, M.  
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. E., 243 dys., from Apr. 14, '82, B.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S. C., 15 mos., from Apr. 6, '83, B.  
Kitchin, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.  
King, Surgeon Major G., 182 d. from April 20, 1884, B.  
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 21 m., from Apr. 13, '83, R.  
Knowles, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, 1883, B.  
Lamb, Col. T. S.C., 1 yr., 160 dys., from Nov. 23, 1883, B.  
Landon, Maj. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, 1884, B.  
Lamb, Lt. W., S.C., 2 years, from April 15, 1884, B.  
Lampson, Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., M.  
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 18 mos., from July 7, '83, B.  
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. A. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.  
Leader, Capt. T. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from May 23, '84, M.  
Lethbridge, Surg. Maj. A. S. M. D., 1 yr. 182d. from Mar. 23, '84, B.  
Low, Col. R. C., C.B., Inf., 182 d., from June 2, 1884, B.  
Lloyd, Lieut. Col. R. M., S.C., 1 year, from May 16, '84, B.  
Lloyd, Brigade Surgeon E. E., 1 year, from May 6, '84, M.  
Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 year 130d. from May 15, 1884, B.  
Luard, Lieut. Col. C. H., R.E., 273 days, from May 15, 1884, B.  
Lucas, u. r. T. C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.  
Luckhardt, Col. W. S. C., 75d., from May 28, '82, B.  
McAndrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 3, '82, B.  
McCall, Alex. S. C., 1 yr., from Nov. 23, 1883, M.  
McCauley, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 182d. from Apr. '84, M.  
Macdonald, Col. D. S., 2 yrs., from March 6, '84, B.  
Macdonald, Surg. D. P., 1 yr. 182 d., from April 15, 1884, B.  
MacDougall, Brigade Surgeon H. R., 6 mos. from M. 15, '84, M.  
MacDowall, Brig. Sur. C. J. F. S., 9 mos., from Feb. 1, '84, Bo.  
McGann, Surg. Major T. J., 12 ms., from Aug. 18, '83, M.  
MacLaren, Surg. Major G. C., M.D., 1 yr. 183d. from May 1, '84, B.  
McLeod, Major D. J. S., Cavalry, 1 year, M.  
McLeod, Surgeon Major J., 1 year 140 d. from May 1, '84, M.  
McLeod, Col. H. R. A., 182 days, M.  
McNeill, Mar. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.  
McNeill, Major J. G. R. D., Inf., 182 d., from Mar. 2, '84, B.  
McRae, Major A. R. T., Inf., 1 yr. 169 d., from Apr. 27, '83, Bo.  
Macpherson, Captain A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '84, M.  
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. W. H., C. B., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '83, B.  
Madden, Lieut. Col. T. D., S.C., 1 yr. from Apr. 15, 1884, B.  
Maitland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.  
Mainwaring, Major E. P., Inf., 1 yr. from April 21, 1884, B.  
Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Malden, Lieut. Col. R. V., S.C., 18 ms., from April 27, '83, B.  
Maltby, Major E. P., Inf., 1 yr. 16d. from Feb. 29, '83, M.  
Marshall, Major G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr. 12 dys., from Dec. 3, '83, B.  
Martin, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 2 years, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. W. R., Inf., 364 days, from Feb. 8, '84, B.  
Marrat, Maj. E. L., R.S., 1 yr. from June 10, '84, Bo.  
Masters, Lieut. E. S., S.C., from May 18, '84, B.  
Massy, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 10, '83, B.  
Massy, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 166 days, from April 12, '84, B.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr., 184 d., from Aug. 28, '83, Bo.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.  
Mayne, Capt. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84, Bo.  
McNeill, Lt. Henry S.C., 1 year, from April 25, 1884, Bo.  
Miller, Lieut. Col. James S.C., 20 ms., from April 13, '83, B.  
Moneys, Capt. G. E., S.C., 243 days, from April 11, 1884, B.  
Money, Major E. A., S.C., 2 years, from May 7, 1884, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 ds., from Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 20 m., from Mar. 17, 1883, Bo.  
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, Bo.  
Montgomery, Lt. T. R. A. G., S.C., 2 years, from April 13, '84, B.  
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 1 yr. 12 dys., from May 8, '84, B.  
Moorhead, Surg. James M., D., 6 mos., from Apr. 3, '84, B.  
Morice, Brigade Surg. J. C. 3 y., from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
Morris, Lieut. Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273dys., from Mar. 7, '84, B.  
Morse, Lt. Col. H. C. S.C., 2 yr. from June 14, 1884, Bo.  
Muir, Capt. A. M. S.C., 1 yr. from May 6, '84, B.  
Munro, Col. W. S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.  
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P. M. D., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '83, Bo.  
Murray, Brigadier General A. H. R., 182 days, B.  
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., from Apr. 7, '83, B.  
Napier, Major Hcn. G., C. I. E. Infantry B.

Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 2, '84, B.  
Newham, Major E. G., S.C., 1 yr. from April 14, 1884, B.  
Noverre, Lt. Col. W. L., S.C., 300 days, from April 18, '84, Bo.  
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '82, M.  
O'Hara, Surgeon A. J., M.D., 274 dys., from Feb. 6, '84, M.  
Oldham, Surg. Maj. F. F., 1 yr. 8 d., from Dec. 7, '83, B.  
Ostrehan, Lieut. F. G. R., S.C., 182 dys., from Apr. 13, '84, B.  
Owen, Lt. Col. A. G., S.C., 1 year, from April 11, 1884, B.  
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, 1883, M.  
Palmer, Lieut. Col. R. H., S.C., 1 yr. 151 d. from Apr. 16, '84, B.  
Partridge, Bde. Surg. W. P., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, Bo.  
Passy, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Paterson, Major H. S., 1 yr. 15 dys., from Sept. 15, '83, B.  
Paterson, Surg. Maj. A. M., 2 yrs., from Apr. 4, '84, B.  
Pearl, Deputy Surg. General W., 182d. from Apr. 12, '84, M.  
Pemberton, Major, C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '82, Bo.  
Penny, Bde. Surg. J. C., M.D., 1 year, from April 18, 1884, B.  
Perkins, Col. Aeneas, C. B., R.E., 2 yr., from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 31, '83, B.  
Persse, Maj. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, Bo.  
Phillips, Lt. Col. A. N., Infantry, 1 year, from April 18, '84, B.  
Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S.C., from May 15, 1884, B.  
Poole, Major M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.  
Porter, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 6 mo., from June 24, '84, M.  
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 182 days, from May 1, '84, B.  
Prendergast, Col. R. S. J., Cav., 2 yrs., from April 14, '83, M.  
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., 243 yrs., from Sept. 28, '82, M.  
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.  
Rawlinson, Capt. R. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 4, 1884, M.  
Reeves, u. r. F. C., 1 yr., from March 5, '84, M.  
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., 8 mo., from Oct. 5, 1883, Bo.  
Rennick, Captain A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., from Apr. 8, '84, B.  
Repton, Lt. Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from April 25, 1884, B.  
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 1 yr. 219 days, from Feb. 21, '84, M.  
Rivett Carnac, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '83, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 3 yrs., from Jan. 2, '82, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr. from May 16, 1884, B.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 18 ms., from April 19, 1883, B.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1882, B.  
Rolland, Capt. S. E., S.C., 242 dys., from May 5, '84, M.  
Ross, Col. F. J. T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.  
Ross, Maj. G., Sr. J. K. C. B., Comg. P.D., m. from May 23, '84, Bo.  
Rundall, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 273 dys., from Apr. 3, '84, B.  
Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 17, '83, Bo.  
Sandwith, Lt. Cl. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 28, '83, Bo.  
Sherriff, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., 74 d., from June 19, 1884, B.  
Sconce, Col. James S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, 1884, B.  
Sealy, Capt. C. W. H., S.C., 10 mos., from Feb. 24, '84, Bo.  
Senior, B. Major H. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 15, '84, B.  
Seton, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., 10 ms., from Nov. 5, '83, Bo.  
Sexton, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from April 11, 1884, Bo.  
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M.D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 13, '82, Bo.  
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M. D., 1 yr. 352dys., from Apr. 20, '83, M.  
Shaw, Major A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 2, 1884, M.  
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Spence, Lt. E. K. E., S.C., 182 days, from April 3, 1884, B.  
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 m. 58 from April 21, 1883, B.  
Stevens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 20 ms., from Apr. 29, '83, B.  
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, Bo.  
Stewart, Major D. J., Inf., 20 ms., from Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 17 m., from May 21, 1883, M.  
Strover, Lt. Cl. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. 243dys., from April 1, '84, M.  
Sturt, Col. C. R., Inf., 21 mo., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.  
Sturt, Lieut. R. N., S.C., 2 mos., from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Swaine, Surg. F. K., 1 year 182 days, from March 29, 1884, B.  
Swete, Major C. D., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 25, '84, B.  
Swinhoe, Lieut. Col. C. S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 6, 1884, Bo.  
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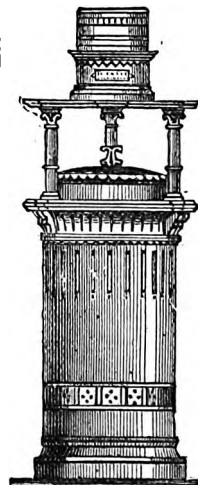
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LONDON, AUGUST 25, 1884.

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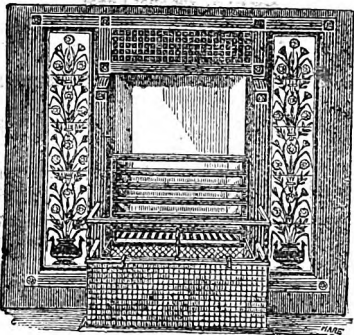
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MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Aug. 4; Madras and Allahabad, Aug. 3; Calcutta, Aug. 2.

THE following important telegram was received in London on Friday last, August 22, dated Chupra, Aug. 22:—"A monster meeting was held here yesterday August 21, to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, His Highness the Maharajah of Hutiya being in the chair." The Maharajah, in opening the proceedings, showed, by facts taken from the Administration Reports of the Southal Pergunnahs, that the proposed introduction of transferability of occupancy rights will sweep away the present ryots, and will introduce a new class of Mahajan middlemen. A resolution was carried unanimously, condemning the Bill, and pointing out that Free Sale should not be conceded, since the dangerous tendency of Free Sale is admitted by Government, and the proposed safeguards are insufficient. The grant of extended powers to the Collector is wrong on principle, and contrary to the spirit of the Regulations. The Bill is subversive of zemindary rights without conferring any benefits on the tenants. It was further declared that the provisions of the Bill are unworkable, whilst ruinous litigation will be inevitable at every step. It was resolved that action should be taken in concert with the Central Committee of the Landholders, with the Indian Constitutional Association, and with the Behar Landholder's Association.

A HIGHLY-IMPORTANT movement has, we are glad to learn, been set on foot in Calcutta for facilitating the re-admission of "England-returned" Hindoo gentlemen into the social body-politic of their native country. The question is one that has long pressed for an enlightened and amicable solution, and we heartily wish the movement every success. As in all such matters, a satisfactory and permanent settlement can only be secured by a liberal spirit of compromise on "give and take" on both sides, and we believe that the following suggestions, which we take from the *Hindoo Patriot*, are well worthy the attention of all parties concerned:—

"We are glad to learn that some of the leading members of the Kayastha community of Calcutta have set up a movement having for its object the re-admission of young men into society who may have returned from England or may do so in future, on their performing certain prescribed ceremonies and agreeing to follow Hindoo habits and customs in their daily life. The prescribed ceremonies will, we are told, be as simple in their character as is consistent with the requirements of the Shastras. It gives us great pleasure to see that Hindoo Society is gradually awakening to the necessity of taking those young men back into its bosom who may have travelled to England or other foreign countries for purposes of education; these young men by their training and education form an important class of the community, and cannot for that reason be very well spared. We hope the gentlemen who have returned from England will not be slow in taking advantage of the facilities that will be afforded them for re-entering society, and will not be reluctant to perform the harmless ceremonies that society may require of them. But the question remains, are those young men for whose benefit the movement is being made at all anxious for it? Can they accept any terms of compromise? and have they hitherto evinced any disposition to do so? Civil society is governed by certain very arbitrary but well-understood rules, and until those rules be at least generally accepted no reconciliation can be possible. Take for instance a very trifling matter. It is not permissible for a son to smoke in the presence of his father, and if a young man should insist on his pipe before his father, Mrs. Grundy will permit no reconciliation, and the scandal will be intolerable. The same may be said of a peg in such company. Again, society cannot hold on when a travelled youngster talks to his father and relatives as 'you natives,' with sneer of pity in the tone that can only provoke a violent retaliation. If our England-returned young men will show a tolerant respectful demeanour to the society

they wish to rejoin, they may rest assured they will be received with the greatest alacrity."

WE want, for the success of this movement, a generous Conservatism on the one side, meeting an unaggressive and considerate Liberalism on the other.

COLONEL EWART, of the Punjab Police, has submitted to Government an elaborate scheme for the establishment of an efficient and comprehensive detective organisation for the whole of India. The remarkable increase of violent and organised crime, of which we have lately heard from the telegrams of the *Times*, conclusively proves that some such counter-organisation as that proposed by Colonel Ewart, is urgently needed. We publish elsewhere the criticism, generally favourable to the scheme, which the *Hindoo Patriot* offers on Colonel Ewart's proposal.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"His Highness Rajah Runjeet Singh, of Rutlam, takes great interest in the affairs of his State. He daily holds court for several hours, patiently listening to, and adjudicating on, all complaints and cases brought before him. He is exceedingly anxious to govern well, and Rutlam promises to be one of the best managed States in Central India. The financial state of the Chiefship is reported to be good, the Rajah being extremely prudent in expenditure and carefully supervising all sources of income. His Highness pays great attention to the important subject of education, and there are twenty-nine schools in the State including four zenana ones, all well attended and carefully looked after."

THE *Times of India* says:—"We are glad to hear on very good authority that Sir Frederick Roberts has just sent in a scheme for the retirement of senior officers in the Madras Army. The block there is without parallel in the history of the Staff Corps. There are 214 Lieutenant-Colonels, 68 Majors, 37 Captains, and 175 Lieutenants. Things are not quite so bad in Bombay. But an acceptable retirement scheme can scarcely be devised for Madras that would not be welcomed in Bombay also."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected till Saturday, August 2:—

"Steamer rates have continued very firm throughout the week, and for wheat a further advance has lately been obtained. Sailing vessels, on the other hand, have again been neglected, and the market is without animation—rates so far are maintained. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 45,000 tons."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary till the departure of the mail, Aug. 5:—

"Rev. Henry Pope, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment; Lieutenant Colonel G. K. Shaw, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Commandant of the Kussowia Depot; Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Punjab."

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended August 23. —

"There was rain in all the districts of the Madras Presidency, but, except in Ganjam, Kistna, and Malabar, the fall was light. In Mysore slight rain fell during the week, and in Coorg there has been a break in the monsoon, which is unfavourable for agricultural operations. In Bombay there was rain throughout the Presidency, but more is still needed in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. In the Berar and Hyderabad there has been good rain, and in the Rajputana and Central India States the rainfall has been heavier than that of last week. In the Central Provinces there was heavy rain in Raipur, Jabalpur, and Hoshangabad, but elsewhere the fall was lighter than that hitherto recorded. A further break would, however, be beneficial for young crops and for the kharif sowings. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there was rain in most districts, but the fall was generally a light one, and more is needed in several places. In the Punjab there has been a decided increase in the rainfall, and prospects have improved. The rainfall continues seasonable in British Burma, but in Assam it is still somewhat insufficient. In Bengal the fall, except in a few districts, was generally light, and more rain is wanted



everywhere, especially in Beerbhoom and Darbhunga. The report of the Meteorological Department for the 24th inst. shows no material change in the Deccan or in the Madras Presidency, where the rain is still deficient. Rain, however, has been general in Northern and Central India. Harvesting continues in some districts in Madras but the outturn is below the average. Standing crops are in want of rain in several districts. Kharif operations are in general progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and the Central Provinces. In places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh they are, however, retarded by want of rain, while in the Central Provinces a break in the rains would be beneficial for them. In Assam rearing of aus and transplanting of sali crops continue, and the prospects of tea are more favourable. In Bengal transplanting operations have been retarded by want of rain; the prospects of standing crops are still good, and harvesting of aus and cutting of jute have commenced in places. In Central India and Rujputana prospects have been improved by the recent rainfall. The public health is generally good. In Tanjore the mortality from cholera continues high. Prices are generally stationary with local fluctuations.

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated August 21:—

"Contradictory reports have been received from the Mangal country, but apparently the Mangals are sorely pressed by the Ameer's troops, and would be glad to come to terms. They have asked the neighbouring tribes to stand security for their good behaviour in the future, hoping that the Ameer would then withdraw his troops. The result of the negotiations, however, is unknown.

"Fighting has been proceeding among the Gbilzais. They were on the point of rising, but have been reconciled to the Government by a remission of taxes.

"The delay in the start of the Afghan Frontier Commission is owing to the question of the route remaining unsettled. The matter now rests with the Ameer. The desert route will probably be adopted, unless the Ameer guarantees the Candahar route. It is hoped that the Commission may be able to leave Simla at the end of the week."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Aug. 24:—

"The seditious and scurrilous tone which too often displays itself in the writings of the native newspapers has become so much more marked during the last few weeks that many moderate and liberal-minded men are beginning to ask whether the re-enactment of Lord Lytton's "gagging" act is not a matter of absolute and pressing necessity. The carefully selected and expurgated articles collected for readers in England and published in a magazine called *The Voice of India*, give but a faint idea of what native journalists are actually writing. In order to get at the whole truth it is necessary to go direct to the fountain head. A few examples will show that it is no exaggeration to describe the tone of some of these newspapers as distinctly seditious. The recent revelations of them, rule in Indore, for instance, have afforded a text to some writers who, overlooking or careless about the misery which his grinding tyranny imposed upon his helpless subjects, have elevated Holkar to the position of an innocent victim of the despotic British Government. A Bengalee journal writes:—

"A brave Prince like Holkar could have been easily avenged upon the English for the humiliation of his family by taking the leadership of the rebels during the mutiny. Had he done so it would not have been easy to quell the mutineers. But Holkar restored peace in his State, showing skill in defending the residency and in saving the lives of Englishmen and Englishwomen. This display of heroism, which presents a striking contrast to the cowardly behaviour of Colonel Durand, has made narrow-hearted Englishmen his enemies."

"The following quotation shows how a native journal teaches its readers to appreciate the efforts of the Indian Government in the relief of famine:—

"The fiendish Englishmen say laughingly that the people of Madras died of starvation because they were improvident. If those whom they have robbed of everything lament, the fiendish Englishmen call them rebels. To beg for employment is impertinence. They call men idle if they cannot work on account of weakness caused by insufficient food."

"The *Dacca Prokash*, a Bengalee newspaper has, perhaps surpassed all its contemporaries. It observes in the issue of July 27 last:—

"Foreigners have taken possession of India and are sucking her dry. The people of India look on in a helpless manner. Their best interests are sacrificed for the benefit of the English. Over and above this the innocent natives are insulted and killed. At every step the people send up a cry for succour,

when the English whip or the English kick falls upon them. The demons are engaged, heart and soul, in violating the chastity and taking the lives of Indian females. What a heart-rending scene! It is matter of regret that the people of India do not gird up their loins to get rid of the oppression of white men."

"Did space permit I might give many examples of a similar nature. It may, perhaps, be said that writings of this description defeat themselves by their extravagance and scurrilousness. That would doubtless be so if those journals circulated only among the educated classes. But the great mass of their readers are peasants, men who rarely see Englishmen, and whose untutored minds readily absorb the poison which irresponsible and unscrupulous writers deal out to them weekly."

"Nor is it for the vernacular press alone that censorship is required. Some Anglo-Native newspapers go to nearly equal lengths; and certain Calcutta journals, which profess to represent the younger generation of educated natives, day after day publish columns of inventions and insinuations, which the writers must know to be as false as they are cowardly. Here, for example, is a sentence culled from the account of a recent trial in the Calcutta High Court:—

"Justice Norris did not hesitate even to perjure himself on the Bench. Perjury did we say? Yes; for did not Justice Norris take oath to be a conscientious Judge when he accepted his appointment?"

"The dispute between the Calcutta Corporation and the Local Government has come to a crisis. At a meeting held on Tuesday, the Corporation resolved to record its respectful protest against the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, as implying a harsh and unmerited condemnation of their sanitary administration. The Chairman then proposed that, while recording that protest the Corporation should exercise its right of appointing one member of the Commission. After some discussion it was arranged that the further consideration of this motion should be postponed.

"It is now announced that thirty-one members of the Corporation have resigned. The reason which they assign for this step is that the action of the Government in appointing a Commission of Inquiry is based upon inadequate grounds, and practically supersedes the Corporation, making it impossible for its members to continue in office with any self-respect or hope of usefulness. As a matter of fact, the action of the majority of the Corporation in this last step, as throughout the controversy, has been due to childish petulance and impatience of criticism, and has done more to discredit local self-government than anything that has been said or written by the strongest opponents of that policy.

"It is absurd to suppose that the Lieutenant Governor in insisting upon the proper sanitation of the city was actuated by any desire other than that of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants, and especially that of the poor and unrepresented classes. But the sensitive vanity of the Municipal Commissioners has taken alarm, and now they talk grandiloquently of an appeal to the constituencies. All this would be amusing had it not also a serious side—a side to which the spread of the cholera in Europe, and the generally recognised fact that that disease has its birthplace in Lower Bengal, giving more than local importance.

"An interesting experiment is about to be tried in Bombay. The Government has resolved to allow the ryots discount on revenue payments made in advance. In case of the advance of the current year's revenue the discount will be 3½ per cent., and will increase proportionably for more advanced payments. The Government of Bombay will report fully on the experiment after two years' trial.

"The announcement that the so-called 'Roorkee Resolution' imposing disabilities on domiciled Europeans and Eurasians had been rescinded turns out to have been premature. The Government is now corresponding with the India Office on the subject, and there is some hope that the Secretary of State may be induced to withdraw or modify the resolution.

"The Bombay Exhibition committee has passed a resolution strongly recommending that the opening of the exhibition shall be fixed for December, 1886.

"The Ameer's reply to the last letter sent him on the subject of the Frontier Commission has not yet reached Simla, but its purport is known. He cordially agrees to the suggestion that the Commission should march from Quetta *via* Muskhi and the Helmund to Herat, and thence to Sarakhs, and promises to make the necessary arrangements with regard to supplies and to furnish an escort. It may therefore be regarded as practically settled that the Commission will not take the Candahar Ghiehk route—a decision which is certainly a matter for regret, and is not unlikely to be interpreted as a proof of weakness on the part of the British Government. But there is this much to be said for the Muskhi route, that it will give an opportunity, of which the Commission will doubtless avail itself, for settling some boundary questions between Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Persia, which were left open by General Goldsmid's Seistan mission.

"Colonel Ridgway will leave Simla for Quetta on

Tuesday next, and the remainder of the party will follow by September 1. The escort will probably consist of 150 men of the 11th Bengal Lancers, and 200 of the 20th Punjab Infantry. The only new appointment announced last week was that of Captain William Peacocke, R.E., who will be second intelligence officer. The interests of geological and botanical science will be looked after respectively by Mr. Griesbach and Dr. Aitchison; but although the commission will pass through a country which is believed to afford a rich field for the zoologist, no special representative of that branch of science other than a native collector will be sent. Possibly it is not yet too late to repair this unfortunate omission. The best hope lies in the chance that scientific men at home may bring pressure to bear on the India Office.

"Three thousand rifles and 800 cases of ammunition, lately purchased by the Ameer in England, have arrived at Peshawur, and are to be sent on to Cabul."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THE WORKING MAN AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.\*

MR. ROBSON, who is well known in the south of England as an energetic lecturer on foreign and colonial topics, has published, in the form of a pamphlet, one of his recent lectures bearing the above title. This was addressed to the working men of Portsmouth, at whose request it has been published; but we trust that it will have a wide circulation throughout the length and breadth of the country. It is sometimes said that party literature is the production of a few individuals at the head of a faction; but however true this may be in the case of the Radicals, who possess a regular manufactory at the Reform Club, we venture to say that it does not apply to the Conservative party, in support of which contention there could not be a better proof than that afforded by Mr. Robson's case. Such efforts, we might add, should always be encouraged at the Conservative headquarters, for now that the working man's vote exercises such a decisive influence on election, no means should be neglected to serve it. One of these means is certainly indicated by Mr. Robson's example. A person who is constantly lecturing to working men, and living in the provinces in their midst, is obviously more likely to be acquainted with their modes of thought than one, however brilliant, only occasionally seeing them. But while this is exemplified in Mr. Robson's case, and he adopts the plain simple language best known to them, he imparts a considerable amount of valuable information. From the contents of his pamphlet, it is clear that he has studied the subject deeply, particularly through the recent words of Mr. Charles Marvin, to whom the lecture, we may mention by the way, is dedicated. Mr. Robson is a thorough Imperialist. He will not tolerate a half and half policy. Russia, he rightly opines, is taking the utmost advantage of the Egyptian complications to push the conquests in Central Asia, with a view to reopen the Eastern Question. Vacillation on the banks of the Nile means increased danger on the Heri Rud. It was when our hands were full with the East Soudan war, that Russia seized Merv; if the present faulty and feeble expedition collapses at Khartoum, she may make a dash at Herat. These considerations give special significance to Mr. Robson's lecture, and we trust, in view of the impending general elections, that it will have a large circulation among the working men of England. On this account Mr. Robson has done good service in reprinting it, and we are glad to give prominence to the fact.

\*"The Russian Advance upon Merv and India." By J. H. ROBSON, Chairman of the Beaconsfield Conservative Association, Landport. Toynton, Landport.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### THE LATE SIR E. C. BAYLEY.

WE deeply regret to learn from a Reuter's telegraphic message of last week the sad intelligence of the death of one of the best and truest civilian friends of the Mussulmans of India. The Hon. Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., and C.I.E., breathed his last in England, on Wednesday, 30th April. The sorrow and grief with which we are filled at the loss of the deceased is too deep and fresh to permit our doing more than merely jotting down a few principal events of his career.

Born in 1821 and brought up in the old Haileybury College, he came out to India as a civilian about 1842. He married, shortly after, a niece of the late Lord Metcalfe, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., Resident at the Court of Delhi. After the second Sikh war in 1848, Sir Edward was Under Secretary under Lord Dalhousie in the Foreign Office, and then after a few years' administration-work in the Punjab, North-west and elsewhere, he rose under Lord Elgin to the Home Secretaryship, which office he held for a considerable period till the Vice-

royalty of Lord Northbrook, when he was appointed Member of the Supreme Government in the Home Department. During the absence of Lord Lytton in Madras, Sir Edward was invested with the powers of the Governor-General, and acted as President of the Supreme Council. At the Imperial Delhi Assembly of 1877, he was made a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and was also amongst the first batch of the members and companions of the Order of the Indian Empire. For more than six or seven years Sir Edward Clive presided with eminent ability over the educational movements and progress of these provinces, as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and for several years also he held the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which owes much to his valuable numismatic researches and other scholarly labours in the fields of Oriental literature, which we believe did not cease to interest him and engage his attention even after his retirement from this country. He retired from the Supreme Council towards the early part of 1878, when the Earl of Lytton held a state banquet as a mark of special regard and honour, and made on the occasion a splendidly able and complimentary oration, which together with Sir Edward's modest reply, breathing genuine and warm sympathy for the people of India, is still ringing in our ears.

By the Mussulman community of India, who nowadays so sadly lack powerful friends and sympathisers amongst their rulers, and who for some inscrutable reasons now seem to have unfortunately fallen into the disfavour of Government, the removal by death of a most kind-hearted and staunch friend, like Sir Edward Clive Bayley, must be felt not only as a personal loss, but will be viewed as a deep public calamity. Descended from an illustrious family, having long and intimate association with Indian affairs from the earliest period of the establishment of British rule in this country, Sir Edward inherited the traditional sympathies of his family for the impoverished and degraded condition of the Mussulmans of India. He had early studied Arabic and Persian literature with our late townsman, Moulvie Abdool Jubbar, at that time Meer Munshi in the Foreign Office, and thus got an insight into the beauties and defects of the Mussulman character, and could thoroughly sympathise with the Mussulman wants and aspirations. When fresh out to India, he had seen the last flickering refulgence of Mussulman power and glory, and after a few years' course saw it totally vanish into thin air. His natural sensibilities were quickened, and he threw all the weight of his sympathy on the side of our unfortunate co-religionists, and did much to promote their advancement and welfare. Not to speak of his generous and warm friendship for, and patronage of, many a deserving Mahomedan gentleman both in Calcutta and elsewhere, the Mussulmans owe Sir Edward a "debt immense," of endless gratitude for a public measure which was principally due to his powerful influence, and which has already done so much, and is destined hereafter to do so much, for the promotion of Mahomedan education in these provinces. The fact is well known that it was Sir Edward Clive Bayley, who as Home Secretary to Lord Mayo's Government, influenced that noble Earl to sanction the memorable Resolution for putting a stop to the misappropriation of the princely Mohsin Endowment Fund, and for directing the employment of its proceeds to its present legitimate object of advancing purely Mussulman education. For this single noble act—putting aside all else—Sir Edward's memory will be cherished in the grateful recollection of our co-religionists.

High-minded, generous-souled, courteous, and polite, with dignified but amiable presence, Sir Edward was a man of "light and sweetness," to make use of Matthew Arnold's expression, and a veritable type of a thorough and noble English gentleman. Those who had the honour of his acquaintance shall not soon forget his ever cheery face and benign appearance. If England desires to conserve her Empire in the East, and to found it on the solid basis of the devoted loyalty and affection of the teeming millions of India, let her only send out to this country high-bred Englishmen with generous instincts and enlightened sympathies for the people, like the late Sir Edward, who can attach to themselves the affection, love, and homage of those over whom they are set to rule, and who thus constitute the only true and solid "scientific frontier" for guarding England's Colossal Empire, not only from aggression from without, but also from dangers from within.

We offer, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, our respectful condolence to the relatives of the lamented deceased *Mahomedan Observer and Urdu Guide*, May 17.

### THE QUETTA GARRISON.

THE decision to bring Quetta permanently under the Commander in Chief in India is an administrative measure in the right direction. It is evident that Quetta, at the present junction of affairs, constitutes perhaps the most important command in the Indian army. It is the chief outpost in the path of the danger menacing India from the West, and a centre where British influence and control radiate over a large number of the turbulent tribes dwelling beyond the pale of the Amir of Kabul's authority.

along the south eastern border of Afghanistan. The necessity of placing Quetta under the direct political supervision of the Supreme Government was recognised when the administration of the district was taken over. It is altogether anomalous, and conducive to great administrative inconvenience, that there should be division between the authorities exercising political and military control in the district, and that whilst the political affairs of Quetta should be directed by the Government of India, in military matters it should refer to Bombay.

The concentration of all authority at Quetta under the charge of the Central Government is a proceeding which admitted of no further postponement. The delay which has already been allowed to take place must be set down to the spirit of indulgence which the Government of India has always shown in its dealings with the Government of Bombay. It has been said, and no doubt the present measure will cause the cry to be repeated with vigour, that the retention of Quetta on the part of Bombay is necessary to the welfare of the Bombay army. Quetta, we are told, supplies the Bombay army with the only training-ground for warfare it possesses, and the removal of the district from the Bombay command will, it is alleged produce dire results in the way of rapidly converting the Bombay army into a body of rural police. If this argument is to be taken as advanced seriously, and not merely as a rhetorical flourish, and if we are to understand that the military salvation of the Bombay army does as a fact depend on its being allowed to furnish two or three regiments of the Quetta garrison, we think that it will be generally agreed that the Bombay army must be in "a parlous state." We are disposed to take a more hopeful view of the efficiency of the Bombay troops than they seem to care to take themselves, but, apart from the question of the value of that army as an engine of war, it may be as well to point out, by way of allaying its alarm, that the transfer to Quetta to the charge of the Supreme Government will in no way interfere with the present system of furnishing a part of the garrison from Bombay. Just as Madras troops garrison towns beyond the limits of the Madras command, so Bombay troops will continue to form a portion of the Quetta garrison. The Bombay army will not be deprived of availing itself of its present opportunities in this respect of learning the art of war.—*Englishman*.

#### THE AFGHAN DEMARCOATION QUESTION.

IF, as we suppose, the British commander's escort on the Afghan-Russian frontier leaves India *via* Quetta, and journeys *via* Candahar, Girishk, Furrak, and Herat to Sarrahkha, the journey at fifteen miles a day, including a few halts, will take fifty days at least. It is now seventy-two days to the 1st of October, so that there is not much time to spare if the escort is to rendezvous at Sarrahkha on the above date. It is essentially necessary that the escort be mounted, followers and all. As is the custom in Persia and Afghanistan, followers on foot are sure to lag behind, and will probably be cut off. We think, in spite of the Ameer's protection through his territories, it is doubtful whether the escort will reach their destination without having more than one brush with evilly disposed ruffians. It is therefore essential it should not be reduced unnecessarily. From 500 to 800 men is the least number that should go, for not only will a suitable guard consistent with the dignity of the mission be required; but smaller escorts for subsidiary work, such as survey parties, will have to be furnished. The suggestion that only 150 men should go, and that they should sneak up to Sarrahkha by a roundabout way direct from Quetta to the Persian frontier and thence northward, is a disgrace from which we are saved by the physical difficulties of such a route. If then the 1st October is the date on which the escort is to reach Sarrahkha, it must leave Quetta at latest by August 10; and that is, in about twenty days. There is a rumour that the Guides Cavalry will be detailed for escort duty. It would take them and their horses ten days to get to Quetta, so they should be on the move by the end of this month. Other members of the mission, such as surveyors, medical men, &c., have therefore only about twenty days to arrange their affairs, get their kit ready, and secure servants who will consent to go on such an expedition. We trust, therefore, for their sakes that they may have already been duly warned.

Sir Peter Lumsden will probably go to St. Petersburg, thence to Teheran to confer with the Persian Government. If that be the case, seeing that Sarrahkha is thirty days' consecutive marching from Teheran, he must leave that city by the 1st September, and London probably not later than the 1st August. However, if his presence at home arranging preliminaries, or at St. Petersburg, is necessary, he can, by travelling from Baku (distant seven days from St. Petersburg, and eight from London *via* Warsaw) to Michaelofski and Askabad, reach Sarrahkha in about a fortnight, just half the time requisite for the journey from Teheran. We should not be surprised were Sir Peter Lumsden to be accompanied by Mr. Condy Stephens of the Foreign Office, who has already been to Aska-

bad, and who is a good Russian linguist, besides knowing Persian, and, what is more important, Turkish. We only hope Afghan treachery and fanaticism will not compel the united British and Russian escorts to combine to defend themselves against a common enemy. Such an event is not impossible, and will certainly not tend to a settlement in favour of Afghanistan, and on that special interest, perhaps more than anything else, the safety of the mission will depend. But then how about the escort coming back, especially if decisions adverse to so called Afghan claims are given?

Since writing the above a telegram from our special correspondent at Simla informs us that Mr. Condy Stephens, of the Teheran Legation, and Colonel E. Stewart, at present on special duty on the Persian frontier, are likely to go with the Demarcation Commission as assistants to Sir Peter Lumsden. It is probable also that Colonel Ridgeway, at present officiating Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, will accompany the Commission.—*Englishman*.

#### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

##### THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(INDIAN STATESMAN.)

THE abuse of the practice of going to the hills is exciting, we are glad to see, marked attention at home. The editor of *Allen's Indian Mail* writes:—

"The agitation against the Simla system of 'government by picnic' gains strength, and has already borne fruit. The Government of India has checked Mr. Grant Duff in his desire to extend the system by locating the military accounts at Bangalore. Lord Ripon has properly exercised his power to vote, in preventing Mr. Grant Duff from thus subordinating the public interests to the comfort of a few highly-placed officials. To the native subordinates, who, from the vast bulk of those who are thus yearly carried up to the hills, the exodus is an unmitigated affliction; they are torn away from their homes for the great part of the year, and forced to shiver in a climate that is not only uncongenial but positively unwholesome to them."

It is not perhaps generally known in India, that the editor who writes thus has himself had several years' experience of the effects of this removal. He is no other than Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who was Press Commissioner at Simla under Lord Lytton's Government, and it is he who now writes:—

"At Simla the Viceroy lives in an atmosphere heavily charged with the noxious vapours of sycophancy and adulation. His conversation one day is chiefly with Mr. Ilbert and Dr. Hunter, and the next is chiefly with Dr. Hunter and Mr. Ilbert—of course we use these names as types, and in no personal sense; and the obvious result—the necessary result, whenever the Viceregal mind happens not to be a particularly strong one—is a Mutual Admiration Society of the worst order."

We told Mr. Roper Lethbridge very pointedly our own reflections on the subject, when he came down to Calcutta with Lord Lytton's *entourage* in November, 1878, and he himself now writes:—

"The experience of the last two years seems to be absolutely conclusive on one all-important point; and that is, that such minor advantages as that of the increased physical vigour of the Secretaries are absolutely as nothing when compared with the enormous disadvantages entailed by the mischievous seclusion, during the greater part of the year, of those who direct the policy of the empire."

Instead of two years, he should have written "ten." The Afghan war in 1878, was as distinctly the result of the Government being at Simla from 1873 to 1878, as was the previous war in 1838, the result of Lord Auckland's being there. It is simply impossible to trace, or adequately describe, the harm that has arisen from the false and unwholesome atmosphere which prevails at the hills, and the going there will have to be restricted, as it ought to have been, as a privilege to men whose health and vigour need renovation in a hill climate.

#### THE LATE RAI KRISTODAS PAL, BAHADUR, C.I.E.

ONE of the most melancholy duties of the Press is to record from time to time the removal by death of men, who, by their public usefulness, have rendered their fellow subjects unstinted service. Of few men of this generation in India can it as truthfully be said as of the late Kristo Das Pal that he served his countrymen and his country with a success and fearlessness that finds few equals among the natives of India. By the sheer force of his own strong individuality he commanded the respect of English and Indian alike.

The Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur was born in Calcutta in the year 1833 and received his education first at the Oriental Seminary and then at the Hindu College, where under the late Captain D. L. Richardson, Captain Harris, and their select band of educationalists he received the basis of that sound and liberal education which carried him so successfully through life. He left college in 1857, and having finished his education before the days of the University charter, fortunately escaped becom-

ing a graduate of the Calcutta University. He immediately devoted himself to journalism, and was a frequent contributor to the local press, when at last in 1861 from being a mere contributor, he was appointed sole editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, which, during the twenty-three years it has been under his direction, has been raised from an almost moribund state to that of the first native journal in India.

A very leader among the men of his generation in the Press, on the public platform, in the Municipality, and in the Legislative Council, Kristodas Pal advocated the claims and the interests of the men of his own blood with an eloquence and moderation and a calm irresistible logic which gained for him the love of his countrymen and the honour and respect of Englishmen. No native of his generation possessed such a wide idiomatic command of English, and whether in the pages of the *Hindoo Patriot* which he conducted so long and with such marked ability, or in the numerous minutes which, as Secretary of the British Indian Association, he addressed to Government on every topic which has occupied the attention of the Legislatures for many years past; the same clear logical grasp of the matter dealt with was everywhere conspicuous. During the nineteen years he was a member of the Local Corporation, he was always an active member of the body, and rendered valuable service during the prolonged discussions in the Bengal Council and public demonstrations in Calcutta, which during the early portion of Sir Richard Temple's rule led to the establishment of the present Municipal constitution.

A record of the life of the deceased is the record of the political history of Bengal during the past twenty years. In belonging to the old school, Kristodas Pal was naturally a Conservative Hindu of a very pronounced orthodox type, and was pre-eminently a safe man who always commanded the confidence of both the European and native communities. It was, as far as we can recollect, in 1872 that he was first appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and he speedily established his reputation as one of the most skillful debaters of that body; and his numerous speeches on legislative measures were marked by a terseness of style, compactness, and logic which surprised those who had been accustomed to the looseness of style and thought which characterised the best efforts of native orators to express themselves in English. As a public speaker he stood far ahead of any of his countrymen, and his utterances were in many respects superior even to those of his colleagues whose mother tongue was English, and whose training had been entirely British. He was the accepted leader of a large and influential section of Hindus whose political attitude towards the English Government corresponds in many respects to that of the Muhammadan Liberals who are represented by Syed Ahmed Khan, of Alighur. It was not Kristodas Pal's ambition to act the part of a reformer; it was rather to act the part of an interpreter and representative of the more influential section of his fellow countrymen. Hence in a great measure his resolute opposition to the most cherished schemes of Sir George Campbell. There was a reminiscence of the old antagonism between Lieutenant Governor and native Editor, when the former, during the debate on the Vernacular Press Act, having declared that the Anglo-Native papers were more seditious than all the vernacular journals put together, single out the *Hindoo Patriot* as the most dangerous of them all!

The deceased was one of the first who received the newly created Order of the Indian Empire, having in the previous year received the honourable distinction of a "Rai Bahadur" at the Belvedere Durbar held by Sir Ashley Eden. In presenting the Sunnud the Lieutenant Governor, addressing the deceased, spoke as follows:—

"You have for many years taken a leading part in all public movements affecting native interests. You have advocated earnestly and well the rights and interest of your fellow-countrymen, and you have raised the Anglo-Vernacular Press to a high and influential position, and Government is indebted to you for much valuable assistance most ungrudgingly given."

As the champion of the Zemindars, though not one himself, the deceased was unanimously selected by the British Indian Association for the seat in the Viceroyal Council placed at its disposal by Lord Ripon to fight the battle of the Rent Bill. How ably he has fought that fight we all know. The Rent Bill yet remains, but Kristodas Pal is dead, and his death will be an almost irreparable loss to the zemindars.

Kristodas Pal was an Honorary Magistrate and Justice of the Peace; a fellow of the Calcutta University, and was actively connected with nearly every public body of any note in and about Calcutta.

It is too early yet to estimate the force of the influence which he exercised on this generation, but the lessons of his life which speak to his own countrymen are not far to seek. Laboriously hard working, he prepared himself for every emergency. This seems to us the whole secret of his life. Such a life as his so freely given for public ends on the press and on the platform, and at his desk, could not but make inroads even on the strongest frame. In such a career he has been stricken from his place, and those who followed his body to the Nimtolla Ghat, which his own great countryman, Ram Gopal Ghose,

preserved from destruction, might well wonder "who is there among us who will take up the burden of this man's work?" In the presence of death all minor differences disappear, and men's good deeds are not always "interred with their bones." To-day we can only mourn with unfeigned sorrow the loss of one whose loss to India seems irreparable.

#### THE CREMATION.

The remains of the late Rai Kristo Dass Pal Bahadur were cremated yesterday evening at 5 p.m., at the Nimtollah Burning Ghat in strict accordance with orthodox Hindu custom. A few moments before he expired, his son, Babu Radha Churn Pal, poured a few drops of Ganges water into his mouth, and anointed his father's forehead with mud from that river, placing a few leaves of *Ocimum Basilicum* (Tulsi) on his forehead. He then chanted the names of the Hindu gods and goddesses, while anointing the corpse. The family priest of the household chanted prayers. After he breathed his last, his eyelids and lips were closed by his son who was the chief mourner. The remains of the deceased were then put in a cot, and brought down to the courtyard. Here the chief mourner placed nine bits of gold on the mouth, nostrils, and eyes of the corpse. The head was then anointed with otto of spiknard, and his body with otto of sandalwood. The corpse was then dressed in clean clothes, after which garlands of flowers were placed on it. A small plant of the sacred Tulsi with root and flowers, was then placed on the head. During this period a number of people had flocked in to see the last of the well-known patriot, among whom were Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji, of Utterpara, Babu Rajendra Dutt and his sons, Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Babu Jamokinath Roy, Dr. Kanye Lal Dey, Rai Bahadur, Babu Kaderanath Dutt, Babu Prosad Das Dutt, Babu Protap Chunder Ghose, Babu Mohendra Narain Das, Babu Surut Chunder Ghose, and Babu Mahatab Chunder Mullick, all intimate friends of the deceased. At 3 p.m. the funeral cortège proceeded from Baranosi Ghose's street, where the deceased resided, to the Burning Ghat at Nimtollah. The corpse was borne by the relatives and friends of the deceased. On the way the corpse was deposited opposite the temple of Anando Mohi, near the Ghat, where prayers were offered up according to the Hindu ritual. A numerous body of friends of the deceased followed the cortège from the home to the river side, where it was laid by the side of the river and anointed with Ganges water by his son. It was then placed in one of the rooms to the west of the spot where cremations take place. The crowd here began to increase, and several hundreds of natives came to pay their last respects. We observed Mr. H. L. Harrison, Dr. O'Brien, and Mr. Turnbull among the assembly who gathered round the remains of the deceased. We also observed Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, Pundits Moheshchunder Nairatna, Shibnath Shastri, Nursing Dass Pal, Babus Issen Chunder Bose, Preonath Dutt, Ramanath Sen, Ramgopal Bose, Gopal Chunder Dutt, Serish Chunder Dutt, and several other influential native gentlemen. The funeral pyre was then prepared, and was composed partly of sandalwood. Punctually at 5 p.m., the cremation ceremonial commenced. Half-a-dozen of the friends and relatives of the deceased carried the corpse from the room in which it was, and placed it near the pyre. A clean piece of cloth was put on the pyre, and the body was uncovered up to the waist. After this his son was summoned to the side of his father's remains where some ghi was put into his hand with which he anointed the head of the corpse. Ganges water was again sprinkled on the body, after which the officiating priest gave the son two rings, composed apparently of Tulsi leaves, which he placed round the fore fingers of his own hands. The priest then chanted some invocations in a low tone which the son repeated. After this ceremony was performed, the corpse was taken up by the relatives and friends and placed on the funeral pyre. The pyre was set alight and the corpse cremated. Whilst the body was being cremated, rice, dhal, and pice were distributed to the poor. We understand that the expressed wish of the deceased was that his cremation ceremonies should not be attended with any pomp. He leaves a son and daughter, and his father and mother are both alive. He has bequeathed Rs 10,000 to the District Charitable Society, besides several other legacies to his relatives, friends, and some servants. As soon as the death of the deceased was announced, the Bengal offices and the Treasury buildings were closed.—*Englishman*.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has engaged a professional accountant and a solicitor to search the records at Lahore as to his family estates as heir of the old Lion of the Punjab and the personal property confiscated by Lord Dalhousie in 1849.—*Bombay Gazette*.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.



## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &amp;c.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to have left Calcutta on the 4th inst. for Jessore and Kulna, returning again to Calcutta on the 7th.

Sir Oliver and Lady St. John were to leave Simla for Srinagar on the 2nd inst.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation on Thursday the 31st ult., a series of resolutions were passed, protesting against the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in appointing a commission to enquire into the sanitary condition of Calcutta, as an infringement of the constitutional rights of the Municipality.

The Calcutta Trades Association and several other public bodies in Calcutta have passed resolutions expressive of their regret at the death of the Hon. Kristodas Pal.

Mr. James Wilson, who figured prominently in the Pigot Hastie case, has been reappointed a professor in the General Assembly's Institution at Calcutta.

A rumour which was originated in Calcutta that the Home Government has asked the Government of India whether three regiments of native cavalry can be spared for service in Egypt is without foundation.

The new dock lately opened by the East India Railway Company at Calcutta, having been built on a quicksand, has suddenly subsided to the extent of several feet.

Typhoid is prevalent in Simla, and Sir M. Biddulph's eldest daughter has been carried off by it.

Lieutenant Colonel Hills, R.E., has been appointed to officiate as Engineer in Chief of the Benares Cuttack Railway Survey.

The Government of India has been asked to sanction a further allotment of Rs. 2,00,000, applied for by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab on account of advances under the Land Improvement Act.

The prospects of polo in Northern India are said to be certainly improving. In addition to the military tournaments in the Upper Provinces there will this year be an open tournament in Calcutta during the December race week, and as a cup of the value of one thousand rupees is offered for competition, the entries should include the best teams in the country.

The President of the new Municipal Committee at Lahore is a native gentleman who cannot speak English. It will be interesting to ascertain in what manner this appointment will influence the course of local self-government in the capital of the Punjab.

Ganesh Das, the treasurer of the Lahore Post Office, who was put on his trial for embezzlement of Government money, has been convicted by Mr. Parker, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or six months' further imprisonment. The defence collapsed.

The Allahabad paper says:—The appointment of Mr. MacDonnell as permanent secretary in the Bengal Revenue Department satisfactorily disposes of the conflicting claims of the two candidates for this coveted post. The respective rights of the contending parties have long been a frightful subject of discussion among members of the service, a matter now happily set at rest. Mr. MacDonnell is to be congratulated on an act of tardy reparation thus done him by the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The officers of the Calcutta Volunteers have decided to form a Volunteer Band to take the place of the defunct Town Band.

The public health of Calcutta at the present time is in a very satisfactory condition. The death-rate during the week ending the 19th ult. was only 18.9 per thousand.

A Midnapore correspondent telegraphs that a meeting of some 150 landholders, held at that station on the 27th ult., unanimously condemned the provisions of the amended Bengal Tenancy Bill.

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawpore has expressed his gratitude to the Punjab Government for placing at his disposal, during a recent outbreak of small-pox, the services of six vaccinators and one superintendent.

The Indian portion of the Afghan Frontier Commission will probably start for Sarakhs via Kandahar, Furrab, and Herat before the 15th instant.

Mr. W. H. R. Merck, S.C., of the Punjab Secretariat, will be Colonel Ridgeway's assistant on the Boundary Commission. Mr. Merck, who is a particularly good linguist, did excellent political service on the frontier and in the Khyber during the last Afghan War.

It is announced that Sir Peter Lumsden, the English commissioner for the demarcation of Northern Afghanistan, has nominated Captain Barrow, 11th Native Infantry, as his Private Secretary and Aide de Camp.

The announcement is made that Dr. C. W. Owen, C.I.E., of the Indian Medical Service, is to be attached as medical officer to the Staff of the English Commission appointed to deal with the delimitation of Northern Afghanistan.

The Zambesi Expedition will consist of 7,000 men. It will march on September 12.

The elegant and animable native print to which we referred the other day as having been recently issued in Calcutta, is destined to gain a reputation for scurrility. From its latest issue we call the following choice morsel:—"The most helpless and pitiable creature in the world is a native prince. No doubt he rules over millions, but he is at the mercy of every ragamuffin that has got a hat over his head and a coat over his body. To-day one writes that he is a tyrant tomorrow another says that he is a despot and the troubles for his existence. Is the chieftainship of a native state any longer worth its name?"

According to the *Behar Herald*, we understand that H. H. the Maharajah of Darbhanga is thinking of appointing a new manager, Colonel Money, for an enterprise for which the Maharajah goes on to say, that it is no too much to say that Colonel Money has

been managing the vast estates with credit to himself and the Raj. He is an officer of varied experience, knowing full well how to get business done in a native estate.

We fully agree with him, Colonel Money's hard work and strict attention to his duties tender such a graceful action on His Highness's part just what it should be.

Rain is very much wanted all over Darrang. This is backward.

The prospects of tea is good in Nowgong. The weather is showery, and cholera is still reported from the interior.

In Lakimpur the prospects of tea have improved. The weather is hot.

Reports from Sylhet regarding tea are favourable. There is less water in the rivers and hoars than usual.

The weather has been intensely hot in Cachar. Tea prospects are better. Red spider is diminishing, but blight is extending. The present weather seems to favour blight.

"Hot with occasional showers," is the news from Kamrup. The prospects of tea are fair. Cholera prevails in portions of the district. Tea prospects are not favourably reported on from Sibsagar. The outturn up to date is behind last year. The weather is hot and sultry, with light rains generally at night.

Weather at Tezpur during the past week has been hot and dry. There was heavy rain on the 17th and slight rain on the morning of the 21st. Reports from gardens fairly good. The river has fallen considerably during the past few days.

The Murree correspondent of a contemporary, writing on the 27th ult., says:—On Tuesday Lord Garmoyne, on hospitality intent, gives another dance at the Assembly Rooms. I say another, because it is pretty generally understood that he it was who stood the brunt and paid the expenses of the one given the other day, avowedly by a "few residents of the club." It is sure to be a good one, as his lordship appears to understand how to arrange these things, and does everything with far from a niggard hand. But the attendance will not perhaps be so large as at the last, many having refused owing to his not having gone through that terrible, but at the same time most necessary ordeal of "calling." The conveniences of society must be adhered to even at Murree. It is a great pity this was not understood or explained at first; for no doubt many have refused who would otherwise have gone with pleasure, and most certainly would have enjoyed themselves.—*Times of India*.

## MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras arrived at Ootacamund on the 24th ult. A woman gave birth to three girls recently at Pannaloor, in the Chowghat district of the Madras Presidency.

The official designation of Miss E. Isis Pogson, "Meteorological Superintendent," Madras, has been changed to "Meteorological Reporter," which is the designation adopted in all the other Presidencies.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Brecks-Atkinson, of the Madras Civil Service has terminated. Colonel T. Weldon, the Commissioner, will make his report to Government.

The Madras Government has decided to make a grant of Rs. 500 in aid of the scheme for the translation of the Hibbert lectures, and is prepared to buy thirty copies (at Rs. 5) of the Tamil translation when it shall be completed.

The provisions of the Municipal Taxation Act (Act XI. of 1881) have been extended to the civil and military station of Bangalore, with certain modifications. Under the provisions of the same Act the Governor General in Council prohibits the levy by the Bangalore Municipal Commissioners of the tax upon artists, professions and trades or callings upon all persons exclusively in military employ, or belonging to any department directly attached to the Army or to the Public Works Department, military branch.

A fatal disease has, a Madras paper states, broken out amongst the foxhounds of the Ooty hunt. Twenty-three dogs have died up to date, and the loss estimated at nearly Rs. 4,000. This, of course, has put an end to the sport for the season. Mr. Mill, Inspector of the C Division, was called in, while at Ooty, to investigate the matter, and he is of opinion that the outbreak is due to a virulent form of enteric fever. The cause, however, is still a mystery. Great sympathy is felt for Colonel Iago, to whom the loss of his hounds is a serious blow.

NATIVE SERVANTS IN AUSTRALIA.—It will be remembered that about twelve months ago, a gentleman, in Bengal re-executed some commissions for the despatch of native domestic servants to Australia, and the Madras papers had a great deal to say about it. We are sorry to learn now that the experiment has proved, in the end, a dismal failure. The servants were very carefully selected, and were about the best that Madras could produce. At first they behaved very well, and gave such unbounded satisfaction, that Madras servants became the rage in Melbourne. But good treatment spoiled Ramaswamy and Moothammah, and they soon came to find out that servants had rights in Australia they never dreamt of in their native Putnam. Ramaswamy went in for whiskey, would get drunk, and deposit himself at full stretch on the drawin'-room sofa, till forcibly ejected. Moothammah affected boys and went in for desperate flirtations, quite unmindful of her business. We have it at first hand that Madras servants are as much prohibited from settling in Melbourne now, as Chinese are. The entire batch who were sent out from Madras have been shipped back in 100—The Australians will have nothing more to do with them.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

## BOMBAY.

The new Chinese Horse and Carriage Show will begin on January 31, 1885.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation have formally waived their

right to purchase the plant and business of the Eastern Electric Light Company, Limited (in liquidation).

It is proposed to pass a new Factory Act for Bombay.

Cholera is prevalent in several districts of the Bombay Presidency.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday, when the report and statement of accounts were adopted.

Rain has fallen throughout the Presidency. But while more rain is urgently needed in some parts of the Deccan, it has been superabundant in Guzerat.

Dr. Meurin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, has issued a letter against Freemasonry.

A case is being heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which an inspector in the Bombay Police Force is being prosecuted on four charges of accepting bribes.

The police have discovered that Darya Khan, the sentry accused of plundering the strong room of the Bombay Mint, is also the perpetrator of the recent robbery of bags of money from the secretariat.

The winding up of the Panwell Brick works as recommended by the Town Council has been agreed to by the Municipal Corporation. The total amount it is found necessary to write off as loss on the property amounts to Rs. 1,98,185.

The Bombay Government have recommended the Government of India to accord sanction to the raising of a loan of ninety-four lakhs of rupees by the Bombay Port Trust for dock extension.

A Parsee breach of promise of marriage case, recently heard at Karachi, terminated in a decree for the female plaintiff, the damages being assessed at Rs. 300.

The election to the Mungaldas Narbhoj Travelling Fellowship in connection with the Bombay University will take place on the 29th instant.

The Bombay Government are again inviting tenders for the purchase on lease of 999 years, of eleven plots of vacant land near the Woodhouse Bridge, Colaba.

We (*Bombay Gazette*) learn by telegram that it has been resolved at a meeting of the Satara Saivjanik Sabha and the townspeople to send a letter of condolence to the family of the Honourable Kristofas Pal.

Our Surat correspondent writes that information has reached Surat from Bhosawal of a moderate flood rising in the Tapi showed on Thursday morning a rise of about a foot, but by the evening the river had gone down to its recent level.—*Bombay Gazette*.

The total rainfall this year at Egatpooia up to Thursday evening, July 27, was 93 inches against 74 for the corresponding date in 1883. It has been steadily raining for the past fortnight without cessation, and a break is greatly needed, we hear.

Mr. J. Nugent, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Department, takes privilege leave from Sept. 2 for three months. Mr. Monteath, the Under Secretary, will act for Mr. Nugent while he is away, and Mr. W. P. Somers will act as Under Secretary.

A correspondent informs us by telegraph that an influential meeting was held on Wednesday at the Badminton shed at Poona, at which the Governor presided. The proposal submitted at the last meeting, that the Edwards Gardens should be utilised with financial aid from members of the Gymkhana as a place of amusement for members, was carried unanimously.—*Bombay Gazette*.

The Resident of Hyderabad has issued a circular limiting the amount of the reward ordinarily awarded by a magistrate in Berar in a case of a conviction under the Stamp Act, Chap. VIII, to one hundred rupees. This amount is to be paid at once, but if the magistrate considers the reward insufficient, he Commissioner H. A. D. is empowered to sanction a reward not exceeding five hundred rupees.

## BURMA

Our advice from Burma are to July 30:—

The steamer *Ma ras*, which has lately got aground off Mernui, has floated off, and will reach Rangoon shortly.

RANGOON.—The Chief Commissioner proceeds on tour through the Irrawaddy next week.

Mr. Addis, late Municipal Engineer at Moumein, has won his case for wrongful dismissal against the Municipality, and got a decree for Rs. 4,000.

The case of cheating brought by the Chartered Mercantile Bank against Messrs. Rikherth and Company, of Akyab, has fallen through. Heavy damages will be demanded in consequence. The firm is suing all its engagements.

A sensational case of assault is threatened here, in which several lives of high position may appear.

The bodies of the light-keepers who perished with the Oyster Reef Lighthouse during the late cyclone, and some of their property, have been found at Aungmye, on the Naaf.

Colonel Street, the Commissioner of Pegu, has applied for leave on account of ill-health. Mr. Colquhoun, a commissioner by Mr. Scott, has joined Mr. Haller at Boko. The expedition through the Shan States will proceed at once.

Dr. Sinclair, Inspector General of Prisons, left Rangoon on the 28th ult., for Tavoy and Mergui, on inspection duty.

The small railway from Shauone to Day Zek is rapidly approaching completion.

Rifles and carbines are being daily turned out of the King of Burmah's new small arm factory.

A State prisoner, Prince Jewan Buk, son of the late King of Deh, is dangerously ill.

According to the Moulmein paper it is now definitely settled that Mr. G. D. Burgess, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, who is now on leave, will affiliate as Commissioner of Tenasserim during his absence on the leave of Colonel Plant.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

DE BURGH—July 17, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain Ulick G. C. De Burgh, 7th Dragoon Guards, prematurely, a son.

GORMANSTON—August 19, at Cls Beaulieu, Lausanne, Switzerland, the Vicountess Gormanston, a son.

MONTGOMERY—July 23, at Simla, the wife of Captain J. A. L. Montgomery, a daughter.

MORRISON—July 27 at Umbail, the wife of Walter Morrison, Kasauli Brewery Stores, a son.

MIDDLEMAS—July 18, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major Middlemas, Royal Leicestershire Regiment, a son.

MACKENZIE—July 22, at Madras, the wife of Gordon Mackenzie, Esq., Madras Civil Service, a daughter.

PASSY—July 27, at 13, Staff Lines, Puna, the wife of Lieut. H. E. Passy, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

PHILLIPS—July 19 at 47, Park-street, Calcutta, the wife of A. Phillips, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, a son.

POWELL—July 28, at Madras, the wife of E. B. Powell, Barrister-at-Law, a daughter.

POITINGER—July 28, at Ahm duggur, Bombay Presidency, the wife of J. H. Curwen Poitinger, Esq., a son.

ROSS—July 25, at Allahabad, the wife of G. E. A. Ross, Barrister-at-Law, a daughter.

SANDS—July 29, at Harkness-road, Malabar-hill, the wife of R. Lee Sands, a son.

SCOTT—August 2, at Bala Vista, Bombay, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, a daughter.

SWETE—July 29, at Bhuawal, the wife of J. F. Swete, a son.

ILLS—July 29, at Dacca, the wife of Francis Sils, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., a son.

TEYEN—July 28, at Allahabad, the wife of L. W. Teyen, a son.

WYLIE—August 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Edward Dalou Wylie, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

ASPINALL—ELIOT—July 23, at Walair, Hugh Harry Haworth Aspinall, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to Hester Sulivan, only daughter of the late E. F. Eliot, Madras Civil Service.

BRADY—JOHNSON—At St. Mark's Church, North Black Town, Madras, Lydia Catherine, daughter of Mr. Charles Brady, to Mr. Alexander Johnson, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway.

BOYN—KYTE—July 30, at St. Paul's, Herbert W. C. Boyn, to Edith Lavinia Kyte, eldest daughter of C. J. Kyte, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, the "Ark" Puna.

CATTELL-JONES—JONES—July 23, at Kirkorie Tea Estate, Cachar, Thomas Cattell-Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Jean Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, of Cherrapoonjee.

HODSON—COUGH—July 22, at Bombay, Hugh Pictou Hodson, M.A., late of Magdalene College, Cambridge, son of Charles F. Hodson, F.R.C.S., The Chantry, Bishop Stortford, to Mary Charlott, eldest daughter of Major Percy Cough, Hyderabad, Deccan.

IRWIN—CONLAN—July 2, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, James Murray Irwin, Surgeon, A.M.D., second son of the late Rev. James William Irwin, Sharon, Co. Down, to Nora, second daughter of T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

MORRIS—GILBY—July 31, at Trinity Church, Yercaud, Adams Morris, to Violet Laura, only daughter of H. F. Gilby, Assistant Engineer, Billery Kistna, State Railway.

THOMPSON—FORBES—July 16, at St. Paul's Church, Assensal, Arthur Ediswood Thompson, Equitable Coal Company (Limited), Deishghur Colliery, at Kar, to Amelia George, na Forbes, second daughter of the late J. N. Forbes, Esq., Ludiga Planter.

### DEATHS.

BROOKS—July 24, at Malabar-hill, Parcell, Nannie, infant son of Mr. Joshua Brooks.

CAMPBELL—July 12 at Dinapore, Charlotte Ann, wife of Staff Sergeant T. J. Campbell, Bengal Commissioned Department, aged 20.

CORRIGAN—July 21, at Lahore, S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, aged 3.

EADES—July 2, at Kamar, Kochee Tea Estate, Gauhati, Assam, Julia Amelia Mary Homfay, infant daughter of Richard and Mary Eades.

FORD—July 19 at Dorinda, C. Wildraham Ford, Senior Lieutenant York and Lancaster Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. C. H. Ford, of Bishp, aged 27.

KIDDER—July 31, at Bandora Hill, near Bombay, Edward Harvard, son of Dr. Kidder, aged 6 months.

MELLOR—At Dinkrie, Francis, Mary, the beloved wife of William Mellor, Sanawar.

MORTIMER—July 21, at the Himalayan Hotel, Dujelug, wife of Lieutenant G. Mortimer, Assistant Engineer, Military Works, Dinapore.

OLDHAM—July 5, at Tezpur, Thomas Bigt Oldham, of the Clidwar Tea Estate.

POPE—July 24, at the General Hospital, Madras, the Rev. Henry Pope, M.A., aged 57.

REBELLO—July 2, at St. Albans, Simla, Ann Eleanor, the wife of James Rebello, late Assistant Secretary N.W.P. Government.

REICHERT—July 23, at Athur Lodge, Shevany Hills, Jonathan, son of A. Reicher, Esq., of De-Casli, Aberdeen, Coffee Planter, late of Ceylon and Travancore, aged 43.

MALL—July 25 at Manarguni, Pajjore District, Ann Jemina, the wife of Mr. John Balth Mall, aged 20.

SORABJEE—August 1, at Kietwadi, Sora jee, infant son of Shpujee Sora jee, Iron Founder, aged 15 months.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 5.)

Captain H. C. Manse, C.I.E., of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted six months' leave of absence to England from to-day.

Permission to resign his appointment in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps has been granted to Surgeon-Major Langley.

It is probable that Surgeon Damania, Bombay Medical Department, will be appointed to the Staff Surgeancy of the fortress of Asirgarh.

Major W. C. Ramsden, Wing Commander, to officiate as second in command, and Major L. R. D. H. Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson has returned to Allahabad from leave, and resumed command of the station from General J. I. Murray.

Captain E. J. Chanter, of the Simla Volunteer Rifles, succeeds Major Hill as Secretary of the Northern India Rifle Association—an excellent selection indeed.

Lieutenant Harvey Welman, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, officiating wing officer 13th Native Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain W. H. D. Jones, of the Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to his majority on the 26th ult., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps.

The following appointments have been sanctioned by the Government of India in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, vice Major W. B. Aislabie, Wing Commander and second in command, on furlough:—

Colonel Warden, Bombay Staff, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Boundary Commissioner, Baroda, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Surgeon A. S. Faulkner and Surgeon Major P. Murphy, for 183 days and six months respectively, the former on medical certificate, and the latter on private affairs.

Lieutenant Meade, of the 3rd Cavalry H.C., is an additional candidate in Persian, Higher Standard, for the Civil and Military Examination, which will take place at the new Secretariat on the 4th inst.

In reply to a reference from the Punjab Government, the Adjutant General's Department has stated that no military officer is entitled to any allowance, fee, or honorarium for sitting on an Examination Committee.

The death is announced at Kasauli of Lieutenant Colonel G. K. Shaw, of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, now quartered in Allahabad. Colonel Shaw, who was commandant of the depot at Kasauli, had been suffering from illness for some time past.

Captain E. C. Hart, R.E., who has been brought on the strength of the Public Works Department, has been appointed Executive Engineer, Khandesh, relieving Mr. D. Rutherford, who has been appointed Executive Engineer, Sholapore.

A notification in the *Gazette of India* replaces the services of Major W. S. Peat, Squadron Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the duties of sub assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda.

Sir Thomas Baker, whose appointment as Adjutant General in India, in succession to Sir George Greaves, was said to have been officially settled, has been suffering from a tumour which necessitated a severe surgical operation. It is therefore considered probable that he will not come to India after all.

As the British non-commissioned officers attached to the corps of Sappers and Miners in the three Presidencies are now eligible to compete for musketry prizes on the same terms as other infantry soldiers, Clause 63, Indian Army and Navy Circular, 1882, sanctioning an annual prize of Rs.25 for the best shot amongst these non commissioned officers in each Presidency is cancelled.

The vacancy in the Durham Light Infantry occasioned by the death of Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, which took place at Kasauli on Sunday, 27th July, will, it is presumed, be filled by the promotion of Major R. Crawford, who, in all probability, will succeed to the command of the 1st Battalion (late 68th) next October, on Colonel Tucker vacating on completing his five years.

The "second furlough" of the men of the Punjab Frontier Force has, it is stated, just been stopped, and no further leave is to be granted this year to officers and men of the force after the 15th of September. The air is full of rumours of wars in consequence of this step, but the simple explanation of the action of the military authorities is probably to be found in the fact that some 3,000 men of the Frontier regiments will be needed in September for the Zhob Valley expedition.

The retirement of Captain Philip Montague, of the 12th Lancers, will most probably be shortly gazetted, provided recent orders do not interfere, he having obtained leave to England on private affairs pending retirement. He joined the

12th Lancers from the 7th Dragoon Guards in September, 1883, as captain. The senior lieutenant of the regiment has only three years' service or so; consequently the promotion, if the retirement be sanctioned, will not go regimentally.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Brigadier-General C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., at present commanding the Sind district, to officiate on the divisional staff (during the absence of Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., on leave on medical certificate), vice Brigadier General Brice, whose tenure of command expires on the 23th inst. Col. Smart will continue to officiate on the brigade staff during such time as Brigadier General Oldershaw may remain on the divisional staff.

The proposed camps of exercise of Delhi and Hassan Abdul have been vetoed by the Supreme Government for financial reasons, the chief of these being, it is stated, that the Zhob Valley expedition will in itself serve all the purposes of a camp of exercise on a considerable scale. It remains to be seen whether the Commander in Chief will silently acquiesce in the abandonment of a proposal which was presumably recommended on sufficient military grounds and with the Zhob expedition in view.

The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner, North West Provinces and Oudh, has made the following appointment in the mounted company of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr. J. Quinn, C.S., to be captain; Mr. F. G. Johnson, to be 1st Lieutenant; Mr. H. Birnie, to be 2nd Lieutenant Surgeon M. Gaisford, 2nd class Civil Surgeon, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Central Prison, Agra. Surgeon Major J. McCanaghey, Civil Surgeon, Shajehanpore has proceeded on privilege leave, and Surgeon R. R. Weir, 6th Bengal Native Infantry, will hold medical charge during his absence.

The Indian Government steamer Clive, 2,722 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 27th June, calling en route at Gibraltar 3rd July, Malta, 9th, Port Said 13th, Suez 14th, and Aden 21st. She brought the following details:—From Portsmouth.—Captain and Mrs. Dean Pitt, wife of Major Baddeley, of the R.A., three children and two governesses, Major Wild, late Commissariat Department, Lieut. Gordon, Bombay Staff Corps, Riding Master F. Shearna, of the 12th Lancers, Miss Fletcher and Miss Du Val. From Aden.—Captain Gwyn, and two natives, of H.M.S. Amberwitch, five European men, one woman, and three children; five native men, three women, seven children, and seven followers of the British troops.

Colonel P. A. Twynam, who has succeeded Colonel Lascelles as assistant Adjutant General at Portsmouth, commanded the 2nd Battalion of the old 15th, now the East Yorkshire, for five years in this country on the Bombay side, going on half-pay on September 6, 1881. He served for thirty years in the 15th, having joined it in December, 1851; he is now over fifty-two years of age; he has held several Staff appointments, having been Brigade Major, also Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, as well as an Aide-de-Camp at Ceylon. He was assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in Egypt for the large space of two months, but having been at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and mentioned in Lord Wolseley's voluminous despatch, he received the C.B. and medals. He is a Colonel of July 1, 1881.

The command of the 40th N.I. will be vacant on the 18th October, when Colonel Rowcroft will have completed seven years in command of a regiment. He was appointed commandant, 35th N.I. in 1877, and on the breaking up of that corps on 1st July, 1882, was transferred to the 40th, on Colonel Dandridge's appointment to the Brigade Staff. This is the only vacancy falling in this year. The promotions in this case, it is pretty sure, will go regimentally, Lieutenant Colonel Morton, who has served with the regiment since August, 1858, obtaining the command, and Major Sir Benjamin Bromhead the second in command. Captain Hutchinson, now seconded as Garrison Instructor at Umballa, will probably move up to Wing Commander, his place being taken pro tem. by Major Vyvyan, now with the 38th N.I. at Peshawur, Major Fraser being provided for elsewhere.

The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the new Secretariat, at 11 a.m. on Monday next, the 4th August, for examination in the native languages:—In Hindoostanee, High Standard.—Lieutenant C. A. Brown, Northumberland Fusiliers (attached to the 8th N.I.); Lieut. E. H. Bethell, Royal Engineers; Lieut. G. J. C. Hall, L.N. Lancashire; Lieut. H. M. S. O'Brien, L.N. Lancashire; Lieut. C. de C. Hamilton, Royal Artillery; Lieut. C. H. U. Price, Wiltshire (attached to the 9th N.I.); Lieut. A. A. Groves, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (attached to the 10th N.I.); Lieut. A. Wilson, Manchester (attached to the 10th N.I.); Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, Meywar Bheel Corps; and Lieut. G. A. Collins, Meywar Bheel Corps. In Persian, Lower Standard.—Lieut. G. L. Mellis, 8th Regiment N.I.; and Major H. F. Symth, Royal Artillery. In Mahrathi, Higher Standard.—Lieut. C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Rifle Brigade.

## LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

## TUESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—To-day's sales were small, comprising only 12,600 packages, all "without reserve." The auctions have passed without any improvement. The private contract market remains very quiet. Further sales are announced for to-morrow. At to-day's and yesterday's auctions 6,383 packages Indian, 727 Ceylon, and 1,681 Java teas passed at firm to full prices all round. Yesterday's China sales comprised only 1,557 packages green, and 1,514 packages scented teas. The former, representing mostly the first arrivals of the new crop, went at easy and disappointing prices. The scented showed no change in values. At to-day's China auction 12,452 packages sold without reserve. 1,623 packages common to good common blackleaf sold from 6½d. to 9¾d. per lb.; and 1,186 packages fair to medium at 10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. 3,010 packages common to good common redleaf sold from 6½d. to 10¾d. per lb.; and 1,498 packages fair to medium from 11d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Some fine Pecco Congous realised from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. Generally black and redleafs over 8d. passed fairly steadily; grades under 8d. without any quotable alteration in prices, but occasionally in favour of buyers.

**SUGAR.**—West India has been dull at last week's decline. 300 casks found buyers, the bulk in the public sales to-day. Of 1,958 bags Palmyra Jagghery, about 630 bags, out of condition, sold without reserve at 6s.; common quality withdrawn at 8s. On the spot, 1,000 bags crystallised Penang sold, no price given out. A cargo of Porto Rico, off coast, reported at 13s. 9d. per cwt., Liverpool quay terms. Beet advanced 6d. on Saturday, but closes 11s. 10½d. to 12s. In the Clyde market pieces are quiet at prices in favour of buyers.

**COFFEE.**—There have not been any public sales to-day, and the market is inactive. The same remarks will apply to cocoa.

**RICE.**—A cargo of Saigon, 1,873 tons, at Malta, sold at 6s. 9¾d. per cwt., open charter.

**BLACK PEPPER** is quiet. 600 bags Singapore sold for distant delivery at 7d. per lb.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—To-day's China sales comprised 7,276 packages which sold without reserve at steady, with occasionally easier, rates. Rather more animation was shown in the biddings than has been the case recently, 935 common to good common black leafs sold at from 7½d. to 9d. per lb.; 482 good common to fair at 10¼d. per lb., and 327 half chests fair to medium, at 1s. to 1s. 0¾d. per lb.; 2,478 half chest red siftings and broken leaf sold at from 4¾d. to 6¼d. per lb.; 1,486 half chests common red leaf, 6½d. to 7¾d. per lb.; and a chop of 796 half chests Saryunes at 8½d. per lb.; 762 packages green and scented sorts passed without change. The Indian sales consisted of 2,347 packages Indian, and 455 Ceylon teas. All good parcels sold at very firm to improving rates, but undesirable parcels showed an easy tendency.

**SUGAR.**—The market is without alteration. Yesterday's business in West India should have reached 604 casks 1,000 bags, partly at public sale. Something done to-day, particulars not reported. The Clyde telegram reports rather more business in pieces. Beet sold at 12s. per cwt. August shipment.

**COFFEE.**—A few lots fine Plantation Ceylon, including bold, realised very high prices, from 79s. 6d. to 105s. No change in other kinds, which sold from 56s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. for low good middling, 98 casks 54 barrels and bags sold. 264 bags Liberian part sold 52s. to 57s. East India sold at 53s. to 60s. for pale and greyish, 65s. for good medium, and 78s. for good bold. The market is quiet.

**SPICES.**—The public sales to-day were small, with few changes. Black and white pepper quiet. Of the former 186 bags Tellicherry sold at 7½d., 215 bags Singapore being bought in at 7¼d. to 7¾d., and 236 bags Lampung at 6¾d.; 69 bags Singapore were withdrawn at 10¼d. to 10¾d. 190 bales Zanzibar cloves sold at easier rates, chiefly 57-16d. to 5½d. for good fair. 1,238 packages Cochinchina ginger nearly all sold, rather dearer; rough sorts from 41s. to 48s.; part scraped and scraped, 51s. 6d. to 57s.; good to bold cut, 71s. 6d. to 85s.; 253 bags African, 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; 42 barrels Jamaica, 46s. to 47s. No Pimento offered. A few packages West India mace sold at 1s. 5d. for fair, and nutmegs at 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

**SAGO.**—Quiet. 691 bags small grain, part sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s. A few lots Singapore tapioca, fine mark, sold at 1¾d. to 1¾d., but most of the supply bought in. 100 barrels Rio, sold at 4½d. to 5¼d. per lb.; and about 200 bags seed pearl at 12s. Medium bought in at 14s. per cwt.

**RICE** quiet.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the produce markets with few exceptions, are in the same dull condition as previously quoted. Brown West India sugar has sold at some further decline, but closes at a recovery on the lowest rates accepted last week. Other descriptions of cane grown have been quiet. Dry refined goods have fallen 3d. to 6d. Beet, after receding to 11s. 6d. f.o.b. for August shipment, sold at 12s. 1½d. to 12s. 3d. per cwt., with a firmer tone. The coffee market remains quiet, with moderate transactions. Fine bold and colory Plantation Ceylon commands extremely high prices, while East India descriptions are occasionally easier. To-day a few parcels Guatemala and other Central American brought full valuations. There has been a slight increase of demand for China tea during the last few days, and new Congous at the public sales showed steadiness. Indian teas are rather active, in many cases obtaining better prices. The supply of cinnamon at auction next Monday will probably comprise 1,300 bales. Black and white pepper have met with less attention than of late. At the weekly spice sales yesterday Cochinchina ginger sold well. Zanzibar cloves went rather in favour of buyers. There were no nutmegs offered. Rice continues unsettled.

**TEA.**—To-day's China sales comprised 10,255 packages without reserve. The tone generally was better, especially for new season's

black-leafs, between 7½d. to 10¼d. per lb. Green teas, of which 3,592 packages were sold, showed irregular and mostly lower rates; 2,433 packages common to good common black-leafs sold at from 7½d. to 10¼d. per lb.; 351 half chests fair at 11d. to 11¼d. per lb.; red siftings, 5d.; 1,012 packages common Saryunes and Padroc; 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb.; Paklings, in boxes, from 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; 1,101 boxes Canton Congou realised 8¾d. to 9¾d. per lb.; old season's first crop Mingchows, at 8¾d. to 9½d. per lb. At the Indian auctions, 2,385 packages Indian and 346 Ceylon teas passed. The firm tone lately established was fully maintained for all desirable parcels. Subjoined is Messrs. Hawes and Heitz's fortnightly report:—Indian—22,119 packages, of which 10,413 were of the new crop, have been brought forward at auction and mostly sold. Fine liquoring sorts were most in demand and commanded high prices. Teas of poor quality are still difficult of sale, even at the low rate current. Some exceptionally fine parcels have come forward from Kangra Valley, and were eagerly competed for. The Darjeelings have been of varying quality, and invoices with fine lines scarce. Cachir teas, with a few exceptions, notably a fine invoice from Borokai, have been in different liquor, and consequently brought poor prices. Old season's sell slowly at about former rates, common kinds being lower and very difficult of sale. Ceylon teas have come forward in better assortment, many invoices showing decided improvement in cup and realising high prices; but all thin, burnt sorts show low averages. The highest prices were represented in a small invoice of Blackstone, viz., broken Pekoe 2s. 7d.; Pekoe, 1s. 8d.; Souchong, 1s. 3d.; broken tea 1s. 1d.; Java—2,450 packages have been catalogued ex.s.s. Prins Frederik, Dorunda Limburg, and Vcorwaarts. Prices have remained very steady for all kinds, and there is no doubt that on the present scale of rates ruling for Souchong kinds, buyers can have far better value in Java growths than in either China or Indian tea. The quality of most of the shipments has been satisfactory and ready sales were effected. Pekoes continue in strong inquiry at a further advance in value, Sinagar Pekoe finally selling to 1s. 6d.; ditto flowery Pekoe, Pekoe, 1s. to 1s. 3¼d.; broken Pekoe, 1s. 0½d.; Pekoe Souchong, 8½d. to 10¼d.; Congou, 8½d.; broken tea, 8d. Sales consisting of 3,875 packages are advertised for sale in Amsterdam on September 3, and further catalogues are printed for this market of direct imports.

**SUGAR.**—A more steady tone in the market for refining West India. Sales yesterday and to-day 700 casks, at rather better prices. Some of the Palmyra Jagghery, ex sale, reported at 8s. per cwt. Beet is dearer by 1½d. to 3d., and the demand for refiner's goods in the Clyde market somewhat active. M. Bertrand Silz, writing from Paris on Wednesday, stated that on Monday last the first fortnightly liquidation took place and brought more activity; 13,600 bags were tendered. This was relatively a small quantity; but, notwithstanding this, the market continued its backward course, being influenced by the rain which was then falling abundantly and the bad reports of the U. K. markets. Whatever the end may be, the present range of prices will undoubtedly bring the ruin of almost all the factories; and it is already reckoned that at least a hundred factories will stand still this winter. The rains which have fallen since Monday last have cooled the earth, and the roots present a better appearance.

**COFFEE.**—Rather small supplies and firmer prices in many cases. 131 casks 49 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold, middling to good middling colory, 63s. to 68s.; fine, 71s. 6d. to 73s.; bold 82s. to 89s., up to 105s. for superior. 10 tiers 46 barrels and bags Jamaica mostly sold, good middling, 65s. 6d.; fine 85s.; superior, 105s. to 111s.; 1,985 bags foreign partly sold, ordinary to fine ordinary Guatemala, 43s. 6d. to 49s. One lot washed Rio, 61s. 6d. per cwt.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—The warlike news of this morning has caused an inquiry for red and black leaf congous, and grades of the firmer under 1s. per lb. are about ¼d. to ½d. up. Black-leafs have been dealt in more freely under 1s. per lb., and but for the firmness of holders, a much larger business would have passed in the lower grades. No auctions have been held to-day.

**SUGAR.**—The West India market is firm, muscovado kinds being fully 6d. dearer. Crystallised Demerara by auction went at full to rather higher rates, from 19s. to 20s. 6d. The total business for the week is 1,663 casks 2,640 bags. Beet supports yesterday's advance. Pieces are 3d. to 6d. dearer on the week here and in the Clyde.

**COFFEE.**—Plantation Ceylon by auction met a good demand, and colory qualities as well as bold are 1s. to 3s. higher than on this day week. 210 casks 125 barrels and bags sold, good and fine middling colory, 69s. to 70s. 6d.; bold, 81s. 6d. to 95s. 60 bags native bought in at 54s. East India steady for good and fine, which sold at 71s. 6d., and bold at 89s. to 83s. 6d.; 79 cases 634 bags off red. Mocha easy; 268 packages chiefly sold at 77s. to 78s. for greenish small berry. Foreign coffee held firmly, 500 bags Manila bought in 42s. 6d.; 2,316 bags other foreign part sold, fine ordinary to low middling Costa Rica, 48s. 6d. to 54s. 6d., and Guatemala, 52s. to 56s. 6d. per cwt. Business in Rio by private contract.

**CEYLON AND SINGAPORE.**—Referring to the announcement that the War Office has decided that Ceylon and the Straits are to be placed under one command with its headquarters at Singapore a Ceylon paper writes:—If the statement is correct, Ceylon, once regarded as the "key of India," is to take second rank after Singapore. The Straits capital is certainly important as a great entrepot of commerce, a harbour and a coaling station, midway between India and China, but Ceylon is the advance-guard of India, with a population ten times more numerous than that of all the Straits Settlements. Of course, we want our military burdens lightened, but we scarcely anticipated the mode in which the end is apparently to be gained.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1884.

## THE GREAT MEETING AT CHUPRA TO OPPOSE THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE resistance to the Bengal Tenancy Bill is growing both in volume and in intensity in every part of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. The meeting of Friday last at Chupra, over which the Maharajah of Hutwa presided, seems to have been in every way worthy of the importance of the district as an agricultural centre. The resolutions adverse to the Bill were passed with absolute unanimity; and they specify in the clearest possible terms the objections to the Bill which are entertained not only by the enlightened inhabitants of the district of Chupra, but by every other intelligent well-wisher of Bengal. The monstrous powers entrusted by the Bill to the officers of a despotic and almost irresponsible Government—powers that are not desired by those officers themselves—are properly described by the people of Chupra as “wrong in principle and contrary to the spirit of the Regulations.” The Chupra resolutions are also entirely justified in denouncing the vicious theory of free sale of tenure—which, of uncertain benefit to anyone in Ireland or elsewhere, is certain to be utterly disastrous in Bengal to every class of the community, except the money-lenders, the lawyers, and the tax-gatherers. If Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert persist in contemptuously disregarding the bitter cry of Bengal, we earnestly hope that that cry will reach the hearts and awaken the consciences of the English people, before it is too late for help to be rendered.

## MR. DAMPIER'S RETIREMENT AND THE TENANCY BILL.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has published a farewell order in honour of Mr. Dampier on his retirement, after nearly thirty-five years' of service, and we

believe that the compliment was well merited. But the Lieutenant Governor takes the opportunity of making a remark of some political importance, and of rather ambiguous signification in its personal application to Mr. Dampier. The text runs thus:—“He leaves India at a time when the principles and practice of revenue administration in Bengal are undergoing a thorough revision, and it is in connection with this last great and important measure that Mr. Dampier's knowledge and varied experience have been of the utmost value to the Government.” If this is so, it may be well to ask why the Lieutenant Governor has allowed himself to be deprived of Mr. Dampier's services at such a critical time?

There is a well-known proverb against the policy of swapping horses whilst crossing a ford; and, surely, some inducement might have been held out to Mr. Dampier to remain in India a little longer to assist the Lieutenant Governor and his counsel. But to those who have studied the recent literature of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, it must be well known that there are some important parts of that revolutionary measure which would go considerably beyond the reforms and changes to what Mr. Dampier would have consented.

Mr. Dampier was for many years a member of the Board of Revenue, but we have had occasion to notice that since Mr. A. P. Macdonnell became the Lieutenant Governor's secretary and adviser in Revenue matters, it has been the custom for the Government to ignore, as far as possible, the existence of the Board of Revenue. In the mockery of an official inquiry into the amended Tenancy Bill, which is now going on, Mr. Macdonnell addressed the Divisional Commissioners instead of the Board of Revenue. Be this as it may, as regards Mr. Dampier personally, there remains the fact that the Lieutenant Governor has taken the opportunity of informing the public that the principles and practice of Revenue Administration in Bengal are undergoing a thorough revision, and we can only accept the high-sounding phrase as an admission of the revolutionary character of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which will be a warning to those experienced members of the India Office who have had the Bill under their consideration.

## THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN PRINCES.

ALL true friends of India will be delighted to observe that the country is beginning to reap the benefit of the good educational seed sown during the boyhood of many of those Indian princes who are just now entering on the serious duties of their important and responsible positions. If any doubt ever existed as to the advisability of our Government encouraging the education of our young chiefs and nobles in the learning and accomplishments of Western civilisation, we think that that doubt must have been set at rest by the happy results now apparent in such typical cases as that of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, who is doing good service to his country as a Councillor of the Viceroy, and that of the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, who has recently been installed in the active work of administering his State. We might advance other examples in Bengal alone, not less satisfactory on the whole; but these two instances of the beneficial effects on the country at large, of the high education and careful training of its chiefs, are

sufficient to establish the conclusion we have always contended for in these pages.

The doubt to which we have referred was mainly based on a supposed danger, that a high English education might lessen the natural sympathies of race and kinship between the chiefs and the people. Now, on such a question as this, it is impossible to obtain better testimony than that of the *Hindoo Patriot*. The *Patriot* is not only the leading Native paper of India; it is not only the acknowledged organ of the aristocracy of Bengal; it most unquestionably possesses the entire confidence of all sections, and especially of the "orthodox" section, of the Hindoo community, and is on the whole admirably representative of Hindoo public opinion. The Maharajah of Darbhanga has long ago been universally accepted as one of the ablest and best of Indian leaders; and now, this is what the *Patriot* says of the Maharajah of Kuch Behar:—

"We have all along maintained that there cannot be a material advancement of our national interests unless and until our chiefs and princes are educated to devote greater personal attention to the affairs of their State. It affords us pleasure to learn that some of our native states are just now making satisfactory progress, and we make no doubt that in course of time these would prove model administrations. From recent advices received, it appears that Kuch Behar, under its youthful Maharajah, bids fair at no distant date to eclipse others in administrative success. Our readers are aware that the Maharajah, got back his ancestral Raj in October last from his guardian, the British Government; since then he has been steadily conducting the duties of the administration to the entire satisfaction of his subjects. The Maharajah is possessed of great intelligence, and his perseverance in mastering the details of administration is highly spoken of. His desire to promote the material advancement of his subjects is very great. Already the Maharajah is maintaining education in his state at a great cost. Five per cent. of his entire revenue has been allotted for that purpose. The Maharajah is assisted by a council, consisting of three members. We are informed that before he left for the hills, he used to sit almost daily in council to transact business of state. As the president of that body, the Maharajah would dispose of civil, criminal, and revenue cases after a patient hearing. Kuch Behar is to be congratulated on having such a worthy ruler. We really wish that his example would be followed by his brother chiefs in other parts of India."

Those who are best acquainted with the *menaces* of Indian society in Bengal will be well aware that this testimony of the *Hindoo Patriot* is (apart altogether from the high reputation for impartiality which our contemporary has always borne) distinctly an unprejudiced one; and we think that both the Maharajah of Kuch Behar and the Government of Bengal may be congratulated on its tenour. We entirely agree with the *Patriot* that the circumstances of Kuch Behar are such as to encourage increased attention to the education of the scions of Indian princely houses—whether by the aid of accomplished English gentlemen as tutors and guardians; by the establishment of more numerous "Indian Etons," like the Rajkumar colleges of Kathiawar, Ajmer, and Indore; or by the provision of improved facilities for European travel, such as those promised by Dr. Leitner at Woking, and by Professor Monier Williams at Oxford.

The medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Subadar Khan, of the Guide Corps, for his gallant conduct in saving Lieutenant Campbell from drowning.

**THE COLOMBO BREAKWATER.**—The furious burst of the south-west monsoon last month did not damage the new breakwater. Dredging operations are still being carried on, at the rate of about 15,000 cubic yards per mensem, most of which is deposited at sea a few miles from the entrance to the harbour. The total expenditure on the harbour works up to the end of June was Rs. 77,58,604.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 26.)

**GATES.**—The services of Mr. F. C. Gates, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of British Burma.

**DALLAS,** Brigade Surgeon A. M., appointed to officiate as surgeon general, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg. Gen. H. Simson, M.D., or until further orders.

**DYER,** Rev. A. S., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 6th inst. Mr. Dyer's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

**DINSHAW.**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Dinshaw, as acting consul for Portugal, and acting vice consul for Spain, at Aden, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**MACKENZIE.**—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Mackenzie as consul for Sweden and Norway, at Madras.

**SIMSON.**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. W. Simson as consular agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Coconada.

**ABEL.**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. F. W. Abel as acting consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**PEAT.**—The services of Major W. S. Peat, squadron commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the duties of second assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda.

**BIGGS,** Mr. T. H., having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general, Bengal, received charge of that appointment from Mr. J. E. Cocke on July 16.

**CHAPMAN,** Mr. R. C., assistant accountant general, Madras, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, from Mr. H. S. Groves, on July 16.

**COMPAGNE,** Surgeon Major H. D. S., I.M.D., medical officer, Malwa Bhil Corps, and in medical charge, Bhopawar Political Agency, was granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from December 6th, 1883.

**HUSBAND,** The Rev. J., of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, is licensed to solemnise marriages in Ajmere-Merwarra.

**HERBERT—RAMSAY.**—Lieutenant C. Herbert and Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay respectively, made over and received charge of the office of commission magistrate, Nussabad, on July 7. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Lieutenant Ramsay, dated April 29, is hereby cancelled.

**DUPERIOR,** Capt. W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted three months' special leave to study for promotion to the rank of major.

**NEWCOMBE—WINCKLER.**—Messrs. A. C. Newcombe and G. W. Winckler, executive engineers, 4th grade, are posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

**HILLS,** Lieut. Col. G. S., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as engineer in chief of the Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, with the rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Parker, on privilege leave, until further orders.

**MOLESWORTH.**—The services of Mr. H. B. Molesworth, executive engineer, 4th grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, for one year, with effect from March 20.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the engineer establishment of the several local administrations, with effect from the dates specified:—

**LILLEY,** A. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, executive engineer 4th grade, with effect from March 28.

**CODE,** M. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, executive engineer, 4th grade, with effect from May 6.

**SCOTT,** F. W. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro. tem., assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from May 16, permanent.

**HENDERSON,** J. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from May 16, sub. pro. tem.

**BRACKENBURY.**—The services of Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, are, on his return from three months' special leave granted him, replaced at the disposal of the director general of railways.

**SKIPWITH,** Major G. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, North Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Major F. J. Hom, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

**LLOYD,** Capt. R. O., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, is transferred to Assam.

**ACRES—PRUSSIA.**—Messrs. T. G. Acres and A. B. Prussia are.

appointed to the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment as candidates in the Traffic Department, and their services are placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

### MILITARY.

**INKSON**—The temporary rank of deputy surgeon general is granted to Brigade Surgeon J. Inkson, M.D., Army Medical Department, from March 13 to May 3, during which time he officiated on the administrative staff, vice Deputy Surgeon General J. E. Tuson.

**IORVIS**, Lieut. E. C., R.A., to officiate as commissary of ordnance, 4th class, with effect from July 12.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**BENSLEY**, Surgeon Major E. C., (medical certificate) for one year—344 days.

**HARWOOD**, Conductor H., Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India private affairs from January 12 to the date of his transfer to the Pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the Bengal Staff Corps:—

**MACKINNON**, Major C. K., to be Lieut. Col., July 28.

**HEATH**, Lieut. H. H. R., to be Captain, July 24.

**BUDD—PRINSEP**—Lieut. Col. R. C., Madras S.C., Brevet to be Col., July 20; and Lieut. Col. A. H. Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry, Brevet to be Col., July 21.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 18.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**MCANDREW**, Lieutenant J. D., 25th N.I., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated July 2.

**RYALL**, Lieutenant E. C., 4th Goorkhas, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated July 4.

**MATTHEWS**, Lieutenant Colonel C. R., deputy judge advocate, is transferred from the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle to the Sirhind and Lahore Circle.

**MACMULLEN**, Captain W. H. F., deputy judge advocate, is posted permanently to the Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle.

**ROBINSON**—Inspector of army school Honorary Captain W. Robinson is placed on the retired list from July 12, and he is permitted to proceed to England, on or after that date.

**WILSON**—The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to appoint Captain W. B. Wilson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle, until return from furlough of Lieutenant Colonel Tytler, vice Captain Macmullen, permanently appointed to the Judge Advocate General's Department, dated July 1.

**BUTLER**, W. B., South Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department:—

**MBARTHUR—MOCKLER**—Lieutenant C. J. E. A. McArthur, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; Lieutenant R. Mockler, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani, on June 2.

Major A. W. Simpson, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Lieut. C. E. Duff, 8th Hussars; Lieut. B. T. Mahon, 8th Hussars; Lieut. P. Langdale, 8th Hussars; Lieut. F. H. S. Giles, 3rd Scottish Dr R.A.; Lieut. E. Townshend, Royal Engineer; Lieut. P. Z. Cox, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles; Lieut. B. St. J. Le Marchant, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; Lieut. C. H. Clay, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. J. K. Tod, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**HUTCHESON—JAMESON**—Surgeon Major G. Hutcheson, 9th Bengal Cavalry, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major R. Mansell, M.D., permitted to retire from the service, dated July 16; Surgeon G. Jameson to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major Hutcheson, appointed officiating medical storekeeper, Allahabad.

**GURDON**, Lieutenant P. R. T., 14th Native Infantry, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated July 12.

**GRANT**, Surgeon D. St. J. D., 25th N.I., the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Z. A. Ahmed, M.D.

**AHMED**, Surgeon Z. A., 28th N.I., M.D., to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major G. Hutcheson, transferred to 9th Bengal Cavalry.

**HARRISON—WILLIAMSON**—The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Major:—Captain S. H. Harrison, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Captain R. Williamson, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

**HILL**—The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department, Lieut. W. H. Allen, Staff Corps, Lieut. W. E. Hill, Staff Corps.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**GRIFFITHS**, Captain C., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

**BIDDULPH**, Lieutenant S. F., Bengal Staff Corps, aide de camp to the

general officer commanding Rawal Pindi Division, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 6th to July 30, in extension of leave granted him.

**MINTO**, Colonel J. C., 16th N.I., Staff Corps, to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from August 15 to October 15.

**JAMESON**, Lieutenant W. H., 23rd Pioneers, Staff Corps, to hill's north of Dehra, on private affairs, from August 5 to October 20.

**CORKER**—The leave to England, on private affairs granted to Surgeon T. M. Corker, Army Medical Department, is extended by two months.

**ALEXANDER**—The leave to England on urgent private affairs, granted to Major J. H. Alexander, O Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, is extended to January 3, 1885.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

**BROOME**, Lieutenant R. C., 1st Bengal Cavalry, Staff Corps, to Lucknow and hill north Naini Tal, on private affairs, from July 15 to October 15.

**WRIGHT**, Lieutenant H., 11th Bengal Lancers, Staff Corps, to Pachmahi (Saugor) on private affairs, from April 15 to June 29.

**GOAD**, Lieutenant H., 12th Bengal Cavalry, Staff Corps, to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, to October 15.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 30.)

**HENDERSON**, M. G., barrister-at law, officiating chief presidency magistrate is also to act temporarily as Coroner of Calcutta.

**HOPKINS**, Mr. J. A., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 8th inst.

**BEAMES**, Mr. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Lalbagh, Moorsheadabad, is transferred to Nuddea, and to have charge of the Meherpore sub-division of that district during the absence of Mr. P. G. Melius, on leave.

**NEWBURY**, Mr. H. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Rungpore, to act in first grade of magistrates and collectors, from 12th ult.

**SAMUELS**, Mr. C. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Chittagong, to act in second grade of magistrates and collectors, from 12th ult.

**BARROW**, Mr. F. H., officiating magistrate and collector Khoulna, to act in second grade of magistrates and collectors, from 20th ult.

**STUART**, Dr. K. B., coroner of Calcutta, leave for four months, from date he availed himself of it.

**REYNOLDS**, The Hon. H. J., secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General and Revenue Departments, to be a member of the Board of Revenue from 29th inst., vice Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.I.E., resigned.

**MACDONNELL**, Mr. A. P., officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, is confirmed in that appointment from the 26th inst., vice the Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

**VOWELL**, Mr. C. H., to be a magistrate and collector of the third grade, from 29th inst., vice Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Mr. Vowell will continue to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors in Patna.

**MURRAY**, Mr. T. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, is promoted to first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from 29th inst., vice Mr. C. H. Vowell, Mr. Murray holding an appointment in Assam, is seconded in the grade.

**SKRINE**, Mr. F. H. B., is promoted temporarily to first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from 29th inst., vice Mr. T. J. Murray. Mr. Skrine will continue to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah.

**O'DONNELL**, Mr. C. J., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector of second grade, is confirmed in that grade from 29th inst., vice Mr. T. J. Murray.

**STEVENSON**, Mr. G., temporarily to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of 2nd grade, from 29th inst., vice Mr. F. H. B. Skrine. Mr. Stevenson, holding an appointment in Assam, be seconded in the grade.

**MATTHEWS**, Mr. H. F., temporarily to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of 2nd grade, from 20th inst., vice Mr. G. Stevenson. Mr. Matthews will continue to act as district and sessions judge of Furruckpore.

**O'DONNELL**, Mr. C. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, to act as magistrate and collector of Bogra, during absence of Mr. J. J. Livesey.

**SKRINE**—This cancels order of 22nd inst., appointing Mr. F. H. B. Skrine officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act as magistrate and collector of Bogra.

**CARLYLE**, Mr. R. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is vested with powers of a collector under Act X. of 1870, in Sarun.

**BOXWELL**, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment.

**PRICE**, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is confirmed in that appointment.

**WORSLEY**, Mr. C. F., officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparam, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment.

**NORMAN**, Mr. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Mozaffpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

**CRAWLEY**, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, is posted to Manbhoom.

**FASSON**, Mr. W. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Sarun, to act as district superintendent of police, Beerbhoom, during absence of Mr. F. A. Chichester.

**ORR**, Mr. T. C., to act as district superintendent of police, Burdwan, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Moorsheadabad, during absence of Mr. J. Master.

**RAMSAY**, Major H. M., district superintendent of police, Nuddea, to act in the first grade of district superintendents of police, from June 15, vice Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Skinner, on leave.

CRAWLEY, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, Manbhoon, to act in the second grade of district superintendents of police, from June 15, vice Major H. M. Ramsay.  
 PRATT, Mr. W. D., district superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to Moorshedabad.  
 WILKINS, Mr. H. G., district superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs district.  
 COX, Mr. G. W. S., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, is transferred to Balasore, and to have charge of the district police of that district.  
 BARNARD, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent of police, Gya, is transferred to Cuttack, and to have charge of the Gurjhat Mehals police.  
 D'OVLV, Mr. E. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Bagulpore, is transferred to Gya.  
 SPEEDY—The services of the Rev. T. B. Speedy, Chaplain of Berhampore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh, from July 18.  
 DRAKE, Mr. R., sub-deputy opium agent, Hajepore, on leave to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Allgunge, during absence of Mr. A. G. Tyler.  
 CARLYLE, Mr. R. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gopalgunge, Satun, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec. 260 of the code of criminal procedure, Mr. Carlyle to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. Governor's control.

## FURLOUGHES.

MELITUS, Mr. P. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meherpor, Nudda, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 25.)

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Damoh, availed himself, on the 19th current, of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of his duties to Mr. H. P. Skipton, officiating district superintendent of police.  
 EVERS, Surgeon Major, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Wardha, returned from the leave granted him and assumed charge of the medical duties of the district and of the executive charge of the district jail from assistant Surgeon Jadunath Ghose, on the 19th current.  
 POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., Civil Surgeon, Balaghat, is transferred to Chindwara.  
 FULLER, Mr. J. B., C.S., officiating director of Agriculture and junior secretary to the Chief Commander, availed himself on the 21st current, of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of his duties to Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S.  
 NETHERSOLE, Mr., is appointed to officiate as director of agriculture and junior secretary to the Chief Commander during the absence of Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S., or until further orders.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, July 24.)

BULMAN, Mr. A. R., deputy commissioner, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as additional commissioner of the Jullundur, Umballa, and Amritsar Divisions, with effect from July 14, vice Mr. T. W. Smyth.  
 UDNY—It is hereby notified that Mr. R. Udny, assistant commissioner, 1st class, has been granted an extension of two months' furlough on medical certificate by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.  
 WATSON, Mr. A., officiating extra assistant commissioner from the Ludhiana to the Umballa District, which he joined on July 21, relieving Mr. J. G. Delmerick, extra assistant commissioner proceeding on leave.  
 DONIE, Mr. J. Mc C., settlement officer, Karnal-Umballa Settlement, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Karnal, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Major Roberts.  
 DALLAS—The services of Brigade Surgeon A. M. Dallas, inspector-general of prisons, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from July 15.  
 GRAY, Surgeon Major R., civil surgeon of Lahore, to officiate as inspector general of prisons, Punjab, with effect from the 25 July, vice brigadier surgeon A. M. Dallas, appointed to officiate as surgeon general, Punjab.  
 CENTOR, Surgeon Major W., M.D., professor in the Lahore Medical School and chemical examiner, Punjab, to officiate as civil surgeon of Lahore, with effect from July 25, vice Surgeon Major R. Gray, appointed to officiate as inspector general of prisons, Punjab.  
 KEOUGH, Lieutenant H. J., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from July 15 to October 15.  
 RIDDELL, Colonel H. V., deputy commissioner made over charge of duties of the Hoshiarpur Gwal, to Mr. C. L. Fox, civil surgeon, on June 27.

## FURLOUGHES.

DILMERICK, Mr. J. G., extra assistant commissioner, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from July 21.  
 ROBERTS, Major A. S., officiating deputy commissioner, Karnal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 25 days, with effect from July 19.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 19.)

The following transfers are ordered:—

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., district superintendent of police, from Masubin to Rangoon on special duty.  
 CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G., officiating district superintendent of police, from Thaton to the charge of the police of the Thongwa district.

STOWELL, Mr. F. S., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, from Promote to Thaton.

GLENDINNING—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. G. P. Glendinning to be a commissioner for the port of Rangoon, vice Mr. S. G. Jones, who has resigned.

The following transfers are ordered:—

NAILER, Mr. R. H., civil medical officer, Kyaukpyu, to the medical charge of the Sandoway district.  
 ADIE, Captain A. E., Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for three months, with effect from August 13.  
 BAYLEY, Lieut. F. R., Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for six months, with effect from August 1.  
 MCLEOD, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Henzada division, has passed the professional examination.  
 HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, made over charge of Kyauktan sub division, Pegu district, to Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, C.S., assistant commissioner, on July 1.  
 CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner made over charge of the court and offices of the assistant commissioner, Myede, to Maung Tet Pyo, extra assistant commissioner, on June 28.  
 HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties at Bassein, on June 13.  
 MOLLOY, Mr. E. H., assistant superintendent of police, assumed charge of his duties in the Salween district on July 4.  
 POPERT, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator, made over, and Mr. H. Slade, assistant conservator, received charge of Toungoo Division on the 24th ult.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 24.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BURTON, Lieutenant R. D., 2nd Regiment L.C., squadron officer sub pro tem. (on probation), to be squadron officer (on probation), vice Marten, transferred.  
 JONES, Lieut. A. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the 12th Regiment N.I., to be officiating squadron officer (on probation), vice Arbuthnot transferred.  
 MCLEOD, Major D. J. S., 3rd Regiment L.C., squadron officer, to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Yates, deceased, and to remain seconded.  
 MARTEN, Captain E. T. C. N., squadron officer sub pro tem., to be squadron officer, vice McLeod promoted.  
 MARTEN, Captain, squadron officer, to be 3rd squadron commander sub pro tem., vice McLeod, seconded for service on the staff.  
 ARBUTHNOT, Lieutenant G. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Regiment L.C., to be squadron officer (on probation) sub pro tem., vice Marten.  
 TAYLER, Colonel J. C., is directed to proceed to Barrackpore at an early date to command the Royal Artillery, Presidency District, for which he has been selected.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examinations in Hindustani:—

Lieuts. B. P. Hawes, H. F. Williams, and G. F. Whitehead, 2nd Brigade Royal Munster Fusiliers.  
 NEALON, Surgeon P. J., M.D., Army Medical Department.  
 BROOKE, Lieut. E. S., Royal Artillery.  
 Lieuts. P. T. Clark, F. G. Gardew, F. G. Lamotte, R. W. Falcon, and G. B. Hodson, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.  
 THORNHILL, Lieut. J., 6th Regiment N.I., Probationer, Staff Corps.

The following order is confirmed:—

March 21, by the general officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Captain Saunders, Royal Artillery, adjutant, Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, to perform the duties of quartermaster general of the division from March 22, without prejudice to his own duties, vice Captain Yule, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 29.)

REES, Mr. J. D., assumed charge of the office of private secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor from Captain A. Awdry, R.E., on the 15th inst.

STUART—BUICK—The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service:—Mr. A. J. Stuart, from September 30; Mr. D. Buick, from October 1.

The following posting is ordered:—

LANGLEY, Capt. L., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the Ganjam Division, to join on return from leave.

The following transfer is ordered:—

NORFOLK, Mr. C. H. T., executive engineer, fourth grade, from the Ganjam to the C Project Division, to join at the public expense on relief by Capt. L. Langley, R.E.

## FURLOUGHES.

JONES—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. O. R. Jones, acting assistant inspector general of police, Madras.

KILGOUR—Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Lieut. Col. F. Kilgour, superintendent of police, Madras District.



GREEN, Mr. W., inspector of salt revenue, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the date of his relief.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—  
BEECHING, Col. F., Infantry, commanding, 10th R. N.I., from the 1st to 18th August, on private affairs, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

FRENCH, Lieut. A., Staff Corps, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, for 60 days, from August 4, or subsequent date of departure.

BUCKLE, Lieut. Col. C. R., Royal Artillery, to the Marree Hills, for three months on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him.

VESEY—1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant Major G. S. Vesey leave of absence, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board, from July 10 to Sept. 10.

COOKS, Lieut. W. N. M., York and Lancaster Regt., officiating wing officer, 8th Regt. N.I. (in probation) from Aug. 9, or date of departure for six months—to Malacca to study the native languages.

KEAN, Deputy Surgeon General W. H., Indian Medical Department, M.D., Nagpore Force, ninety days' accumulated privilege leave from July 21 or date of departure.

PARKER, Surgeon Major R. C. R. G., from August 4 to October 4, in extension of privilege leave on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

LOGAN, Lieutenant D. F. H., No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigd., Welsh Division, for six months on medical certificate.

#### MILITARY.

MORANT, Major C. M. A., General List, Cavalry, is granted three months furlough, private affairs, out of India from April 4.

PEARSE, Surgeon Major R. E., Indian Medical Department, principal medical storekeeper, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from August 1, Surgeon Major Roberts, M.D., performing the duties of the appointment on Surgeon Major Pearse's responsibility.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

HORNSBY, Captain A. W. Hatchell, to be Major, dated July 25.

SMITHERS—The Secretary of State for India has permitted Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Colonel, O. F. Smither, Staff Corps, to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated July 4.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 31.)

BRUERE—License to solemnise marriages under the provisions Sec. 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, is hereby granted to the Rev. W. W. Bruere, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., is appointed to be substantive permanent assistant political agent, Cutch, with effect from March 1.

FORTEATH, Col. F. P., received charge of the office of political resident at Aden from Major F. M. Hunt on the 13th inst.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. R. H., is appointed to be assistant to the political agent, Southern Maratha Country, in charge of the Chief of Miraj.

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., is appointed to be assistant to the political agent, K. J. and South Maratha Country.

WOODROW, Mr. G. M., joined his appointment at the College of Science, Poona, as scientific, botanical and agricultural lecturer, on the 1st inst.

NUGENT, Mr. J., S.C., secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Department, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from September 2, or later date in September.

MONTEATH—SYMONDS—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr. Nugent, C.S., or until further orders:—Mr. J. Monteath, S.C., to act as secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Department; Mr. W. P. Symonds, C.S., to act as under secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Department.

GORDON, Mr. Albert, has been appointed to act as clerk to M.M.'s Justices of the Peace during the absence of Mr. A. W. Lester on leave, or until further orders.

KENNEDY, Mr. H., received charge of the office of the district superintendent of Police, Kolaba, from Mr. A. Keyser, district magistrate, on the 16th inst.

THOM—THOMPSON—Mr. R. Thom delivered over, and Mr. J. Dickinson received charge of the office of assistant collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Rann Salt Works and Depots on the 23rd inst.

FERDIE, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent, G. J. and Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on July 14, in the afternoon and proceeded on the three months' privilege leave granted him under Government Resolution dated 1st idem.

CLABBY, Mr. W. G., acting sub-assistant conservator of forests, Sutli Thana, left Thana on the 15th ult., and reported himself ready to the 16th idem to the Divisional Forest Officer, Naik.

The following transfer is ordered:—

CABRAL—Passed Hospital Apprentice W. H. Cabral is allowed one month's extension of leave granted in Notification No. 64 of 1884.

#### MILITARY.

LANGLEY, Honorary Surgeon Major E. R., Bombay Volunteer R.C., is permitted to resign his appointment.

LOBO—The undermentioned Assistant Apothecary, 1st class, is promoted to the rank of Apothecary, 2nd class:—V. X. Lobo, vice Senior Apothecary J. Roach, pensioned, with effect from May 11.

GARDINER—The undermentioned Passed Hospital Apprentices are promoted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary, 2nd class:—A. B. Gardine, vice V. X. Lobo, promoted, with effect from May 11; H. Cerke, vice L. D. Almeida, resigned, with effect from June 6; and A. H. L. Bond, vice J. Gallagher, with effect from June 30.

#### BY H. E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Aug. 1.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DAMANIA, Surgeon P. J., F.R.S.S., officiating in medical charge, 19th N.I., to the medical charge of Garrison Staff and Details, vice Surgeon Willis, transferred to general duty, Poona Circle.

STEWART, Lieutenant R. C. O., No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A., to be 2nd, subaltern, in Birdwood deceased, but will do duty temporarily with No. 2 Mountain Battery, until further orders.

WILLIS, 9th Regiment N.I., Surgeon C. F. Willis, M.B., general duty Poona Circle to the medical charge vice Surgeon Ferguson appointed to the medical charge of the 14th N.I.

FERGUSON, 14th Regiment N.I., Surgeon J. E., in medical charge 9th N.I., to the medical charge.

VENTRIS—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Major Ventris, Essex Regiment, is directed to proceed to Egypt, and join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted under Transport Regulations Part I, paragraph 25.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. Col. Royal Sussex Regiment, having resigned his probationary appointment to the Bombay S.C., is under instruction from Horse Guards, directed to proceed to Malta to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment.

GORDON—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on July 28.—Lieut. J. W. Gordon, S.C., adjutant, 16th Regiment N.I.

PRIOR—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.—Norh Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion.—Capt. N. W. Prior to Mussoorie, from July 14 to August 31.

MANCE, Capt. H. C., C.I.E., is granted six months' leave of absence to England on private affairs from August 1.

WARDEN—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel G. L. Warden, S.C., a assistant to the agent to the Governor, and boundary commissioner, Baroda.

FAULKNER—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, 183 days, medical certificate; and Surgeon Major P. Murphy, M.D., six months, private affairs.

JONES—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years service, six of which has been in the Staff Corps to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—S.C., Captain W. H. D. Jones, July 26.

### INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 1.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. H. Burton, R.E., Surgeon E. Ferrand, Capt. T. Greenway, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Wyatt, C. J. Kene, C. A. R. Crommelin, J. Adamson.

Madras Estab.—C. E. Sunders.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. A. R. Beit, S.C., six months; Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, S.C., three months; Capt. R. C. Halow, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Deputy Surgeon General W. Pease, six months; Lieut. F. J. Winter, R.A., six months; Major W. H. Mallett, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon J. Moorhead, M.C., two months; F. N. Newman (reunconciled), extraordinary, four and a half months; W. F. Ryves, six months.

Bombay Estab.—H. A. Acworth (Gov.), ten days.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. T. Bazzani, S.C., Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, S.C., Capt. G. B. Austin, S.C., Deputy Surgeon General W. M. Webb, A.M.D., Col. M. C. Peacock, S.C., Surgeon Major L. D. Spranger.

Madras Estab.—Major H. S. Stewart, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. C. S. Sur, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. W. Daly, J. A. Alderson (Gov.), W. P. Dickson, M. Rieley, W. T. Martin (Gov.), E. A. Harrison, G. M. C. Steinbelt (Gov.), A. Manson (Gov.), J. S. Portt (Gov.), S. Jacob (Gov.), C. Longhurst.

Madras Estab.—H. P. Gordon (Gov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. F. S. Cock (Gov.), H. A. Acworth (Gov.), E. Lawrence (Gov.), A. Mitchell.

# HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs. 20,00,000 in bills on India, and telegraphic transfers, were received on Aug 20 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 16,000; on Bombay, Rs. 2,84,000; and on Madras, Rs. 1,17,000, the average rate in all three cases being 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000 at an average of 1s. 7½d., making a total of Rs. 7,17,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 17-32d. and above will receive in full. From April 1, till August 19 remittances for Rs. 6,74,43,67 were sold and realised £5,538,285.

**LORD NORTHBROOK'S STAFF.**—A correspondent writes:—“Moulvi Mahomed Samiulla Khan, judge of Aligarh, who has been selected by the Indian Government to act on the staff of Lord Northbrook in Egypt, is the son of the late Mahomed Azizulla Khan, who acted on the residency staff of the Mulk Mahfuzah in 1818, and for a short time was political agent at the Court of Nahun. Being in affluent circumstances he retired soon afterwards and died in 1854 at his family residence in Delhi, where his distinguished family had settled down. Moulvi Samiulla Khan, a great Oriental scholar and learned Mussulman divine adopted the legal profession and was one of the leading members of the Bar at the Sudder Dinani Courts of Agra and afterwards the High Court of Justice at Allahabad. In 1873 he accepted the office which he at present holds and which is the highest that is given to Indians who have not qualified themselves in England. He has been on various occasions sent by the Government to different districts of the North West Provinces to reform the work, and has always been honourably mentioned by his superior authorities. The Government of the North West Provinces expressed their regret that they could not raise him to the High Court Bench, owing to his insufficient knowledge of the English language. He has been a most indefatigable reformer of the social condition of his countrymen, and it is greatly owing to his valuable assistance that his friend and kinsman, the Honourable Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., has been enabled to found the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which is now the leading national institution of its kind in India. In 1880 he travelled in Europe and visited England, and was presented to the Prince of Wales, the Secretary of State for India, and other distinguished men of the day. Since his return, he has busied himself in the propagation of European thought and Western culture among his fellow-countrymen.

**OBITUARY.**—The death is announced of Lieut. Frederick W. L. Birdwood, R.A., temporarily attached to No. 1 Mountain Battery at Dalki, near Quetta. Although a very young officer, his rank in his regiment dating only from February, 1881, Lieut. Birdwood was well known in Bombay from his family connections and as a prominent member of the Gymkhana, or Athletic Club, having brought with him from Marlborough College a reputation as a cricketer, which he maintained in India. He was also an eager sportsman, and met his death from a fall while out hog hunting. He was very popular in his regiment and in society generally, and gave great promise of distinction in his profession. He was the eldest and only surviving son of General William Albert Birdwood, R.E., for many years Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, and a cousin of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, of the Bombay High Court, and of Sir George Birdwood, of the India Office.—At the July meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, held at Calcutta, the Vice President announced the death of Dr. Hugh W. McCann, honorary secretary of the society. Dr. McCann was born at Kirkcubright, Scotland, in 1853. He was educated at the Liverpool Institute, and subsequently at London University, where he distinguished himself, and in 1873 he was elected a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. In the examinations of 1876, he was bracketed seventh wrangler. Deceased was for some time a master at Harrow, and he also took an active part as lecturer under the University extension scheme. In 1879 he received an appointment in the Bengal Educational Department. In 1881 he was elected honorary secretary of the Asiatic Society, and he was for some time a trustee of the Indian Museum. In 1882 he officiated as secretary to the central committee for the management of the Economic Museum, his duties being of an arduous character. Dr. McCann compiled a valuable report on the dye stuffs of Bengal, based on returns received from commissioners of divisions. During the Calcutta International Exhibition he was in charge of the Educational Section, and recently he had assumed editorial charge of the *Calcutta Review*. Dr. McCann was very successful as a teacher and lecturer, and his premature death from cholera will be keenly felt in many circles in Bengal.

**THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION OF 1886.**  
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has addressed the Governors and other authorities in India and the colonies to

enlist their influence in support of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition which is to be held at South Kensington in 1886.

Writing to his Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, his Royal Highness says:—

“It is my intention to hold a special exhibition of the produce and manufactures of the Indian Empire and the colonies in 1886. The interest shown by the millions of visitors to the Indian Museum at South Kensington and to the collections of Indian art exhibited by the Science and Art Department in all the large commercial towns of the United Kingdom and at Paris, Berlin, Stockholm, and Copenhagen since 1879, proves the widely-extended appreciation of the hand-made manufactures of India which exists on the Continent of Europe, and in this country. The express purpose of the exhibition of 1886 is to demonstrate on the fullest scale to the inhabitants of these islands the unbounded industrial resources at their command within the limits of Her Majesty's Indian and colonial dominion. It is essential that India should be adequately and unsparingly represented on the occasion, or the exhibition will be incomplete and a failure so far as the great practical ends I desire to result from it are concerned. I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will take a favourable view of the undertaking, which, besides benefiting both India and England, will tend to strengthen those moral bonds of union between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects which are the chief strength of the British Empire. As regards the administration of the exhibition, it is my hope that this may be carried out by a Royal Commission rather than by an executive committee, as in the case of the Fisheries and Health Exhibitions.”

In replying, Sir James Fergusson states:—

“My colleagues in this Government and I fully appreciate the advantage to the people of the Bombay Presidency which may be derived from your Royal Highness's conception, and we shall not fail to make it thoroughly known in all the districts and in the native States under our Government. We shall appoint a suitable committee to promote and direct the contribution of articles for exhibition, and shall give assistance when necessary for their transmission.”

Copies of the letter of his Royal Highness and of the reply of the Governor of Bombay have been forwarded to the committee for the Bombay International Exhibition and to the Commission in Scinde the commissioners of divisions, all collectors and all political agents, residents and superintendents, with the suggestion that a committee should be appointed to procure promises of contributions of articles of produce and manufacture, and to insure the worthy representation of the Presidency at the proposed Exhibition in London. The divisional district and political officers are directed to bring the project prominently to the notice of the public, and personally of the chiefs and the leading members of the community, and it is intimated that the Governor in Council will be prepared to make a grant from provincial revenues to bear the cost of the transmission to England of the exhibits, and of the return of the articles shown which may remain unsold at the close of the exhibition.

## THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**MONDAY.**—Steadier Indian exchanges enabled the brokers in the silver market to dispose of between £60,000 and £70,000 worth of bar silver, received per Holbein, at the previous price, 50¼d. per ounce. Mexican dollars remain at 50¼d., but they are not readily saleable, having been offered at that rate without finding buyers. China exchange rates are unaltered, but Rupee Paper is dull, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closing at 83¼ 83½, and the Four per Cents. at 81 81¼.

**TUESDAY.**—Some small amounts of bar silver have again been sold at 50¼d. per ounce, and the nearest nominal price of Mexican dollars is still 50¼d. Indian exchange rates are unaltered at about 1s. 7½d. The Shanghai quotation is weaker at 3s. 1¼d., while Hongkong is unchanged at 3s. 9d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper closed at 83¼ 83½, and the Four per Cents. at 80¼ 81¼.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The tendency of the market for bar silver has been a little unsettled since the result of the sales of India Council remittances was announced, but 50¼d. per ounce continued to be quoted by the brokers as the nearest price, the supplies on hand being very small. Mexican dollars are now quoted at 50 5-16d., a fall of 1-16d., but there has been very little business doing in them. Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, and Rupee Paper closed at much about last night's prices—viz., 83¼ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80¼ 81¼ for the Four per Cents.

**THURSDAY.**—About £50,000 worth of bar silver, consigned from Chili per Valparaiso was sold this morning at 50¼d. per ounce, but the market was easier later in the day. Some Mexican dollars were placed at 50 d., but the market does not seem steady even at this fresh reduction of 1-16d. in the price. Indian exchange rates are easy at 1s. 7 15-32d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7 d. in Bombay, the China rates remaining at 3s. 9d. in Hong Kong and 3s. 1¼d. in Shanghai. Four-and-a-

Half per Cent. Rupee Paper closed at  $83\frac{1}{4}$  to  $83\frac{1}{2}$ , and the Four per Cents. at  $80\frac{1}{4}$  to 81.

FRIDAY.—Bar silver is flat, though the price is nominally unchanged at  $50\frac{1}{4}$  d. per ounce, and a few Mexican dollars have been sold, but only after the price had further declined to  $50\frac{1}{4}$  d. Indian rates of exchange are quoted at Rs. 7 15-32d., and China rates are unaltered. Rupee Paper continues very inactive, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower at  $83\frac{1}{4}$  to  $83\frac{1}{2}$ , the Four per Cents. remaining at  $80\frac{1}{4}$  to 81.

SATURDAY.—There has been little or no business in either silver or in Rupee Paper. All prices were unaltered, bars being quoted  $50\frac{1}{4}$  d. and Mexican dollars  $50\frac{1}{4}$  d. per ounce, and the Eastern exchanges were unchanged.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—TANNER—June 21, at Great St. Helen's Church, London, Patrick, third son of Patrick Campbell, Esq., of Belmont, Stranraer, N.B., to Beatrice Stella, youngest daughter of John Tanner, Esq., of Bombay.

DALZELL—CHURCH—August 20, at Canobie Parish Church, John George Dalzell, Carnwath House, West Dulwich, eldest son of the late Alexander Dalzell, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Florence Nightingale, fifth daughter of James Church, J.P., Park House, Canobie, Dumfriesshire.

KEYS—JINMAN—At St. Mark's, Rosherville, Henry Guerin Keys, son of General Charles F. Keys, Bombay Staff Corps, to Edith, second daughter of the late George Jinman, F.R.G.S., &c., of Rosherville and London.

NIXON—WILSON—August 18, at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, Eccles Nixon, 18th Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of Major General J. P. Nixon, to Amy Louisa, youngest daughter of James Wilson, of Gratwicke, Billingshurst, Esq.

### DEATHS.

BURTON—August 19, at 51, Beaumont-street, London, W., Jane Fiances, wife of Joseph Burton, of Simla, East India.

JOHNSON—August 21, at Walton-on-Thames, Belinda Annie, the beloved wife of J. R. Kirby Johnson, of Bombay.

MANN—August 9, at 27, South Eaton-place, S.W., after five months' patient suffering, Gerard Llewelyn Noel Mann, of Powys Land, Ceylon, youngest son of the Rev. W. H. G. Mann, of Glillyn, St. Asaph, sometime Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire, and Frances, his wife, aged 30.

OVERBURY—August 14, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bokbara, at sea, off Gibraltar, Edward Noel Overbury, of the Madras Civil Service.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 14. Irongate, Bassein; Pelican (s), Bombay.—15. Kinagarva, Batavia; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Massilia (s), Shanghai; Antoinette Accamo, Rangoon; J. H. Bowers, Java; Caffila (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—July 29. Ellora (s), Calcutta; Satara (s), Bussorah; Viola (s), Philadelphia.—31. Mameluke (s), Port Said; Accomac (s), Cardiff.—Aug. 1. Chilka (s), Moulmein; Canara (s), Calcutta; Sumatra (s), Hong Kong.—2. Werneth Hall, Liverpool; Winchester (s), Newport.—3. Burmah (s), Karachi; Rohilla (s), London.—4. Atrato (s), Aden.

CALCUTTA.—July 24. Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London; British Sceptre, Mauritius; Flying Venus, Liverpool.—25. Dawpool, Liverpool.—26. Purulia (s), Moulmein; Busheer (s), Rangoon.—27. Star of Greece, Mauritius; Orchemene, New York.—28. Governor Wilmot, Mauritius; Loch Moldart, Melbourne; Callistoga, Liverpool.—30. City of Oxford (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—July 25. Bulimba (s), Calcutta; Culna (s), Calcutta.—26. M. Meanatchy, Singapore.—27. C. Macpherson (s), London.—28. Mirzapore (s), Calcutta.—29. El Dorado (s), London; Tibre (s), Colombo.—30. Secundra (s), Bombay; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—31. Laurie, Colombo; Tangier (s), Cardiff.—Aug. 2. El Dorado (s), Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—July 29. Berenice (s), China; Kirby Hall (s), Karachi; Altmere (s), Marseilles; Monte Rosa (s), Port Said; Ravenna (s), London.—20. Adria (s), Jeddah; Titania (s), Trieste; Punjaub (s), Karachi; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Dunkirk; Chanda (s), Calcutta.—Aug. 1. Manila (s), Genoa; Huntsman (s), Port Said; Brenda (s), Aberdeen; Inchgarvie (s), Hull.—2. Preston (s), Dunkirk; Viceroy (s), Hull; Texan (s), Liverpool; Croma (s), Antwerp; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Bangalore (s), China.—3. Calder (s), Persian Gulf.—4. Satara (s), Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.—July 26. Culna (s), Bombay; Bulimba (s), London; Kt. Companion, London; C. Macdonald (s), London; M. Meanatchy (s), Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Rohilla*, July 31.

From London: Mr. Simeon, Mr. Talier, Major G. W. Sawyer, Mr. G. Ducat, Major and Mrs. Bullock, Col. Mackenzie, Col. C. K. Walker, Mr. A. W. Forbes, Col. Ludlow, Mr. Broadfoot, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mr. Murcutt, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. Scoble, Mr. Fortey, Col.

C. W. Campbell, Major Bruce, Lieut. Bruce, Mr. C. T. Worsley, Mr. W. A. Kingston, Major Spottiswoode, Surgeon Major Martin, Mr. Burbidge, Col. R. Smith.

From Venice: Mr. Gramatysi, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gass, Mr. Brindisi: Mr. Yelverton, Mr. Peterson, Major Creagh, V.C., Mr. Wheeler.

From Aden: Mrs. Carney.

AT SUEZ, Per *Nizam*, Aug. 10.

From Bombay: Mr. C. Marriot, Lieut. Attree, Major Cacher, Mr. Oakshot, Major Mansell, Mrs. Wilkinson, Lieut. Weston, Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. R. S. Brown, Col. J. Watson, Mrs. Mernackee Mernackee, Col. Dalrymple, Mr. Fryer, Major Keith, Mr. Schaloin, Mr. R. G. Fox, Mrs. Wilkinson.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Nizam*, Aug. 5.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spitta, Mr. W. G. Thornton, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. J. West, Mr. Wittaker.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, Col. W. L. Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Major Mansell, Col. Watson, Lieut. J. S. E. Western, Mr. R. S. Brown, Dr. Little, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gilland, Major J. Keith, R.A., Mr. G. R. Fox, Mr. R. Davies, Captain Mayne, Lieut. Attree, Mr. Schalvin.

For Venice: Hon. H. S. Thomas, Miss Thomas.

For Suez: Mr. C. R. Marriot.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, August 25.

For Malta: Mr. A. Copley, Mrs. C. E. Byron and infant.

For Colombo: Major F. C. H. Clarke, Mr. L. Lee, Mr. H. Crawford, Mr. A. Nicol.

For Madras: Miss Dring, Mr. C. Schmidt.

For Calcutta: Master and Miss Haugan, Miss C. McRae, Mr. A. Chalmers, Mr. Fergusson.

For Cannanore: Quartermaster Sergeant Holloway.

For Gopaulpore: Mrs. Norfor and infant.

Per s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail from London, August 25.

For Cooktown: Mrs. Seagran and child.

For Mackay: Mrs. Adams.

For Brisbane: Mrs. Hill and child.

Per s.s. *Husara*, to sail from London, August 27.

For Algiers: Mr. G. Wilmot Brooke.

For Karachi: Capt. Garwood, Rev. and Mrs. F. E. D. Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. D. Muhlbach.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. D. Turnbull and infant, Miss Bennett.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Miss Nash.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. Rogers, child, and nurse.

For Madras: Miss Cherry, Mr. J. P. James, Lieut. Col. and Miss Ross Thompson, Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Duffield, Miss Sothorn and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Pakerham, Col. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gibson, Rev. — Peattie, Mr. David Hooper, Mr. B. H. Young.

For Moulmein: Col. Furlong and party, Miss Cuttell.

For Calcutta: Miss Mackay, Mr. Carshore, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. B. Irwin, Rev. F. N. Reichart, Mr. Nunn and party, Mr. H. G. Stewart, Mr. Harrison.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Miss Williamson, Rev. and Mrs. Black and children.

For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. English, Miss Waterhouse.

Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, Sept. 22.

For Townsville: Mr. Horace Crowdy.

For Brisbane: Mr. W. Broome.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, Sept. 24.

For Karachi: Mr. E. Gambier, Miss Wyard, and Miss Williams.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Whish.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Aden: Mrs. Radcliffe and child.

For Colombo: Mrs. Talbot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and two children.

For Madras: Miss Fowler, Miss Taylor, Miss Hellier, Miss Carter, Mrs. and Miss Gabbett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Miss Newsholme.

For Calcutta: Mr. Reginald Drake, Mrs. Larkins, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. C. J. Stewart, Mr. R. C. Rutherford, Mr. W. Taylor.

For Nizagapatam: Surg. Major and Mrs. Smith.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, Oct. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. Lennox.

Per s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.

For Karachi: Mrs. Watson and infant.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, Oct. 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gun.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed August 17.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Rev. E. Nashburne, Mr. E. Nashburne, Mr. A. W. Foord one native servant.

For Calcutta: Mrs. J. Moir, Master J. Moir, Miss Rowan, Mr. Boyd, Miss Meik, Mr. C. E. Sykes, Mr. Chas. Moir, Mr. Jas. Donald, Mrs. Donald, Mr. Mitteltra and child, native servant.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 1.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 99 7/8 to 100 3/4
Four-and-a Half per Cent.	102 1/2 to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	—
Ten years	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104 1/2

## BANKS.

	Paid-up Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS		
Bank of Bombay	500	75 1/4
Bank of Bengal	500	860
Bank of Madras	500	605
Agra	500	118
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	200
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28	700
National of India	12 1/2	90
Oriental	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba	700	770
Frere	150	1
Mazagon	2,000	780
Port Canning	1,000	350

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	500	495
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1170
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	350
Bellar	1,000	560
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	603
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	42
Carwar	1,500	—
Colaba	1,880	1,450
Dhollera Ginning	300	180
East India	1,000	1,250
Fort	8,500	3,100
French	500	515
Sind	750	600
Mofussil	400	417 1/2
New Indian	125	215
Prince of Wales	500	715
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,100	1,200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	400	850

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,300	1,415
Anglo-Indian	100	121
Alfred Manufacturing	500	515
Alliance Spinning	700	820
Bhavnagar Mills	100	39
Bombay United	1,000	1020
Central India S. and W. Co.	500	690
Coorla Mills	1,000	765
D. Spinning	2,000	450
Hiadustan	1,000	880
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,235
Khandeish	1,000	830
Madras United	1,250	—
Manchester Spinning	1,000	3,230
Mazagon Spinning	50	—
National Spinning	250	247 1/2
New Great Eastern	1,000	830
Oriental	1,000	995
Prince of Wales Spinning	625	650
Sholapore Mills	500	190
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,490

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-0	350
Do. New £20 Shares	100-14-6	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	—
Do. do.	21-13-1	—
Do. New £1 Shares	—	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Share)	106-15-5	352

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing	100	105
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	335
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co.	500	1,190
Thacker and Co.	100	180

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 1.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 99 13 to 99 14
4% of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to —
4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c.	Paid off
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	102 6 to 102 8
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 6 to 102 8
Debentures of 1867 (1882)	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885)	100 8 to —
6 of 1866 (1886)	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887)	101 2 to —
6 of 1870 (1880)	101 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	102 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908)	101 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price
Agra	110	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	132 to 131
Bank of Bengal	500	85 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	135 to —
Delhi and London	125	219 to —
Himalaya	100	125 to —
Missourie	100	105 to —
National of India	100	95 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	550 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	200	22 to 23
Bally Paper Mills	100	154 to —
Barnagore Jute	100	67 to —
Bengal Coal	1000	1445 to —
Bengal Ironworks	100	—

Bengal Mills	100	1300 to —
Bengal Silt Co.	100	135 to —
Bonlat Warehouse	445	310 to 350
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	83 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	145 to —
Calcutta Docking	100	155 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	85	85 to 90
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	125 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	110 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	93 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway	100	52 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	— to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	— to —
East Indian Railway	100	200 to —
Equitable Coal	100	37 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	200	205 to —
Goswami's Patent Mills	100	73 to 74
Gouripore	100	80 to 81
Great Eastern Hotel	100	120 to —
Howrah Docking	100	60 to —
Howrah Mills	100	136 to 137
India General Steam Navigation	100	125 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	100	— to —
Labour Transportation	100	104 to 105
Landing and Shipping	100	— to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	100	120 to —
Murree Brewery	100	95 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	113 to 114
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	— to —
Nanthore Indigo	100	90 to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	— to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	150 to —
Oudh and Pohlukund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	90 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	75 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	88 to —
Riverside Press	100	— to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	255 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co	100	280 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail	100	46 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	103 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	124 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	— to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	70 to —
Amluckie	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	91 to —
Assam	100	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	97 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	44 to —
Do. contributory	80	35 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	100	175 to 176
Do. contributory	100	87 to 88
Boreli (Assam)	100	— to —
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar	100	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	103 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	65 to —
Cinnatolliah	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	41 to —
Cutchehra (Cachar)	100	— to —
Darjiling	100	110 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam)	100	39 to —
Dehra Doon	100	50 to 55
Dehra and Parbut (Assam)	100	93 to 100
Durrung (Assam)	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	45 to —
Gief's (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam)	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	71 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	120 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	79 to —
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley	100	— to —
Karnafuli (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	135 to —
Do. contributory	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Loobah	100	140 to —
Lower Assam	100	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam)	100	80 to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	30 to —
Do. contributory	100	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	100	73 to —
Do. contributory	100	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	20 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	120 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	63 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	100	78 to —
Phoenix (Cachar)	100	60 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Puttaree (Sylhet)	100	— to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	130 to —
Sapakat	100	— to —
Second Mutual Cachar	100	56 to —
Seemah	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	104 to 105
Singel (Darjiling)	100	91 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	96 to —
Springdoe (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling)	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	114 to —
Tukwar (Darjiling)	100	178 to 180
Upper Assam	100	25 to 25

## MADRAS.—July 28.

Four per cents	1 1/2 dis to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	3 1/2 pre to 3 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7 1/2-3d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 1/2d.	—	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 1/2d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 31-32d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 15-16

## LONDON.—Aug. 23.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107 to 107 1/4
4 Do. October 10, 1888	104 1/2 to 104 3/4
4 India Enforced Paper	80 1/2 to 81
4 Do. do 1885	83 1/2 to 83 3/4
4 Do. do 1893	— to —
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12)	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	— to —
4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500	— to —
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	102 to 104
4 Do. do	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881	113 to 117
6 Do. 1895-96	100 to 102
4 Do. do	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c.	100 to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c.	100 to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	106 to 108
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	107 to 109

## RAILWAYS.

B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	153 to 155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A. 1953	—	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4)	—	2 3/4 to 26 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%	—	129 to 131
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	100	145 to 147
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 5 do.	all	— to —
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	115 to 117
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	127 to 129
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	128 to 130
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100	— to —
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua.	20	17 1/2 to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	10%	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100	— to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10	13 to 13 1/2
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100	107 to 110
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1890	—	102 to 105
Indo-European	25	31 1/2 to 32 1/2

## BANKS

Agra	10	9 1/2 to 10 1/4
Delhi and London	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C.	all	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	25	19 to 20
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28 1/2	51 to 53

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	2½ to 3
Barnagore Jute Factory	5	6½ to 7
Ceylon Company	all	— to —
Do.	11½	— to —
Do.	8	— to —
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	1½ to 2
Glenrock Gold Mining	1	— to —
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	3½ to 4
Hunasgeria Coffee	10	— to —
Land Mortgage of India	2½	¾ to 1
Moyar Coffee	5	— to —
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	2½	1½ to 2
Ouvah Coffee	10	3 to 4
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	58 to 60
Do. do. New, 1867	20	22 to 24
S.E. Wynaad Estates & Gold Mgs.	1	— to —
South Indian Gold Mining	1	— to —



# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., B. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 35 mos., Jan 5, '82.  
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Cov., Salt Dpt., Bo., 13m., Oct. 12, '83.  
Adams, G., B. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 10 months July 3, 1884.  
Aidoo, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Settles, 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.  
Aitken, G. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '83.  
Alexander, C. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 1, '83.  
Allen, D. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov., Judicial, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '83.  
Allen, C. F., Burma Judl., 24 months, March 6, 1884.  
Alexander, H. N., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 3, 1884.  
Anderson, A. (Bn. Cov.) Punjab Com., 7 m., Mar. 28, '83.  
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 8 mos., Mar. 16, 1884.  
Anderson, J. A., Gov., Punjab Comm., 20m., April 15, '81.  
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Hen. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 23, '83.  
Austen, H. G., Andamans Com., 17 months, June 8, 1883.  
Aves, W. C., Indian Marine, 12 mos., Feb. 2, 1884.  
Baber, E. L. M., Madras Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 18, '81.  
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 13ms., Jan. 2, '81.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, '84.  
Barrett, A., Bom. Educat. onal, 24 months, May 7, '84.  
Baker, T.  
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 12 m., Apr. 1, '81.  
Barn, G., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, April 15, 1884.  
Barron, A. H., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 8 m., Mar. 30, '84.  
Bass, J. K., Bengal Com., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.  
Beardon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.  
Beck, H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Aug. 2, 1883.  
Behrendt, J., Ben. Education, 1 7/8 mos., Mar. 8, '84.  
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, '84.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, 1884.  
Bellett, G., Bengal Educat., 6 mos., March 23, 1884.  
Benson, T. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 1 m., Mar. 27, '84.  
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 15 1/2 mos., June 12, '83.  
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '84.  
Bird, F. D., Mil. Sec., Madras, 7 months.  
Bischoe, C. L., State Rail ways, 6 mos., April 15, '84.  
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Ho. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.  
Blood, B. W., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Blyth, W. D., (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Sect., 8 mos., Mar. 16, 1883.  
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Boyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. Med., 15 mos., Oct. 8, '81.  
Boles, A. K., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 16 mos., Apr. 20, 1883.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mos., May 15, '83.  
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., April 6, '83.  
Breton, C., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, May 2, 1884.  
Broad, F. D., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.  
Bright, A. W., India Railways, 6 months, May 20, 1884.  
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Department, 1 1/2 mos., April 16, '84.  
Brown, Surg. S. H., I. M. D., C. P. Medl., 12 mos., May 7, '84.  
Brooke, J. H., P.W.D., Punjab, 5 months, April 1, '84.  
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accountant, 10 m., March 28, '84.  
Brown, J. F., Cov., Bengal Judicial, 6 m., May 1, '81.  
Bryson, A. C., Opium Depart. nt, 12 mo. this Apr., 20, '84.  
Buckle, H. Burma Com., 17 mos., May 12, '81.  
Budden, H. O., N.W.P. Edu., 12 mos., March 18, 1884.  
Bullock, F. D. O., (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 8, '84.  
Burrell, T., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mo., June 3, 1884.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. ov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.  
Burgess, J., Archl. Survey, 5 mos., March 21, '84.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R. E., Railway Dept., 16 mos.  
Burton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.  
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 1, '81.  
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.  
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 12, '83.  
Campbell, F. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '83.  
Campbell, J. M. C., Bo. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 16m., May 16, '84.  
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. 14, '83.  
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.  
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov., 13 months, Dec. 2, 1883.  
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.  
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.) Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Apr. 10, '83.  
Carwell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Carter, J. H. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 12 m., May 14, '84.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 30 months, Aug. 2, 1883.  
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '81.  
Chambers, C. Colaba story, 10 mos., May 15, '81.  
Channing, F. C. (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Com., 20 mos., Mar. 29, '81.  
Charles, G. F., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chisholm, R. B., Madras P.W.D., 13 months, April 27, '83.  
Clay, W. M., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., April 11, 1884.  
Cleburne, J. N. W. P., P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 3, '83.  
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 15 mos., May 20, '83.  
Clive, G. W., Financial Department, 6 months, May 6, '84.  
Coard, C. W., Survey Department, 6 mos., April 15, '84.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, '83.  
Coles, A., P.W.D., Br. Ben., 1 m., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Colebrooke, H. W. V., Punjab, P.W.D., 2 mos., Apr. 15, '84.  
Comins Surg. D. W. D., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Apr. 25, '81.  
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 30 mos., April 12, '82.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.  
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 12 m., April 18, '83.  
Cotton, W. G. L., Bn. Cov., P.W.D., 1 month, April 23, '83.  
Cowie, F. W. R. (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Judl., 13 m., Mar. 25, '84.  
Cox, E. C., Bombay Police, 6 mos., Dec. 29, 1883.  
Cox, J. H. M., Ma. ra. Settlement, 13 months.  
Crompton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mos., March 14, '84.  
Crommelin, C. R., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 15, '81.  
Crowley, Eovey A. W., Bo. Cov., B. Sett., 8 m., Apr. 1, '81.  
Cresswell, P. H., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 1, 1883.  
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21m., Nov. 1, 82.  
Curry, T. E., P.W.D., Bengal, 1 month, May 23, '84.  
Dane, R. M. (Ben. Cov.) Punjab Com., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '84.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 35 mos., May 7, '82.  
Daly, R. M., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 1, 1884.  
Daly, W. W., Assam Police, 8 months, Feb. 2, '84.  
Daferried, P. W., India P.W.D., 9 months, Apr. 1, '84.  
Daniel, J. K., Madras Cov., Mad. Judl., 6 m., Mar. 6, '84.  
Danks, J. C., B. Cov., Under Sec. H. Dt., 3 m., Feb. 1, '83.  
Davis, F. W., State Rail., 30 m., June 6, '82.  
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 10, 1883.  
Day, C. E., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 months, May 9, 1884.

De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 21 m., Mar. 17, '83.  
De Fonb a que, L. R., Bom. Jul., 6 months, May 2, '84.  
De G. G., Ben. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 11m., Nov. 5, '83.  
Deise, R. P., N.W.P., P.W.D., 8 mos., May 7, 1884.  
Deighton, A., N.W.P. E. L., 8 mos., March 24, 1883.  
Dickson, D. W. P., Punjab Gal., 18 months, May 1, '83.  
Dallsworth, G. W. P., V. D., Central Prov., 12m., Dec. 5, '83.  
Douglas J. P. W. J., In. Ia, 12 months, April 4, 1881.  
Douglas, E. W., N.W.P., Irrigation, 6 months.  
Dow John, Bombay Survey, 6 mos., April 15, '84.  
Drew, V. W., Ben. Cov. do. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 7, '84.  
Drury, G. M., B. n. d. Railways, 6 mos., April 7, '83.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 21 m., Jan. 1, 1883.  
Dyson, J., Oudh Com., 7 1/2 mos., April 4, 1884.  
Ebdon, E. J., Po. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., N.W. 17, '82.  
Elias Ney, Commr. Ladhak, 12 mos.  
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 6 months, May 8, 1884.  
Elliott, C. F., Punjab Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1881.  
Elliott, A. H., Bo. Cov., Baroda State, 7 m., Mar. 14, '84.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. D., 21 months April 25, 1884.  
Fabr. To nerre, L. E., Assam Police, 11 m., April 1, '81.  
Fanthwaite R. A. L., B. Burma Police 12 mos., March 19, '84.  
Faichnie, A. G., P. stal Department, 8 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Fergus, J. D., Bo. n. cov P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.  
Fidlien, J. P. (M. d. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 21 m., s.  
Fiestmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Paleontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '82.  
Finney, S., Railway Department, 24 m., Dec. 5, 1882.  
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 27, '83.  
Fox, C. E., B. m. bay Judl., 10 months, April 25, 1881.  
Ford, A. M., P. W. D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 2, '83.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N. W. P., 30 months, Feb. 23, 1883.  
Forman, W. S., B. Cov., Judicial, 18 mos., July 1, '83.  
Foxstrangways, W. W., Bn. Cov. C. P., Comr., 6m., June 17, '84.  
Foster, C. W., B. m., Burma Medical, 8 months, June 7, '84.  
Portey, H., Madras Educ., 27 months, May 12, '82.  
Fowler, J. T., M. d. Educl., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.  
Framij, D., Bombay Customs, 21 months, April 13, '81.  
Frizlle, J. (Ben. Cov.) Punjab Com., 20 m., April 6, '83.  
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.  
Fuchs, E., B. n. d. Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.  
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.  
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., April 11, '84.  
Garstin, W. E., N. W. P., P.W.D., 19 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.) Mad. R. and G., 21m., April 23, '83.  
Giles, E., B. n. d. Educat., 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Giles, P., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Oct. 15, '83.  
Giles, R., S. n. d. Rev. and Gen., 6 months, June 1, 1884.  
Godridge, J. E., Ben. Cov., C. P. C., 13 mos., April 18, '83.  
Gordon, H. P., M. d. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., July 17, '83.  
Gordon, R., Burn, P. W. D., 24 m., Aug. 4, 83.  
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 25, '82.  
Goudsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 13 mos., Oct. 28, '83.  
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 25 months, Aug. 15, 1882.  
Gonn, C., Bo. Cov., Ch. Sect. to Govt., Ho., 11 m., May 23, '84.  
Goodrick, U. M., B. Customs, 7 m., May 20, 1883.  
Gran, G.  
Grant, J. H., Bo. Gov., C. L., Bombay, 6 mos., June 10, '84.  
Grant, A. K., Bengal Forests, 5 months, June 10, 1884.  
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P. W. D., 24 mos., April 25, '81.  
Grey, P., India Rail ways, 6 m., May 23, 1884.  
Greff, H. ed. C., Bombay Forests, 18 months, May 20, 1884.  
Grieh, Sir Lepel C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R. C. I., 20m., April 6, '83.  
Guise, K. F., Bengal Police, 12 m., Nov. 13, 1883.  
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.  
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.  
Haig, W. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 months, April 3, 1884.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 m., Feb. 29, '81.  
Hamilton, K. H., C. L. Prov. Police, 13 1/2 mos., May 1, 1883.  
Hamilton, T. S., (Bo. Cov.), 20 months, April 7, 1883.  
Hammick, S., (Bom. Cov.) Bom. Judl., 8 m., April 11, '84.  
Harding, F. H., (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 25, '81.  
Harrington, H. S., P. W. D., 2 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Harris, R. L. (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Com., 12 mos., Apr. 4, 1884.  
Harrison, H. A., Cov., N. W. P., Judicial, 6m., M. 9, '84.  
Ha, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 1 m., April 15, '84.  
Harris, W. G., B. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.  
Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 19m., April 7, '83.  
Harrison, E., Assam Secretariat, 6 mos., April 15, '84.  
Hart, J. H. E., P. W. J., B. n. ay, 12 mos., March 7, 1881.  
Hartwick, J. H., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., May 1, '84.  
Hatch, H. F., B. Rev. Survey, 12 months, May 27, '84.  
Hawkins, C. C., (Ben. Cov.) Punjab Com., 8 mos., Mar. 25, '83.  
Hane, W. C., Madras Forests, 12 months.  
Hav, F. (Bengal Cov.) Con. Barar 13 mos., Mar. 2, '83.  
Hensley, F. P. W. J., Accountant, 20 m., April 6, '81.  
Herbidge, A., Telegraph Department, 6 m., April 27, 1884.  
Hewson, F. T., B. n. Cov. Punjab Com., 8 m., May 1, 1881.  
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 17 m., May 23, '83.  
Hill, J. C., Telegraph Dept., 8 mos., May 24, '83.  
Hoski, J., Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 8, '84.  
Hoskins, G. D., P. W. D., B. n. d. G., 10 m., Oct. 3, '83.  
Hobbs, G. D., C. Opium Dept., 15 months, July 15, '84.  
Hodges, K. N., N. W. P., P. W. J., 6 m., April 1, '83.  
Hodges, L. R., Bn. Cov. Postal Dept., 10 mos., Feb. 2, '84.  
Hodges, L. R., Quar. Genl's Dept., 30 m., from May, '82.  
Holbrook, S. C., Punjab Police, 10 months, May 23, 1881.  
Holwood, (Bn. Cov.) Bn. R. and G., 6 m., Apr. 4, 1883.  
Hosfull, T. A. (M. d. Cov.) M. d. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., s.  
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 2 m., Jan. 6, '83.  
Hough, A., Barmh Com., 9 mos., Feb. 23, 84.  
Hull, H. A., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.  
Humfress, J., P. W. A. Bengal, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '84.  
Impey, W. H., Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen. 6m., May 9, '81.  
Imrie, C. W. (Bn. Cov.) C. P. C., 18 m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Ingis, W. A., W. D. Bengal, 9 mos., Feb. 2, '84.  
Irwin, A. M., Bn. Cov. Barar 10 m., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '84.  
Izzy, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Ju l 6 m., June 3, '84.  
Jacob, S., B. Cov., Under Sec. Fi. Dpt., 21m., Feb. 23, '83.  
Jacka, C., Bombay D. ckyard, 2 months, April 3, 1884.  
Jadine, J., B. Cov., Bn. m. Judl., 24 m., May 1, 1884.  
Jamieson, J., P. W. D., Accounts, 21 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Jeffers, J. B. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 4, '82.  
Jennins, C., Bengal Police, 5 mos., April 6, 1881.  
Johnston, A., Bengal Forests, 1 month, April 20, '83.  
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.) B. Judl., 19 mos., April 1, '83.  
Joyce, A. P. V., Madras, 18 months, May 6, 1884.  
Jolly, T., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24 months, March 3, '84.  
Jones, W. B., C. S. I. (Bn. C.) Cn. Com. C. P. s., 6 m., Apr. 1, '84.  
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.  
Joseph, H. G., M. d. Cov., Mad. Rev. Gen., 21m., Nov. 16, '83.  
Kaye, W. (Bn. Cov.) Com. Jha si, 8 m., M. R. 1, '84.  
Keach, T. W., M. d. R. and G., 6 months, April 25, 1884.  
Keay, F. E., T. l. graph Dept., 6 mos., May 27, '84.  
Keene, H. G. H., Madras Educl. Dept., 4 m., Feb. 20, '84.  
Keene, C., J. R. lway Dept., 15 m., July 15, '84.  
Kelly, F. A., Punjab Police, 19 mos., Mar. 12, '83.

Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 18 months, April 13, 1883.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 15 mos., Feb. 18, '84.  
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 13 mos., April 2, '83.  
Kilby, S. J., Bengal Customs, 6 months, May 7, 1884.  
Kilby, G. C., Bengal Judicial, 18 months, May 9, 1884.  
Knyvett, N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 6, 1884.  
Knyvett, C. F., N.W.P. Police, 6 months, April 5, 1884.  
Lamb, G. F., P. W. D., 12 mos., Nov. 9, 1883.  
Lang, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 m., May 1, '83.  
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Larkin, A. L. P. (Bn. Cov.), 39 mos., July 19, '81.  
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 21 mos., June 21, 1883.  
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 9 months, April 18, '84.  
Laurence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen. 6 m., May 16, '84.  
Lea, R., Assa n Com., 19 months, April 7, 1883.  
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 7, '82.  
Leckie, M. C., Bombay Sult., 18 months, May 29, '81.  
Leigh, Capt. H. P., Punjab Commr., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '81.  
Lemar, G. D., Madras Cov., Madras Rev. and Gen., 6m.  
Lepper, F., Bn. Cov., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.  
Leslie, M. P. W. D., Hyderabad, 18 mos., April 1, 1881.  
Lister, A. S., Mad. Cov., M. d. Judl., 9 1/2 mos.  
Livesay, G. H. P., Assam Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '83.  
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judicial, 6 mos., June 9, 1884.  
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 30 m., May 25, '82.  
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.  
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 13, '83.  
La Touche, J. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Settles, 6 mos., Apr. 18, 1884.  
Lyall, C. J. C. I. E. Bn. Cov., Sec. to Govt., Assam, 18m., May 15, '84.  
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Bur. Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 24, '83.  
Mackenzie, E., Po. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '83.  
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 12 months, May 8, 1884.  
Marsh, H., P. W. D., N. W. P., 33 m., March 2, '82.  
Martin, W. B., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '84.  
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 21m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '81.  
Manisty, G. E., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., June 17, 1884.  
Maller, F. K., Geological Survey, 6 months, May 2, 1881.  
Man, M. H., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., July 1, '81.  
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen. 8 m., Feb. 25, '84.  
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 16, '83.  
Martin, W. T., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '83.  
Martin, J. A., Bengal Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 12, 1881.  
Martin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 12 months, May 27, '84.  
Marrio, C. R., C. Bn. Rev. and Gen. 15 mos., August 1, 1884.  
Mathew, G. F., Nizam's Railway, 20 mos., May 15, '84.  
Medlicott, H., Geological Survey, 6 m., May 9, '81.  
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 24m., M. 15, '83.  
Meredith, A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comr. 6 m., April 25, 1884.  
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 27, '81.  
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.  
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.  
Macdonald, A. K., Bengal P.W.D., 6 months, July 1, 1884.  
M'Iver, L. (Mad. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Apr. 14, '83.  
McLvor, Lt. J. B., C. Political Dept., 18 m., May 18, '83.  
McLoughlin, J., Postal Dept., 9 m., Jan. 25, '84.  
Me n, A. J., Assam Forests, 12 months, March 25, 1881.  
Meyers, B., P.W.D., Beluchistan, 6 months, May 3, 1884.  
Mikson, B. P., Central Provinces, P.W.D. 18 m., June 24, '84.  
Mirza, Hasen Ali Khan, Indl. Political, 6 mos.  
Mills, C. A., P.W.D., Bengal, 9 months.  
McNair, W. W., Survey Dept., Bo. June 27, 1884.  
McWilliam, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 44 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
McVoy, R. A., Punjab P.W.D., 9 mos., March 24, 1884.  
Monro, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., Nov. 30, '83.  
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.  
Moore, L., Madras Cov., Rev. and Gen., 13 1/2 mos.  
Moorhead, Surg. J. L. M. D., Bl. Civil, 8 m., April 18, '84.  
Morris, Leut. C. H., Pun. Com., 17 mos., April 25, 1883.  
Moseley, H. (Bn. Cov.) Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., M. 10, '83.  
Moule, H. F. D., Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen. 7 1/2 m., April 25, 1884.  
Mulock, F. D., Cov., 18 months, May 1, '84.  
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 28 1/2 m., Sept. 24, '82.  
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., June 12, '83.  
Nicholson, F. A., Madras Cov., Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 23, '84.  
Nordman, K. F., Madras, P.W.D., 21 months, July 8, '84.  
O'Callaghan, F. L., C. I. E., State Rail., 17 m., July 3, '83.  
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.  
Olive, J. W., Burma Police, 12 months, April 7, 1884.  
Oliphant, H. L. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Judl., 10 m., Apr. 6, '84.  
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
Palmer, C. E., Marine Accountant, 8 months, Mar. 14, '84.  
Palmer, E. M., Mil. Depart., 8 months, March 20, 1884.  
Palmer, A., Survey Department, 12 months, May 1, 1884.  
Parker, G. G., A. W. P. Police, 19 months, Dec. 4, 1882.  
Pawsey, R. H., Bn. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Pellow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Pennington, H. F. V. (Ben. Cov.) Oudh Com., 10m., April 13, '83.  
Percy, A., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 m., April 7, '84.  
Perreau, G. C., Burma Police, 12 months, April 12, 1884.  
Petre, F. L., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Peterson, H. P., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen. 20 m., Mar. 30, '81.  
Pace, G. W., C. B. R. and Gen. 18 mos., July 5, 1884.  
Potter, J. S., C. W., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 5 mos., May 9, '84.  
Powell, C. J., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P. 5 mos., Apr. 11, 1884.  
Phipps, G. A., Madras Marine, 15 mos.  
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pil t 24 m., Jan. 12, 1883.  
Phillips, H. A. D. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 18m., Apr. 20, '84.  
Phayre, R., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 m., Mar. 25, '84.  
Pilkington, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., April 6, 1884.  
Plowden, W. C. (Bn. C.) Com. N.W.P., 15 m., Se. t. 1, '83.  
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Polien, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 18 mos., July 17, 1883.  
Pont, F., Telegraph Department, 12 m., Mar. 23, '84.  
Power, A. W. B., Bn. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen. 1 1/2 m., Apr. 23, '84.  
Pratt, W. K., Bn. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen. 13ms., Sep. 4, 1883.  
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 24 months, Nov. 24, 1884.  
Price, J. F., Madras Cov., Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.  
Primrose, A. J., Ben. Cov., Asam Com., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '84.  
Pym, F. H., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 m., March 1, 1884.  
Quinn, C., Ben. Cov., Rev. and Gen. 8 m., Feb. 21, '84.  
Quinn, J. (Bn. C.) Oudh Com. 6 mos.  
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 13 months, April 7, 1883.  
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and Gen., 23m., April 7, '83.  
Rampart, R. F. (Ben. Cov.) Bn. Judl., 21 m., Apr. 20, '83.  
Rattray, B., Railway Department, 12 m., April 10, 1884.  
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 13 m., April 7, 1883.  
Rayner, F. T., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, March 15, 1884.  
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 18 m., May 11, '83.  
Richardson, W. P., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., April 11, '84.  
Ridley, M., N.W.P. Botanical, 5 months, May 9, 1884.  
Ridley, J., State Railways, 20 months, April 11, '84.  
Ritchie, J. G., Ben. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 25, '84.  
Rivaz, C. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Pol., 9 m., Feb. 29, '84.  
Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dpt., 12 m., Oct. 25, 1884.  
Roberts, C. H., J. n. n. Com., 13 mos., Jun 5, '83.

Robertson, J. S., Indian Marine, 24 months, Jan. 25, 1883.  
 Rose, E. (Pn. Cov.) N.P.W. R. and G., 12 m., Apr. 4, 1883.  
 Ross, G. G., Indi n Marine, 24 m nths, May 4, 1884.  
 Ross, H. T. Madras Police, 12 mos. Nov. 16, 1883.  
 Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Feb., 18.  
 Rutherford, R. C., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 24.  
 Ryves, W. T., Bengal Opium, 12 months, May 9, 1884.  
 Runesby, R. W., Punjab Secretariat, 12 mos., Jan 8.  
 Sadler, K., P.W.D., Punjab, 12 mos., May 6, 1884.  
 Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Kheddahs, 12 mos., July 1, 83.  
 Sandford, W. State Railways, 12 mos., April 14, 1884.  
 Sandford, J. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 1 m. Dec. 14, 82.  
 Savage, H. Bl. Cov. Bl. Rev and Gen., 2 m., Feb. 18, 83.  
 Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D. 18 mos., May 13, 83.  
 Scott, R. P. G., Salt Dep tment, 9 months.  
 Scott, R. Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 21 mos April 11, 1884.  
 Shadbolt, E. I., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.  
 Shopland, E. R., Burma Customs 2 1/2 m., April 29, 84.  
 Shawe, A. E., Telegraph Dept. tment, 12 mos. Feb. 13, 84.  
 Shutteworth, A. T., Fom. Forests, 6 mos. May 2, 1884.  
 Sibbold, E. A., Punjab, P.W.D., 9 mos., April 12, 84.  
 Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos. Nov. 7, 82.  
 Sinkinson, E. J. (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., 19 m., Apr. 15, 84.  
 Silcock, H. F., Po. Cv. B. Rev. and Gn., 12 m., Nov. 9, 83.  
 Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 21 months, April 13, 1883.  
 Sladen, J. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P., Judi., 20 mos., Mar. 6, 83.  
 Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 21 months, Feb. 13, 83.  
 Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 12 mos., Jan. 27, 84.  
 Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, 83.  
 Smith J. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 8 m., Mar. 30, 84.  
 Smith, S., Punjab Police, 12 months, March 24, 1884.  
 Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Commr, 12 mo., May 2, 84.  
 Snaith, J. F., Mad. Cov. Mad. Judi. 6 mos. March 6, 84.  
 Schneider, J. H. C., Bom. Police, 12 months.  
 Spedding, J. R. (M. Cov.) Rev., 54 m., Mar. 3, 80.  
 Spencer, E. E., Madras Cov., 18 months, March 6, 1884.  
 Sainforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 1, 83.  
 Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 10 1/2 mos., April 6, 83.  
 Steinbert, J. M. C. (Bn. Crv.) N.W.P., Judi., 8 m. Mar. 28, 84.  
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 Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, 83.  
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 Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 2 1/2 months, May 9, 1884.  
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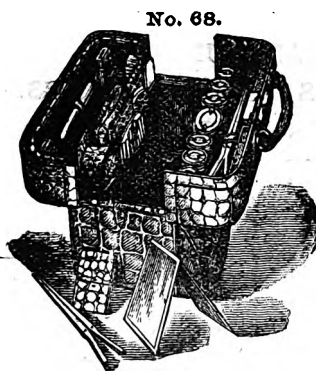
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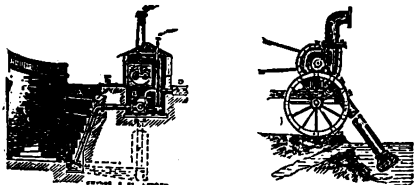
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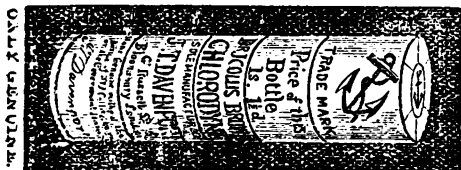
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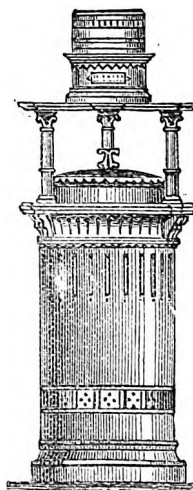
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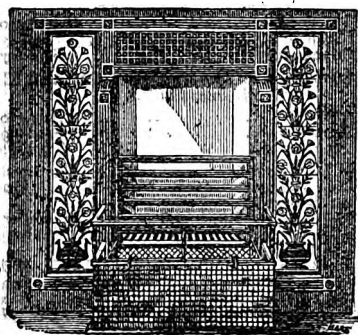
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Aug. 11; Madras and Allahabad, Aug. 10; Calcutta, Aug. 9.

In our leading columns to-day, we deal with the very remarkable resolution of the Government of Bengal on the "Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for 1883." We learn that the impression produced by the very significant facts disclosed in this document has been so strong in certain influential quarters, that it is now a matter of doubt whether the clauses of the Bengal Tenancy Bill relating to Free Sale will not be altogether withdrawn by the Government of India.

We are glad to observe that H.H. the Maharajah of Hutwa, at the monster meeting held at Chupra last week to denounce the Bill, laid prominent stress on the evidence afforded by this Sonthal Pergunnahs' Report. We shall look with interest on the full report of His Highness's speech, which should arrive by the next mail but one. If we may judge from the telegraphed summary, it will afford fresh evidence that the Maharajah of Hutwa is ably following the distinguished example of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, in leading a patriotic and constitutional opposition to the revolutionary legislation now in fashion at Simla.

The chief topic of interest in our Indian telegrams, is still the approaching departure of the Russo-Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission. It is progressing in that humble-minded fashion which is so much in favour with the present Government.

The *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* gives some interesting particulars in regard to the arrangements for Dr. Leitner's Punjab guest-house at Woking. We take the following extracts:—

"Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to accept from Dr. Leitner a present of books and photographs, including that of the Oriental College. The, perhaps, most eminent portrait sculptor of the day, Mr. Adams Aton, purposes coming out to India to take busts in clay, gratis, of the Punjab chiefs, if they will give him sittings; his object being to present them to the Walhalla of Indian Worthies to be established in connection with the Woking Institute, so as to familiarise English gentlemen with the aspect of their Indian *confrères*. Mr. Frederic Pincoff will act as resident and honorary superintendent of the Punjab Institute when Dr. Leitner returns to duty in India. Mr. Priestley, C.S., late of Peshawar, is the honorary secretary; Dr. Duke, late civil surgeon of Simla, will act as honorary physician and adviser in medical studies; Mr. Fisher, C.S., an honorary adviser in legal studies; whilst other branches of learning will be, or are, similarly represented by honorary advisers and tutors to the students. The arrangements for a museum in connection with the Punjab Guest-house at Woking are progressing most satisfactorily. 1,480 Egyptian, Græco-Egyptian, Syrian and other antiquities; 483 Indian and Central Asian ancient and modern art objects; 4,000 Roman, Greek, autonomous, Bactrian, Sassanid and other coins, &c., are now in process of systematic arrangement. As regards the Library, Dr. Hyde Clarke and others will give books; and it will probably be proposed that the Anjuman shall give or lend important books and manuscripts for investigation and utilisation at the hands of scholars. A series of characteristic native shops will constitute an interesting and useful feature of the Punjab Institute at Woking. They will be constructed by Mr. Eudon Clarke at one of the entrances; and every opportunity will be given to any good English artificers who are enterprising enough to go and try their fortune there. Everything, short of giving them food or pay, in the way of connecting them with the manufacturing or commercial interest will be done in order to make their stay a profitable one; and the assistance of some members of the Club has been promised in a matter

advantageous alike to English and Indian interests. The artificers will receive free quarters."

It is rumoured that Mr. Lalbahadur Ghose will come forward as candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Finsbury. We should be delighted to have this rumour confirmed; we have long been anxious to see some representatives of India in Parliament who can be relied upon to devote all their energies to the cause of that country.

It is further rumoured that Mr. Ghose will come forward in the Radical interest. We trust that this is not true. As we have often declared in these columns, we think that the interests of India are far too comprehensive, too Imperial, to be tied up to the following of any party in England, whether Conservative or Liberal. Our young Indian friends in London have unhappily of late shown a tendency to forget this important fact, and a readiness to confide the sacred cause of India to any Radical tag-rag or bob-tail who will be flattered by their alliance, and who will use them as tools to improve their own political position. There are in Parliament, on both sides of the Houses, statesmen to whom the representatives of a true "Indian party" in England might look for guidance with safety and honour. It would be invidious to set forth a complete list of such statesmen; but it is sufficient for our present purpose if we mention such names as those of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett on the Liberal side, and Lord Lytton, Lord Cranbrook, Mr. Edward Stanhope, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Denzil Oslow, on the Conservative side.

It is, perhaps, only fair to Mr. Ghose and our other young Indian friends in England, to note, that the mistake they make in attaching themselves to a disreputable faction is one that is not unnaturally made by political inexperience. The Radical persons to whom they attach themselves are only too thankful to demonstrate to the public that they have any following, whether Indian or otherwise; and consequently, are willing to throw themselves into any breach, however hopeless, and to take up any case in utter disregard of its merits. But a little experience of political life will show, that advocacy of this kind is worse than useless—it is sufficient to damn any cause, however meritorious. We hope that, whenever an Indian candidate is found with the courage and the means to contest an English constituency, he will have the good sense to come forward—just as the Maharajah Daulip Singh at one time proposed to come forward for Whitby—on strictly "Independent" lines.

If an Indian candidate is to have any bias at all, on either side, it must be, as a mere matter of common sense, in the direction of Conservatism. What sympathy with the needs and aspirations of India can possibly be felt by a genuine Radical—with his "Perish India" theories, with his anti-Imperialism, and his avowed desire to restrict our national care to the narrow limits of the "silver streak"—his iconoclastic notions about the rights of property, whether landed or otherwise—his hatred of high education, and devotion to the three R's., his intolerance of import duties and his love of direct taxation—his bitter hostility to all religion save the destructive atheism of the Bradlaugh school? The Indian mind is essentially religious, loyal, law-loving, and Conservative; we doubt whether, if left to honestly follow the promptings of its own better nature, a single point of contact would be found between it and the undisciplined, strife-loving, irreligious character of modern English Radicalism.

Every loyal and enlightened—equally with, and perhaps even more keenly than, every patriotic Anglo-Indian—will deeply regret the tone of the extracts from a section of the Vernacular Press in Bengal, that was given in the *Times* telegram of last week. The *Times*, in its leader on the subject, rightly says that some of these extracts are more deplorable than any of those



that appeared during the Russo-Turkish War, and that justified Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act. The *Times*, however, does not notice one all-important difference between the two occasions. We have now, unhappily, in India as in England, a Government that seems bent on stirring up strife and hatred between the various classes of its subjects. At home, the Ministry endeavours to excite the populace against the House of Lords and the Conservative party—and then professes a holy horror, when a Thorold Rogers charges the whole aristocracy of Britain with foul debauchery, when a Chamberlain talks of 100,000 Birmingham men marching on London, and when a Bradlaugh loudly declares that the Throne must go down with the Peers. So in India, Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert have done their best, first to make the Native community hate their English friends and fellow subjects, then to induce the tenants to hate their landlords, and generally to stir up strife and contention everywhere; and now they begin to quail before the monster of anarchy and confusion which their own vanity or perversity has created.

HARDLY less regret will be felt at the critical state of the relations now existing between the Government of Bengal and the Calcutta Municipality, on the question of the sanitation of the City. This unfortunate difference of opinion accentuates the regret which we all feel at the irreparable loss we have sustained in the premature death of Kristodas Pal, whose influence has always been thrown upon the side of an amicable settlement of every dispute.

It is said to be definitely settled that the British Commission on the Russo-Afghan frontier shall skulk round through Beloochistan in order to arrive at the scene of its labours on the Helmund. Of course, "It's pretty Fanny's way." To be consistent, Mr. Gladstone ought to offer all the tribes on the road a good round subsidy, with plenty of repeating rifles and ammunition as a present to boot, to induce them to let us off this time, and not hurt us too much.

We take the following personal intelligence of our Indian visitors, from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* :—

"At the close of the summer session of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Mr. Syed Mohammed Hossain, Lucknow, stood first in order of merit among the students who gained the Diploma of the College; and he also obtained the Holland Gold Medal. Mr. Kaikhosro Bahadurji has passed the Intermediate Examination in Medicine of the University of London in the First Division. In the Honours Examination he took Third Class Honours with the second place in Physiology, and First Class Honours with the fourth place in Materia Medica. He has also obtained in the Terminal Examinations of University College, the Second Silver Medal (equal with another student) in Anatomy, the First Silver Medal in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and a Second and First Class Certificate in Physiology and Chemical Physiology respectively. Mr. Aurung Shah, Assam, stood second in the late Competitive Examination in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy of the University of Glasgow; and he obtained a First Class Certificate of Honour. Mr. Cawas Lalca and Mr. Jamsetji Framji Kolaporewalla have passed the L.R.C.P. of London Examination. The Benchers of the Middle Temple, in the last Scholarship Examination, awarded a prize in Common Law to Mr. Jitendra N. Palit. In the Competitive Examination, held last month, for the Indian Medical Service, Mr. U. N. Mukerji stood fourth among the five successful candidates, with 2,411 marks. In the recent Examination of the Select Indian Medical Service candidates for commissions as surgeons in the Service, Mr. H. E. Banatvala stood third among the five candidates, with 4,666 marks. In the Technological Examination, held by the City and Guilds of London at the end of May, Mr. Ardesbier Burjorji Master passed with honour in Electric Engineering. Fundita Rama Bai has been appointed Teacher of Sanskrit and Oriental Languages in the Ladies' College, Cheltenham. The Gilchrist Scholar for this year is Babu Manick Lal Dutt, a student of the Presidency College, Calcutta.

KHAN BAHADUR BOMANJI SORABJI, C.E., has passed the Examination for the Ph. D. degree in the Royal

Bavarian University of Wurzburg. The three subjects chosen by Mr. Bomanji Sorabji were, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Experimental and Mathematical Physics, and Mathematics.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up till Saturday, August 9:—

"We have had an exceedingly quiet week in our freight market, and business may be said to be almost at a standstill. Rates of freight are in most instances quite nominal, and have a decided downward tendency. Owners, however, decline all offers, and are somewhat surprised ships do not go off on their terms. In the meantime arrivals continue on the most liberal scale, and our unfixed tonnage stands increased to 53,000 tons."

We take the following on the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s report:—

"Crop prospects nearly everywhere have undergone a change for the worse since our last issue owing to want of rain, which has been general throughout the Indigo districts. We have not yet received sufficient returns to enable us to give any idea as to what the total yield in Lower Bengal is likely to be, but judging from those which have come to hand, it looks as though Jessore and Purneah only would do better than last year. First cuttings are now nearly finished in Behar, and by next opportunity we hope to be able to give a detailed estimate. Rain is badly wanted everywhere to bring on the Khoontees, and without a steady and general downpour, we fear these are likely to be disappointing. The returns from Chuprah could scarcely be much worse. In Benares and the North-West Provinces the weather has been very dry, the falls of rain being both light and partial, and the crop is generally reported to be stunted and backward. Should the want of rain continue, it is doubtful whether the outturn will be as large as the increase of cultivation led us to expect a month back."

THE same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"The demand for tea during the past fortnight has not been as brisk as usual, and buyers have not been inclined to operate at former rates. The result has been that a lower range of prices has been established, but even at this there is not much competition. The quantity offered was about 22,000 chests, and about 20,000 chests were sold. Fine and finest teas have sold irregularly, but generally at a decline. Medium Pekoes and broken Pekoes show the heaviest fall, Common Broken and Souchong classes have scarcely changed in value."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary till the departure of the mail, Aug. 12:—

"Dr. T. S. Thomson, L.R.C.E., medical missionary of the London Missionary Society, Mysore."

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended August 30.—

"There has been slight rain throughout the Madras Presidency, but more is still wanted in the ceded and southern districts. In Mysore the fall has been light, and the deficiency is beginning to cause some anxiety in the province. The rains have set in again in Coorg, and there was a good fall during the week under report. In the Bombay Presidency rain was general, but more is still urgently wanted in parts of the Deccan, especially in Dharwar. Rain has fallen in varying quantities throughout the Berars, Hyderabad, and the Central India and Rajputana States. Heavy rain continues to fall in the Central Provinces, and a break is needed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh most districts have had rain, but more would be beneficial, especially for the early rice. Good rain continues to fall in the Punjab. In British Burma the rainfall is still behind that of last year. In Assam and Bengal the fall has been heavier than that recorded last week; but more would be beneficial for transplanting operations in both provinces. Harvesting continues in two districts of the Madras Presidency, and standing crops are generally in want of rain. Kharif sowings continue in Bombay and the Punjab; in the former they have been retarded in places either by too much rain or by a deficiency of rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the Central Provinces, kharif sowings have been mostly completed, and in the latter province weeding operations are in hand, but they are retarded by the heavy rain. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects have much improved by the recent rain. In Assam the transplanting of sali crops, and the reaping and gathering of the aus crop, are in hand. Harvesting of early paddy and jute

has commenced in some places in Bengal. Cholera is prevalent in most provinces. The mortality in Tanjore was again heavy, and in Dharwar there were also many deaths. Prices show a slight tendency to rise in some places in Bengal; otherwise they are generally stationary.

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated August 31:—

"Further details have been published regarding the recent lamentable affray in Joonaghur. It appears that some Mehranis, who for years past have claimed absolute possession of the village of Juaj, lately assumed an independent attitude, and refused to allow the Joonaghur police to enter the village for the purpose of inquiring into certain alleged crimes. They also collected a body of armed men and gave out that they meant to fight for their rights. Colonel Scott, First Assistant Political Agent, tried to induce the Mehranis to surrender their arms and to admit the police. The head man promised to comply with this request on being assured that an inquiry into the alleged grievances would be conducted under the observation of the British Political Agency. He, however, failed to keep his promise.

"Thereupon a Joonaghur force, numbering fifty troopers and 150 police, with two guns, was moved to Juaj. Colonel Scott again sent to the village, giving the insurgents an hour to surrender. The reply was a refusal, coupled with a declaration of their intention to resist to the utmost. The police were then ordered to enter the village. The Mehranis made a stubborn resistance, and as the houses were mostly loopholed, they were able to protract the street fighting for three hours, after which they were driven out with a loss of six killed.

"Pending the receipt of fuller information as to the merits of the original dispute it would be premature to express any opinion on this affray. It will, however, be remembered that this is the second tragedy which has occurred in the Joonaghur State within the last year, the first being a massacre of Maiyas, which called forth severe censure from the Indian Government.

"The state of the crops in many parts of India is causing very grave anxiety. As regards Mysore, a severe scarcity is almost certain to be experienced, the standing crops being very poor. More rain is wanted throughout the Madras Presidency, especially in Bellary, where the crops are withering, and in Coimbatore and parts of Tinnevely. Complaints of the want of rain are also heard from portions of the Deccan, and from two or three districts of the Punjab. In Bengal the rainfall has been more plentiful during the past week, but more is still wanted for the lately transplanted rice. On the other hand, the crop prospects look favourable in Central India, the North, West Provinces, the greater part of the Punjab, and Rajpootana, except the district of Ajmere.

"Various proposals as to the means of providing employment for the old soldiers in the Native Army are now attracting some attention. The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay has taken up the matter warmly, and a beginning is being made in that Presidency by enrolling a corps of commissioners, on the model of that existing in London. It has been suggested that registry offices should be opened at several centres for recording the names of discharged sepoys desiring employment in a Government department or under private masters, and that the heads of the public offices should be directed to give the preference to duly qualified pensioners seeking work. It is believed that the Commander-in-Chief is prepared to support some such plan; and it is to be hoped that the Government will give it cordial support, as it will do something towards increasing the attractions of service in the Native Army.

"The official report of the cyclone which swept over Arakan last May states that 5,000 native huts were destroyed and 16,000 damaged, and that 2,500 tons of paddy were lost. It is roughly estimated that, including the indirect action on trade, the actual loss sustained amounted to 15 lakhs of rupees. The number of persons killed was 49, of whom 18 were carried away by the tidal wave, 10 who were out in a boat were drowned, and the remainder were killed in various parts of the province.

"A letter from the Ameer, cordially reiterating the assurance of his co-operation and sympathy, reached Simla on Wednesday last. Colonel Ridgeway started on the following day for Rindli and Quetta. The members of the Commission hope to march from Quetta on September 10 and to reach Kwaja Ali, on the Helmund, on the 29th, Herat about the 19th of October, and Sarakhs on the 1st of November. The question of an escort has been re-opened, and it is possible that as the duties of guarding the camp will be heavy, another squadron of cavalry will be added, making up the total to 350 men.

"Captain Maitland, the Intelligence officer, who is now at Nushki, reports that two routes are practicable. The Ameer's agent with the Commission will have no voice in deciding any questions that may arise, but will simply accompany the party

for the purpose of advising, furnishing local knowledge, and expressing the Ameer's wishes through the British Commissioners. The Ameer is not recognised as an independent sovereign taking a direct part in the work of delimitation, but merely as being represented in all matters by the British Commissioners.

"The following is the full list of the officers going from India:—Assistant-Commissioner Lieutenant Colonel Ridgeway; attaches, Captains Durand, Yate, and De Lasso, Mr. Merk, of the Bengal Civil Service, Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Hossein Khan, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, Ressaldar-Major Bahawalidin Khan, of the Central India Horse, Subahdar-Major Hossein Khan, of the 2nd Sikhs, Sirdar Mahomed Aslam Khan, Sirdar Shere Ahmed Khan, Mirza Gholam Ahmed Khan, and Baba Khan; Medical Officer, Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E.; Commissariat and Transport Officer, Major Rind; Naturalist Surgeon, Major Aitchison; Geologist, Mr. Griesbach; Survey officers, Major Hill, Captain Gore, and Lieutenant Talbot; Intelligence officers, Captains Maitland and Peacocke; officers of the escort, Major Bax, Captain Heath, and Lieutenant Drummond.

"It is finally settled that the Zhob Valley Expedition shall consist of one squadron from each of the following three regiments, the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 10th Bengal Lancers, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry; of No. 9 Battery Northern Division of the Royal Artillery, half of No. 1 Mountain Battery, the 4th and 10th Companies of Bengal Sappers, the 2d Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment, the 2nd and 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, the 1st and 45th Bengal Native Infantry, and the 4th Punjab Infantry.

"The force will march from Quetta, *via* the Kawas Valley and Swalan, to Duki, where it will rendezvous on the 30th of September. Anambar, on the river of the same name, 35 miles to the north-east of Duki, and at the south-eastern entrance to the Zhob Valley, will be the base for the collection of supplies after the troops have entered the valley.

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

IN an article dealing with the proposal to set up a native of India as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"One of the strangest announcements which have reached this country for some time past is conveyed in the intelligence that a native of India seriously proposes to offer himself for election by an English constituency as a Member of Parliament. No doubt there is nothing whatever that is impossible about such an occurrence. It is the entire novelty of the idea which is at first sight so staggering; but nobody can pretend to assert that, given the mild Hindoo willing to try the experiment, and given a constituency ready to accept him as its fit and proper representative in the great council of the nation, there exists any insurmountable barrier to the realisation of the project.

"In a secular sphere of politics he would, in all probability, appear as a Home Ruler, and imagination shrinks from the idea of a novel recruit added to the forces of Hibernian loquacity and obstruction. For those who know the capabilities of the clever Oriental best will be the last to despise his powers as a debater, a 'talker against time,' or as an orator generally. He is extremely quick to pick up the ways and wiles of those with whom he is brought into contact, and is blessed with a superabundant intellectual ingenuity. If he were to discover fifty-six new modes of plaguing Ministers or of blocking a measure, it would be nothing strange. But by that time we take it that his British constituency would have had quite enough of him. At the next election he would be positively nowhere on the poll, and his seat in Parliament—which, of course, would be below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House—would thenceforward know him no more."

The London Correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writing on Friday last says:—

"A contemporary this morning indulges in some speculations as to the consequences of the probable candidature and return of a Hindoo gentleman to the House of Commons as the representative of an English constituency. The suggestion is treated, however, as an absolutely novel one, as if such an idea had never been ventilated before. Persons better acquainted with the inner life and aspirations of Hindooism as represented in this country remember that at least two natives of India have been spoken of on former occasions as candidates for the Imperial Legislature, and one of them at least, the Rajah Rampal Sing, in connection with a particular constituency in the North of England. The gentleman who is now referred to as likely to contest an English borough at the first convenient opportunity is evidently that eloquent champion of his fellow-countrymen, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, who is credited with designs upon the borough of Finsbury. The absence of absolute novelty in such an idea is further accredited by the circumstance that Mr. Ghose left India at the last general election for the purpose of

offering himself to somebody or another of British electors, and was only prevented from pressing his claims by the speed with which the election business was carried on and completed. The speculation of the *Daily Telegraph* as to the Conservative or Liberal politics of a possible Hindoo legislator at St. Stephen's I think I may presume to answer. The very presence of a Hindoo in England is a proof of his radicalism in relation to the social and religious institutions of his own country, and from my own observation he is pretty sure to carry the same habit and tendency of mind into the still wider sphere of Imperial politics."

#### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

THE *Saturday Review* is of opinion that whether the formal delimitation of the Afghan frontier will make the condition of things worse or not, it will certainly make it other than it has been heretofore. It will put an end to those recurring military necessities of "chastisement" which are always, according to Russia, "compelling" her to advance; but it will create in their stead an unfailing crop of political difficulties which can be made at will. In other words, when the peaceful subjects of the Czar, on the west and north-west of Afghanistan, are harassed by the Ameer's marauding "subjects," Russia will not at once "chastise" the wrong-doers and seize their country, but she will make "representations" to the Ameer. That is to say, she will be able at pleasure to manufacture a cause of quarrel with Abdur Rahman personally, instead of having to proceed against offenders whose allegiance to him is only nominal, and whose chastisement, therefore, even to the appropriation of what was only by courtesy "his" territory, he could have afforded to view with equanimity. It is this new power of personal remedy against himself which Abdur Rahman of course fears; whether England has any reason to be pleased at having created it is a question which answers itself.

#### FOREIGN OFFICERS' VIEWS ON THE NATIVE ARMY.

It may be remembered that during the last cold weather some distinguished Russian officers made a tour through this country, and about the same time a distinguished German officer also visited India. Naturally one of the special objects of their attention was the native army, and we have pretty good authority for saying that all these officers expressed themselves somewhat astonished at the physique of the men, their superior armament, their excellent clothing, and the comfortable accommodation in their lines. The Russian officers in particular admitted that before their arrival in this country they had always heard the native army described as badly armed, wretchedly clothed, men with feeble constitutions, unable to endure fatigue or shoot straight, and with little or no courage. It was at Agra that they were first undeceived as to the condition of the native army, especially in the matter of shooting, as they there witnessed the target practice of the 29th Native Infantry, as well as the way that regiment went through their work on parade. They candidly admitted that as regards shooting the men of their own army could not hold a candle to these Punjabis. They also admitted the great intelligence which the men displayed at their work, and that they were possessed of fine physique and excellent weapons. At the same station they also saw the 14th Sikhs, and though giving a preference to the Punjab Regiment, which last year was the best shooting regiment in the native army, they expressed almost as much admiration for the Sikhs, and were equally struck by their target practice.

From Bengal, however, our foreign visitors went on to Madras, and though we have not heard what opinion they expressed as to the physique or shooting capacities of the Madras Sepoys, though the latter cannot be had, when one of them for two years in succession carried off the Commander-in-Chief's prize as the best shot amongst the native army, we believe that they expressed considerable astonishment as to the way in which the Madras army is at present officered. They must naturally have been astonished to see elderly men with the rank of brevet colonel doing duty as second-in-command and wing commanders in native regiments, a position which, according to their ideas, as well as those of most military men, ought to be filled by captains and lieutenants. Perhaps the height of astonishment was reached when one of the officers, who was the guest of an old colonel, saw his host one evening put on his war paint for the purpose of inspecting the regimental guards, which consisted, generally, of half-a-dozen men each. The colonel was what is now known in the native army, not only in Madras but also in Bengal, as "Regimental British officer of the week," part of whose duty it is supposed to be to inspect all these guards. As his visitor accompanied the colonel on his rounds for the sake of a walk after dinner, he could not refrain from expressing his astonishment that such a duty should have to be performed by colonels and lieutenant-colonels, whose proper place, he considered, would be in command of regiments, and not doing work which in the British army is never performed by any officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel, except, of course, as

field officer of the day with a division or brigade. Certainly, under the late alterations in the construction of regiments in the British service, officers with the rank of major, but who are more familiarly known as "mud majors," not being allowed to appear mounted on parade, have to take their turn of duty as regimental captain of the day, but previously no officer of a higher rank than a captain was ever appointed to such a duty. It was only a few days ago that we noticed that Sir Frederick Roberts had devised a scheme for increasing the facilities of retirement amongst the senior officers of the Madras army, and the state of things which we have noticed above certainly shows that some steps have become necessary to avoid the continuance of a state of affairs which has rendered it necessary for colonels and lieutenant-colonels to perform the duties of subaltern officers, and to make the Madras army the laughing stock of foreign officers.—*Englishman*.

#### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

##### A EUROPEAN LOCAL ARMY.

THE necessity of preparing India for the encroachments of Russia appears to have brought the great question of a local European Army into public discussion again. We may even go further and say that there is every prospect of the question of a local army being soon forced upon the military authorities at home. Everyone knows that it is not really doubt as to the efficiency or discipline of a local European army that causes the British Government to be so much opposed to the idea of one, but the policy of all Ministers, which is, to keep up a large portion of the English Army at India's expense. The plea of inefficiency is, indeed, absurd, as the familiar example of the Madras Fusiliers can testify. We apprehend that even Lord Wolseley would be glad in his next war to have some thousands of such well-seasoned veteran soldiers as served the East India Company under a twenty-one years' engagement. As to the so-called "European Mutiny," of which so much is made by the opponents of the proposed measure, the affair was simply an act of insubordination on the part of some newly-raised levies, who could not understand the terms of their engagement. In discussing the plan of a local European army, however, we must not assume, with the projectors of all the schemes for such a force, that a European local army composed of men like those of the old Company's army is to be had for the asking. On the contrary, we must rather suppose that the Government of India would have great difficulty in enlisting 50,000 men for ordinary Indian service. In war time, indeed, the Government would find plenty of adventurous spirits only too eager to enlist; but then these are not born soldiers, and it would require time in these days of rifle instruction to make them so. The condition of things which rendered the old Company's standard popular has in truth passed away. First, there is no more of "India" left to conquer, and no more prize money to be gained. Secondly, emigration takes away all the adventurous spirits among the lower classes that used to flock to India before emigration was general. Thirdly, wages are so good at home, in America, and in the Colonies, that men will not enlist for soldier's pay, and least of all for soldiering in India, where the climate renders life tedious in time of peace. If the Government of India wanted to raise a long service army—and none other would suit them—we may depend upon it that they would have to pay handsomely for one. Indeed we should not wonder if the real difficulty of returning to the old local European army were mainly of a financial nature. Even British troops have to be heavily paid for serving in India—vide the £10 bounty the other day,—and yet their service in the country is short, and may not extend, perhaps, over two or three years. A local army man would have to serve in India continuously for twenty years, or for fifteen at the least; and yet the projectors of local European army schemes imagine a man of that requirement would be only too eager to jump at local army service, when he is hardly to be had at any price for the general service of the British Army. It appears to us that before the Government of India could catch a good stalwart man, such as would give promise of being able to stand fifteen or twenty years of Indian service—"boys" would be a mere loss of money and material—they would have to pay as much as the working man can earn at home, and about as much more for Indian exile and military servitude. Nothing can be more preposterous than to assume—as one projector does—that there are "thousands of fine young men in the Colonies" eager for Indian Service on its present lines. The young men may be there, indeed, loafing around, but even the loafer knows his military value in these days, and, what is more, means to have it.

There is no denying that the existing system of garrisoning India is most unsatisfactory. Its cost to India is very great; and the country has not even the satisfaction of knowing that she will have that garrison at the time when she most urgently needs it. It is ridiculous and wasteful that so many of her garrison should be so constantly on the seas between England

and India, and the "boys" and "weeds" that are so often enlisted now are manifestly unsuited to the service and the climate. All this makes dead loss to India. But it may be doubted whether a local European army would not cost the Government of India even more money than the present one. For this is certain, that good, serviceable men will not enlist for Indian service, unless the Government of India is prepared to largely outbid the employers of labour at home and abroad. The Government of India ought to make the most of the good and cheap food for powder it has at hand. The Goorkhas and Sikhs are really fine military material, and if regiments of them were fully officered by Europeans, they ought to be second only to British soldiers, and certainly superior to Russian Cossack riftruff. It is a question, too, whether we could not turn Zulus and other African races—the Queen's subjects—into useful war material. Of course, they could not entirely replace the British garrison of India, but they might do so to the extent of some thousands of men. Certainly a European army would be preferable; but in considering one it is absolutely necessary to remember the effects of emigration and of higher wages on the population at home, and also changes which have occurred in those greatest of our recruiting fields, Ireland and Scotland. In Ireland emigration has cleared out thousands, and agitation and Fenianism have checked recruiting. In Scotland thousands have had to make room for deer and grouse, and there is no longer in either country a poor and hardy population to enlist from. The difficulty of recruiting, in fact, grows greater daily, and the Government of India, like others, will have to face it.—*Madras Times*.

#### A FAMILY PARTY FOR EGYPT.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks the appointment of Lord Northbrook to go as High Commissioner for England to Egypt is another mistake of the Government. Lord Northbrook is a man whose reputation rests upon the one speech he made upon Army Reform, at the time when he held the post of Under-Secretary for War. His administration of the Admiralty has not given satisfaction to the service or the country. His career in India showed him to be a doctrinaire, uncertain, unsympathetic, and given to follow fads. Probably, nothing, in the history of any Oriental country, can equal for theatrical folly his amazing blunder of a pretence of trying Mulhar Rao Gaekwar by a court half composed of his peers. A man who could trifle with England's dignity in that most lamentable way is not a man to do England great service. In fact, since Lord Northbrook has been at the Admiralty, the major portion of his time has been spent in leading his friend and some-time colleague, Lord Ripon, from blunder to blunder, until at this moment no greater failure than the present Viceroy can be imagined. Indeed, under the advice and guidance of Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon is more than a failure; he is a mischief. He has stirred up old antipathies and created new ones, divided class from class, and sown broadcast the seeds of agitation, based upon a dislike to everything English. It will be years before Englishmen and natives again stand shoulder to shoulder for the good of India, as they stood on the day Lord Ripon landed in this country, when Englishman and native, moved by a common impulse of generosity and fairness, insisted that his faith should be no bar to his having a fair trial as an administrator, and should be no bar to his right to render service to his country. Lord Northbrook, when in India, was presumed to be under the influence of his private secretary, Major Evelyn Baring. He goes now to Egypt under the same influence; and after Egypt has been under the rule of Sir Evelyn Baring for many months, it is not likely the Earl of Northbrook, the chief of the Barings, will see anything to the discredit of Sir Evelyn's arrangements. The appointment has too much the appearance of a family arrangement to provoke any large share of public confidence. What can Lord Northbrook do that Sir Evelyn Baring might not do? What can he discover that Sir Evelyn Baring ought not to know already? The only possible thing he could do is to receive power from the Khedive to enable England to assume the direct administration of the country. For anything else his mission is a pure superfluity of hesitation which will deceive no one; for England, as Mr. Gladstone himself admits, has recovered her liberty of action as regards Egypt, and her duty towards that country is as simple and clear as any duty could possibly be.

The *Indian Statesman* says:—"The announcement that Lord Northbrook is the 'eminent statesman' who is to undertake the solution of all difficulties in Egypt will be received with little enthusiasm in India. Lord Northbrook's abilities were very fairly gauged during his Viceroyalty; and if mere administrative power were our want in Egypt at this crisis, Lord Northbrook might succeed. What has to be encountered and surmounted is a conjuncture of difficulties of an order to tax the highest qualities of statesmanship, and we reasonably doubt if Lord Northbrook possesses them. Major Baring was the real Viceroy of India while Lord Northbrook reigned, and we can regard this arrangement only as intended to give dignity and weight to Sir Evelyn Baring's rule in the eyes of Europe."

#### THE EXODUS TO SIMLA.

[*Indian Statesman*.]

MAY we venture to ask the Home Public to read the following letter from Simla, which reached us yesterday:—

"In support of the statement made by *Allen's Indian Mail* that the annual exodus to the hills has been the cause of much suffering to the clerks and subordinates, I should like to make a few observations. The truth is, it is almost penal servitude for these poor clerks who have to live there. They are away from their homes, families, and friends, and like convicts are brought to these hills, though only bound in silver chains. This observation certainly has a great deal of truth in it; they are mostly natives of Bengal, and are forced to come to the borders of Thibet, leaving their friends and relatives, and most of them their wives and children in Calcutta. The place is uncongenial to them, the climate detrimental to their health, every circumstance opposed to their peculiar habits and their caste. The hills certainly suit Englishmen who are habituated to such climates, but it goes very hard with those who are born and bred up in the tropical climate of Bengal. They are unaccustomed in the first place to wear such warm clothing as they have to do here, and if they show any laxity in this respect owing to their national habit of wearing dhooties and chudders for which they have an ardent liking from infancy, they are pretty sure to catch cold, pneumonia, erysipelas, or some other of the diseases which are so prevalent in Simla. The station is also greatly overcrowded at present. And unfortunately for them, it is very difficult to get good medical advice without heavy charges, which are not within the means of most of them. This is the reason, I think, why of late there has been so much mortality among the native residents. Again, the natives are generally habituated to use freely water for bathing, &c., but here there is at times so much scarcity, that they have either to suffer the want of it, or buy at heavy charges, sometimes amounting to five or six annas a mussuck of unclean water from the bowlies. The bhistles of the Englishmen have mainly the monopoly of the hydrants; and even for using what they do, Mr. Goad of the local municipality, rebukes them for 'wasting so much water.'

Then the houses are quite jammed together in a filthy, unwholesome part of the town in no respect superior to Burra Bazaar in Calcutta, and in some cases even worse, so much so that it is doubtful whether most of the houses have ever tasted pure air in this sanitarium, the rest of the town being occupied by spacious, airy, well-ventilated, and flower-gardened bungalows for the Sahablogues. Much is now being said indeed, of the dirty manner of living by the Bengalee Babors in Baboo Chummeries. I do not know how and where they are to live otherwise. It may be that some of them save something out of what they are paid for house rent, which they should not, but it should also be known that there are others who have to pay more than they get, in order to get proper accommodation.

Then the living is so much dearer. Articles of food, such as fruit, vegetables, rice, milk, tea, are immeasurably dearer than in the plains; for instance, a seer of vegetable leaf sells at eight annas; Bryant and May's matches sell for an anna a box, and other things at double their price. I do not know how poor clerks upon Rs. 20 or 30 can meet their expenses, especially those who have to remain here permanently without extra allowances. I doubt even if those that can get some remuneration could manage well with their large families and children, for a single suit of ordinary warm clothing can hardly be got for less than Rs. 15. I of course do not approve of spending large sums of public money in paying allowances, for the sake of the mere pleasure trips of the high officials; but it is certainly very condemnatory on the part of the Government that when it pays large allowances to these well paid English officers for bringing, as you well say, a gigantic rear column of women and children, servants and bearers, *bhistes* and sweepers, *dhobies* and *ayaks*, and horse and cattle, and what not, too numerous to count, it will not carefully look at the wants of many who draw very small pay, and are compelled to reside here throughout the year. But of all, the hardships seem to be too great for those poor men who are dragged here by the heads of their offices, without paying them any hill allowances, their offices coming up without the sanction of the Government.

The difficulty of the clerks is no less in educating their children here. The English schools are closed to them; the mode of training imparted in the Local Government school does not suit them, and although they have of late established a small infant school of their own, its stability is doubtful, there being no adequate funds to maintain a sufficient staff of teachers. The affliction of those who are forced to stay here permanently seems to know no bounds. Imagine whether it is not a severe hardship to oblige these poor Bengalee clerks to shiver in the extreme cold of the Himalayan winter, while the heads of these officers who are Englishmen, and accustomed to such climates, go down to the plains under the pretence of inspection tours to avoid this very cold, and to enjoy shooting, racing, and pleasant excursions in the mild climate of the plains. What can they possibly do by making inspections four months of the year, while the rest they spend on the heights of



the Himalayas? The clerks are not allowed to take leave during the winter months, and if they want to go down they are made to do so during the hottest months, and even that in some offices is not allowed, unless they apply three months previously. One has to go down suddenly to see his dying father or mother, and how could he know the fact three months previously? On such urgent occasions if allowed leave, they have either to go on half-pay, or to procure a substitute for their post. I know an instance in which the mother of a poor clerk having suddenly died in the plains, the man applied for a few days' leave to go home to his sorrowing family; but the head of the department said he could allow him to go only if he got a substitute from the plains, and paid his travelling allowances from his own pocket. This man does not give a single cowrie as extra allowance, as he belongs to one of those offices which come up here by private arrangement.

As you take an interest in these poor men, I address this letter to you, trusting the authorities will take measures to redress their grievances.

We appeal to the entire community whether the state of things depicted in this letter, which we believe to be absolutely true, ought to endure? We have asked the Viceroy to read the letter, and we appeal earnestly to him to redress the heavy injustice with which these men are treated. If the "establishments" must go to the hills, ordinary right feeling demands, and the simplest justice demands, that the subordinates who suffer so much therefrom should have their pay and allowances remodelled. We hope that in a case of this kind at least, our contemporaries will lay aside all jealousies, and assist us in appealing for redress of the wrong which these poor men are suffering, only that a score or two of very highly-paid English officials may escape the discomfort of a few months' heat in Calcutta.

#### THE PROPOSED OCTROI DUTY IN CALCUTTA.

IN certain discussions on the proposed levy of the octroi in Calcutta it will have been noticed that much use has been made of the old and now somewhat flabby and worn out bogey of direct taxation. Among other advantages claimed for an octroi is that it is an indirect impost, that is to say, were that system introduced, the process of local taxation would be found so easy and simple that the happy citizens of Calcutta would be unaware that the rupees were being extracted from his pockets. He would see Calcutta gradually converted into Hygieia, its bastis abolished, and its smells extinct, and all the time would be unconscious that it was he himself and none other who was paying the money for these desirable results. Such are the virtues of indirect taxation. With them should be contrasted the brutal procedure of the direct method, which, as it were, grasps the unfortunate but wealthy native householder by the throat, and demands of him his money, or threatens to sell him up. The aspect of many things, it is known, depends much on the point of view from which you look at it. There are varieties of direct taxation. The direct taxation of the Imperial sort which affects the whole country is one, and direct taxation of the local sort which affects only an isolated community is another. There are certain well known and well worn objections to the imposition of a direct tax in this country such as an income tax. We need not enter upon them here, but we may remark that the native population of India have really no reason to complain of a tax of this character as they do on the score that any system of direct taxation is exotic and foreign to the ideas of the people. Direct taxation has been from time immemorial a usual part of the fiscal system of the country, and to this day, under the name of land revenue, a large portion of the public receipts are the proceeds of direct taxation. Native States, again, do not hesitate to raise revenue by means of direct taxes, and apparently do not find the difficulties in the matter which are said to be peculiar to British India. But, as we have said, direct taxes for imperial purposes are not to be confounded with direct taxes levied for municipal funds. The objections, such as they are, to the former, do not apply to the latter. The collection of a tax is under a stricter check in a town than in a mufasal, where as a whole the population may be regarded as less intelligent, and so possessed of a feebleness of comprehension of their rights, and where the conduct of authority is subjected to a less keen publicity. Again, and this is perhaps the prime distinction, the taxpayer in the mufasal is not in a position as a rule to perceive the purpose to which his contributions are put; his money goes from him, but he obtains no return of a direct, perceptible kind. It is different with the ratepayer. He sees, though when he is subjected to a Municipality like that which rules Calcutta, this may not always be true—some visible return for the money taken from him. Streets are improved and cleaned, a water supply is provided, the sanitation is attended to. He may not comprehend altogether the advantage of such things, and he may even disapprove of some of them, but he perceives that some definite object is produced out of the taxes which he has to pay, which we may presume is a lesson in political economy not without its consolation. His frame of mind is likely to be one of greater satisfaction with the ordering of things than

is probably the frame of mind of his fellow taxpayer in the mufasal, to whom no concrete return is vouchsafed for the money he pays.—*Englishman*.

#### THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" AND THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday contained the "resolution," as it is called, of the Local Government upon the report sent in by the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, upon the condition of that "division" of the provinces during the last official year, 1883-84, and of its administration by himself and his district officers. Our readers are aware, we suppose, that every district magistrate has to send in an annual report of his administration to the Commissioner of his division, and that the Commissioner in forwarding these reports to the Local Government, is expected to review them, and to accompany the review with an account of his own work as Commissioner during the year. Many of these reports are very able and of great interest, but their great bulk in general prevents the public ever seeing them. All that the public ever here about them is conveyed in what is called the "resolution" of Government upon them, in the official *Gazette*. This resolution is ordinarily written by one of the secretaries, and adopted by the Lieutenant Governor almost as a matter of course, unless some object of special interest is commanding attention at the time. It was mainly upon these district and divisional—of which the Government must have received some twelve hundred in the last twenty years—that Mr. Mackenzie fell back, when the opponents of the Rent Bill complained that the measure had been brought forward without inquiry into the necessity of such a measure, or demand for it of any kind. The complaint was just, and the use made of the reports very unjustifiable, when a few pages of carefully selected extracts out of thousands were brought forward, after the measure had been framed, as proof that inquiry had been made and evidence taken. We notice the resolution in Wednesday's *Gazette*, however, that we may direct attention to the following passage in the Commissioner's report, and the remarks of the Government thereon:—

"The relations between creditors and debtors cannot be said to be satisfactory. Bonds are executed at usurious rates of interest. The ordinary prevailing rate for small debts is 4½ or 6 pies per rupee per month, which means about 25 per cent. per annum. Compound interest is also levied. As a necessary consequence of the above state of affairs, the landowners are impoverished to an extreme degree, and the mahajuns flourish. I can hardly name a couple of men from among the landed aristocracy who are entirely free from debt."

Such is the statement of the Commissioner, and as this general impoverishment of the landed aristocracy—in other words, of the zemindar class, is not what the Local Government particularly wants to see established, the resolution proceeds to find fault with the Commissioner's inference that it is the usurious rates of interest which ruin the zemindar, and make the mahajun flourish.

"Capital invested in loans to landholders and small agriculturists no doubt earns a much higher rate of interest than capital invested in ordinary mercantile business. At the same time, the security offered is often bad, the borrowers are mostly improvident, and the prospects of the crop on which in the last resort the recovery of the loan depends are always uncertain. The combined operation of these causes has established a high customary rate of interest, which can only be reduced in the case of the larger landowners by their adopting a more reasonable standard of living, and in the case of ordinary cultivators by securing to them the right to hold their lands undisturbed so long as they pay a fair rent for it."

The Commissioner had said nothing about the general condition of the "ordinary cultivator;" it is the generally impoverished condition of the zemindars which moved his concern. So impoverished are they, he says, that he could "hardly name a couple of men from among the landed aristocracy who are entirely free from debt." The almost cynical comment upon this condition of things is—that they should "adopt a more reasonable standard of living," while the "ordinary cultivator" or ryot is brought forward as a peculiar *portefeuille* of the Secretariat, and the zemindar warned not to interfere with him. It is the gratuitousness of these comments and the strong bias which they show, that are so instructive to us in dealing with this Tenancy Bill. It is but too clear that the zemindar, let his circumstances be what they may, has nothing to expect from the local Secretariat, when the mildest suggestion of the district officer that they are generally impoverished and in distress, is met only with a sneer at their standard of living as unjustifiable in their circumstances.

#### THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC LIFT.

THE Bombay Government cannot, perhaps, do better than make over their white elephant, the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift, to the P. and O. Company, even at the cost of adding another 1½ lakh of rupees to the large sums of money already sunk on it. We presume the extra expenditure thus estimated includes the outlay that will be incurred by removing the lift to a more accessible sight. At present the valuable machinery

is simply falling into decay from disuse, and this has been its position ever since it was erected. The P. and O. Company have a graving dock of their own at Mazagon, but it has, perhaps, been found unequal to the larger class of new steamers now being built for the mail service between London and Bombay. The first cost of the lift was £350,000, and since it was erected in 1872, the Government have spent a good deal more money on its maintenance, without reaping much benefit. When used, as it was now and then, it has been found to work satisfactorily but practically the huge and costly machine has hitherto proved useless, because of its distance from the Dockyard, whence labour had to be drawn, and the shipping anchorage. Hog Island, the site chosen for it, is at the further end of the harbour, beyond Elephanta. If the Government can secure an arrangement by which the warships can be overhauled and repaired, whenever necessary, at Bombay by a first outlay of Rs. 1,20,000 on the Lift, and at the same time get rid of the maintenance of what has never been, and is never likely to be, anything but a white elephant on their hands it seems to us that they will make a good bargain. Some arrangement for docking and repairing the larger ships of the East Indian Squadron at a point nearer to their sphere of work than Malta, is very necessary.—*London Daily News.*

### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 12)

Colonel F. P. Fortescue, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General, whilst officiating in command of the Aden brigade.

It has been notified that pensions to widows, and good-service pensions, cannot be issued to agents except on the production of a power of attorney.

Major H. Doveton, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant A. M. Monteath have had an extension of their leave for six months and two months respectively, on medical certificate.

It has been ruled that a regimental staff officer, other than the quartermaster of a native regiment, is not eligible to hold the appointment of regimental transport officer.

Captain and Paymaster W. T. Crockett and Captain R. S. Brown, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave of absence for three months and six months respectively, the latter on urgent private affairs.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon B. L. Glover, as assistant superintendent, horse breeding operations, N. W. P. and Rajputana, has proceeded to England on ninety days' privilege leave, the duties of his office being conducted by Veterinary Surgeon J. A. Nunn, in addition to his duties.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered that when artillery are opened with shroffs, a pass-book is to be retained in the possession of the battery commander, and produced at inspection of cash balances, when the shroff will be required to sign the pass-book for the amount shown therein. Commanding officers will, however, be responsible for the money.

The following officers have been admitted into the Bombay Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Robert Southey, of the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 12th N.I.; Lieutenant Percy Holland, of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 5th N.I.; and Lieutenant Charles Lewes Hamilton Cox, of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment N.I.

The Government of India approve of the allotment of the batteries and regiments coming to India during the next trooping season as follows:—T Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Kirkee; U Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Kamptee; N-1 Battery, Eastern Division, R.A., Murree Hills; No. 1 Battery, London Division, R.A., Campellpore; 3rd Dragoon Guards, Muttra; 2nd Highland Light Infantry, Dagshui; 1st East Surrey Regiment, Canikhet; 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, Subathu, Jutogh.

Lieutenant Colonel Mallaby, of the Bombay Staff Corps, became entitled to his Colonel's allowance on the 3rd inst. Colonel Mallaby entered the service thirty-eight years ago, his first commission being dated August 3, 1846. He became Lieutenant in May 1850, and was promoted to be captain July 1, 1860. He attained his majority in 1866, and six years later he became a lieutenant colonel, being promoted to a colonelcy in 1877. He is one of the few officers of the Bombay Army qualified for the Judge Advocate General's Department. He is also in the enjoyment of a pension for distinguished and meritorious conduct.

Further details regarding the limitation of appointments in the Army Secretariat and Departments have reached the *Pioneer*. The higher appointments brought under the Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department; the Accountant General in the Military Department; the Military Secretaries of Madras and Bombay; the Commissioners General of the three Presidencies; the three Judge Advocates General; the Superintendent of Horse breeding Operations; the Director of Army Remount

Operations. All the above are limited to five years, with the condition that they must be vacated on succession to Colonel's allowance. Another class of appointments will be vacated on promotion to General. This includes the Deputy Judge Advocate General of Bengal; the Deputy Commissioners General of the three presidencies; the Military Secretary, Punjab; the Superintendents of Army Clothing and of Remount Depots, and others. A third class includes those appointments of which the incumbents will continue to be borne seconded on the strength of their regiments, and comprises amongst others the Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, the Deputy Accountant General, and the officers of the Transport Department in the three presidencies. Officers in the Accounts, Commissariat, and Judge Advocate General's Department, except in the few superior posts which fall under the rules above, will not come under the five years' rule, but will have to vacate their appointments either on succession to Colonel's allowances or promotion to Major General, or on attaining the age of fifty-two. By way of regard for vested interests, an officer who held before Jan. 1 last any post of unlimited tenure which is now reduced, will be allowed seven years from the date of appointment, or such further extension, not exceeding nine years tenure in all, as will enable him to complete thirty-two years service.

The *Evening News* says:—One would have thought that on so critical a question as that of the Russo-Afghan frontier the Government would have taken every step to secure the best men available. The two chief authorities, however, who have made Central Asia a life study have been deliberately passed over. Sir Charles Macgregor, who has travelled over the country where the line of frontier is to run, and has carefully surveyed it with an eye for strategical combinations second to none in our service, is carefully excluded, together with Mr. Charles Marvin, whose wonderful knowledge of the Central Asian problem is unique and world renowned.

The Euryalus visited Mauritius about the middle of last month, and on the 17th there was a dinner at Reduit given by the Governor in honour of Sir W. Hewett. One of the gentlemen present, proposed the health of the Governor, as the only ruler who has taken to heart the interests of the Mauritius, or as the lawyers would say words to that effect; whereupon Sir William Hewett rose and took exception to the statement coupled with other names, he declared that Sir Henry Barkly had striven earnestly to do his duty to all classes. The matter seems to have caused some conversation at Port Louis.

In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, that the Comptroller General would supply him with a statement of the expenditure incurred on account of the exodus of the headquarters of the Government to the hills for the last five years, a circular has been issued directing the various departments under the Indian Government to send in their respective accounts under that head to the Account Department for consolidation and submission to the Indian Council.

As a minor illustration of the mischief of the hills, we note that Mr. Elliott, chief commissioner of Assam in reviewing the report of the sanitary commissioner of that province for the year 1883, remarks that Dr. Clarke "remained at Shillong from April to October—a practice which the chief commissioner trusts his successor will not imitate, as it hardly allows sufficient time for the performance of the civil duties which attach to the office of sanitary commissioner."

We are glad to see that the military authorities have seriously taken up the question of allowing soldiers to keep ball ammunition in their possession, and have called for reports from commanding officers on the subject. We shall undoubtedly hear of very many fewer cases of murder by soldiers if the twenty cartridges per man which they are permitted to keep by them at present are taken out of their hands, and kept in company arsenals under lock and key.

The rainfall in Coorg this season is extremely backward. The quantity gauged at Mercara up to the 27th July was only 39.11 inches, as compared to 82.82 inches at the same date last year, and 143.65 inches for the corresponding period of 1882. In Mysore, too, so far there has been a serious failure of the rains. A Madras paper, with reference to these districts, says "the present monsoon is an exact ditto of the one that preceded the great famine."

Plans are now being executed to build another large public office on the site of the old opium godowns in Clive-street, between the Post Office and the East Indian Railway House, to accommodate the Offices for Stamps and Stationary and the Calcutta Collectorate. The latter was to have been housed in the new Military Accountant Offices, but now that the building has been completed, it is found that the accommodation is insufficient.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 25 od. and 25.6 p. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize-essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. D. tails Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &amp;c.

The Viceroy at the meeting of the Viceroyal Legislative Council at Simla, on Wednesday, August 6, referred in feeling terms to the loss which India has sustained by the death of the Hon. Kristodas Pal.

The Viceroy has formally accorded his sanction to the Bombay International Exhibition project, and has promised to invite the co-operation of the Native States under the Government of India as soon as the date for the Exhibition has been fixed.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Calcutta on the 4th ult., on a visit to Jessore and Khoulna. Replying to an address at the former place on the 5th ult., his Honour denied that he was hostile to Local Self-Government.

At the Calcutta High Court on the 7th ult. an application was made on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Hastie for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Appeal Court in the matter of the Calcutta mission scandal. A rule was granted requiring Miss Pigot to show cause why an appeal should not be filed.

Mr. Atkins, the delegate of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, who visited England in regard to the Ilbert Bill, is delivering a series of addresses at various places in Bengal on the subject of the exclusion of Europeans and Anglo-Indians from the Government service.

The charge of libel brought by the native jailer at Gohatee against the *Englishman* has been withdrawn.

The late Hon. Kristodas Pal is said to have left nearly three lakhs and sixty thousand rupees. He has bequeathed Rs. 10,000 to the Calcutta District Charitable Society.

Some important rules have been published regarding the employment of the Indian army and Staff Corps on the general and departmental staff.

In 1883-84 there was a falling off in the Indo-Australian tea trade of £2,360,000 as compared with the previous year.

Balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of July, 1882, Rs. 15,25,70,000; 1883, Rs. 83,51,18,000; 1884, Rs. 12,28,54,000.

It has, the *Pioneer* understands, been practically settled that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will leave the Meerut command next March.

The late heavy rains did some damage to the Umritsa-Patnahkot Railway. A break occurred at a point near Sultanpur, but it is now repaired.

Lord Garmyle was to leave Murree on the 3rd ult. for England. He will probably stay at Mooltan for a few days en route. His lordship intends standing for Parliament at the next general election.

Colonel Minchin, Commissioner, Lahore division, leaves for Europe on completion of his services in the Civil Department. Farewell meetings have been held, at which the services rendered to the province by Colonel Minchin and his popularity have been fully testified to.

The Maharajah of Kooch Behar is pronounced to be progressing as well as could be expected under his attack of typhoid. The Maharajah is now laid up with fever, which is thought to be of a typhoid character. Doctors Harvey and McConnell left Calcutta on Friday night to attend upon the Maharajah of Kooch Behar.

The *Englishman* announces that the Government of Bengal have now finally determined to appoint a commission under section 28 to enquire into the sanitary state of Calcutta.

M. Joubert, the projector and manager of the Calcutta Exhibition, will shortly visit Bombay. Previous to leaving Calcutta M. Joubert has promised to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Anglo-India and Eurasian Association on the subject of Eurasian emigration to the Australian colonies.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal members of the committee to consider the question of levying an octroi in Calcutta:—Mr. H. L. Harrison, Chairman of the Corporation, president; Mr. Williams Craik, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Mr. A. H. Wallis; Babus Jedolal Mullik, and Kalinath Mitter its members; and Mr. C. E. Brckland, its member and secretary.

The *Englishman* says:—Mr. Atkins, the representative of the railway and other European working men in this country, who went to England to place the true state of facts regarding the Ilbert Bill before the British public, in which, as well as in his arguments with Lord Kimberley, he proves completely successful, has returned to India. We understand that the Defence Association propose to make some recognition of the important services that he has rendered to the good cause.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the professors, teachers and students of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, was held on the 1st ult. in the large hall of the Institution for the purpose of welcoming back Mr. James Wilson on his re-appointment as Professor of English Literature in the College. An address was presented by the students, and several speeches were delivered expressing pleasure at Mr. Wilson's return to his duties at the institution.

No reply has yet been received from the Amir in reference to the escort and safe conduct for the Indian portion of the Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission.

It is believed that the Amir is afraid to give a safe conduct, lest he should be held responsible for any accident that might occur.

Probably the Commission and escort will go via Biluchistan and Persia.

The Zhob Valley expedition is expected to start from Quetta, under General Sir O. Tanner, on September 15. The force will cross the frontier about October 1.

Some fifty people were drowned in the Hoshiarpur district on the 26th ult., by the capsizing of a ferry boat, which was crossing the Sutlej at Tannah Ferry, whilst the river was in flood.

Owing to an unusually heavy rainfall serious floods occurred at Umballa on the 30th ult., doing great damage to house property in and about the cantonments.

A ghastly family tragedy occurred some time ago at Dafa, three marches distant from Kandahar. A Calcutta paper gives the following

details:—A man went out one evening to irrigate his fields, leaving his wife alone at home. On returning after dark, he discovered that another man had entered his house. In a fit of rage and jealousy he drew his sword and cut down the intruder: and found out when too late that he had killed his brother. Upon which the Afghan dropped his talwar, and tried to rush out of the house. But the father of the two men, who had posted himself opposite the door with a loaded gun, to shoot the supposed offender if he tried to make his escape, no sooner noticed in the darkness a man bursting from the door, than he fired, and with a true aim. The old man, on discovering that one night had deprived him of both his sons, and that one of them had fallen at his own hands, destroyed himself on the spot.

Unusually hot weather is reported from Goalpara. More rain is wanted, and cholera is still prevalent.

Tea prospects are not good in Kamrup. The weather has been hot, and cholera still prevails in portions of the district.

Tea is reported backward in Sibsagar, but the prospects are improving. The weather has been hot and sultry.

Lakimpore has experienced hot weather. The prospects of tea are good, and public health is fair.

The prospects of tea are better than when last reported from Cachar, though the outturn is much behind last year. Red spider is diminishing, and blight does not seem to increase.

## MADRAS.

It is stated that the Hon. H. S. Thomas contemplates resigning his seat in the Madras Council before the expiration of his tenure of office, and that Mr. Garstin will be appointed to succeed him.

The breach of promise case—Eliza Sherwood, daughter of Captain Sherwood, of the Army Schools, versus Lieutenant King, of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry—came on for the settlement of issues on Tuesday, the 5th ult. at the Civil Court of Bangalore. The damages were laid at £7,000. The defence denied the promise of marriage, and alleged general misconduct against the plaintiff, who is 15 years old. The case was adjourned for final hearing to the 9th inst.

The election of four European municipal commissioners for Bangalore was held on Saturday, the 10th ult. The electors polled freely, and a good deal of interest was exhibited in the result of the contest.

Newab Mooneer-ool-Mulk, Revenue Minister of Hyderabad, reached Ootacamund on the 3rd ult.

A match at football was played on the island at Madras on the 5th ult. between the Madras and Doverton Clubs. It resulted in the victory of the former.

The *Madras Mail* is glad to be able to announce that the Madras Government has resolved to abandon the project of removing the Military Accounts Offices from Fort St. George into the godowns of the Fort at Bangalore.

The following extract from a Tuticorin circular, dated 1st ult., has been placed at our disposal:—"Our market has been disorganised during the last day or two owing to the loss by fire at Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, where cotton and premises to the extent of two lakhs are said to have been destroyed."—*Times of India*.

The *Times* in one of its money articles recently stated that the Oriental Bank would probably use £20,000 through the transactions of its Madras office. The *Madras Mail* states that the *Times* is misinformed as to the extent of the probable loss. In connection with the bank's transactions with Messrs. M. Subapathy Chetty and Co., there will be no greater loss than Rs. 60,000, and on another account there may, at the outside, assuming the worst, be a loss of Rs. 90,000, so in all the local branches stands to lose Rs. 1,50,000, or, say £12,000.

At the Madras Criminal Sessions on Thursday the 7th ult. a Hindu was found guilty of theft, and having admitted to six previous convictions the Judge sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner said he had no parents, and therefore there was nobody to take care of him. He told his lordship that he would lead an honest life if his lordship would give him Rs. 1,000, and direct somebody to take care of him. Evidently the prisoner is of Baky Shimp's opinion that it is "so easy to be good on ten thousand a year."

At the Madras Criminal Sessions on the 5th ultimo, a native pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, and being an old offender was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. After sentence had been passed the following curious dialogue ensued between the judge and the prisoner:—The prisoner said he had a favour to ask his lordship. His Lordship: What is it? Prisoner: Give me one year more and make it seven years' transportation. His Lordship: No, you will have to stay here. The prisoner said he had tried to live under the English Government honestly as well as by robbing, and has failed; he would hang himself. His Lordship suggested that prisoner should try to live honestly. The prisoner as an old hand doubtless knew the difference between imprisonment in India and transportation to the Andamans.

## BOMBAY.

At the Bombay Insolvency Court, on the 10th ult., Mr. Justice Scott, the commissioner, gave judgment in the matter of the insolvency of Major General Hewett, late Sheriff of Bombay. The insolvent's discharge was postponed for one year, and the protection of the court was withheld during six months of the period.

Colonel Lockhart sailed from Bombay on the 10th ult. for Peking. He has gone on a mission in connection with the captive crew of the *Nisero*.

The Supreme Government has addressed the Bombay Government on the subject of the proposed International Exhibition, suggesting the

desirability of its not being held in the same year as the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London; and the local Government has issued a resolution, pointing out that it had already been determined to postpone the Bombay Exhibition from the cold weather of 1885-86.

The subscriptions to the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition, exclusive of the one lakh promised by the Municipal Corporation, now amount to Rs. 14,36,300. It is expected that the Fund will reach twenty-two or twenty-three lakhs altogether.

H. E. the Governor, replying to an address from the people of Poona on the 10th ult., with respect to the establishment of a high school for girls, said Government fully recognised the claims of women for assistance on the same terms as the men.

The Bombay Government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Roland Blaney and Dr. Pesikaka, honorary assistant surgeons of the Goculdas Tejral Hospital. Dr. Hojel has applied to Government for sanction to institute proceedings against Dr. Blaney for defamation. The latter has withdrawn his letter to the Municipal Corporation.

At the annual meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce last week the usual complaint was made that the interests of the city were being neglected by the Government and the railway companies.

In the suit in the Bombay High Court in which Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater claimed Rs. 23,934 from Premchund Roychund, a broker, for breach of contract in respect of the proposed Oriental Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Justice Hart gave judgment for the plaintiff, awarding all costs, but no damages.

The Bombay Government has issued a resolution reducing the pilotage dues in Bombay by one half in the case of steamers under 1,000 tons burthen, whose masters have obtained the necessary certificate of qualification, and who undertake themselves to pilot their steamers through the outer harbour. The Viceroy has sanctioned the reduction.

Mr. W. B. Mulock has been appointed a member of the Board of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. H. Grant.

Surgeon-Major Davidson has been appointed to act as second surgeon, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, during the absence of Dr. Hatch, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

Mr. F. H. Warden and Captain A. L. D. Fordyce have been appointed respectively third and fourth assistants to the Political Agent in Kattywar. Mr. Warden's appointment takes effect from the date Captain D. P. Kennedy proceeded on leave; and Captain Fordyce officiates during the absence of Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald.

Madras mean time has been abolished in Kurrachee.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 5th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 86,755.

G. J. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 2nd inst. shows a decrease in earnings of Rs. 50,064.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of July 28 was Rs. 27,14,375; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 11,16,538. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 8,20,046; standard silver issued to assay department, Rs. 1,955, and to public departments Rs. 5. The balance left was Rs. 30,08,907. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 4,28,668 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

## BURMA.

An attempt was made to poison a European family at Rangoon on the 3rd ult. The native cook who is suspected of being at the bottom of the affair has absconded.

A Rangoon telegram says that a cyclone travelling from north to south has done some damage to buildings in the interior.

Mr. D. M. Smeaton, settlement secretary, Burma, has left Rangoon, to join his appointment as director of agriculture at Cawnpore.

The official report on the late cyclone at Akyab says the damage to grain and property amounts to fifteen lakhs of rupees, and the loss of life to forty-nine.

A Rangoon telegram, dated the 2nd ult., says:—"Two daring attempts at dacoity were committed near the ice mills by an armed gang. The influx of bad characters has obliged the authorities to prohibit open-air native theatricals in certain parts of the town."

The Arakan paper says that the most remarkable phenomena in connection with the recent cyclone on the Arakan coast were the electric flashes that seemed to fly from tree to tree like short flashes of lightning. After the cyclone the trees are said to have presented the appearance of having been scorched, and thousands of birds lay dead and scattered, whose bodies also seemed scorched.

Some warders had an exciting chase after a convict in Burmah the other day. The man was at work in the stone-breaking shed at Ahlong, when he suddenly ran to the river and jumped in. The guards put out a boat after him, but he was a good swimmer, and got some distance before they came up with him. When the boat came close he dived and tried to capsize it, and was only at last captured from being disabled by a blow with an oar.

The Thayetmyin correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* states the two fortified block-houses at two villages on our eastern frontier are being provisioned with water and stores from Thayetmyin. Each block-house is to take sufficient to last 300 men for six months.

Stock was taken of the valuables of the Dowager Queen of Burmah after her late disgrace. Some 150 lb. of pure gold and a small basket-full of rubies and diamonds were found. But those who knew the rapacious use she made of her influence over the late King for over twenty years, laugh at the smallness of such "savings," and many suspect that the largest portion has been secretly conveyed to the Kin

Woon Mingyee, who is said to be disgusted with the present state of affairs and longing for a change.

Both the official and non-official mind in Burmah is troubled by the "mysterious disappearance" of 200,000 tons of rice. The crop was supposed to be an average good one, and neither the Agricultural Department nor the merchants are able to explain satisfactorily the cause of the deficiency. A correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, who writes from the station of Allammyo, says that enormous amounts of rice have passed upwards in boats as well as by the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamers into Upper Burmah, whilst in addition the large influx of people from Upper Burmah has greatly increased the rice consumption in the province. This correspondent says that the statistics of rice going up-country by boat are badly kept, and that there is therefore no reliable information of the extent of the exports to Upper Burmah. There is not the least doubt, says another correspondent, that shipments of rice by boat and steamer this year to Upper Burmah have been unprecedentedly large, whilst the number of people coming to the British side from Upper Burmah, and of coolies from India, has also been on a scale never before reached. Although many thousands of these will be rice producers by 1885, they have to be fed in the meanwhile, and have thus decreased the surplus stock available for export to Europe. All rice going to Upper Burmah goes duty free, and hence probably arises the fact that statistics on the frontier have not been kept with that care which prevails at the seaports, where an export duty is levied.

## CEYLON.

Colombo, August 2.

Sir Arthur Gordon is showing a good spirit in visiting the outlying districts of the island, especially those in which the food supply for the people is deficient. His Excellency is giving attention to irrigation works, of which there is great need in some directions, and it is hoped that he will see his way to obtain the Secretary of State's permission to raise a small loan for works of such paramount importance and so highly remunerative as these have been shown to be. The large works at Batticaloa, on the East coast, are now yielding 10 per cent. and in a few years with a slight addition to the works they can be made to yield 15 per cent. It is certain we cannot undertake such works from current revenue. The accounts for the first half of the present year just published show a decline of Rs. 35,000 on the corresponding period of last year, but the second half of the year is likely to more than make up the deficiency.

Ten months of our shipping season have elapsed, showing under almost every item of our produce exports a material increase over the same period of last year. Coffee, for instance, is 282,780 cwt., as against 219,271 cwt.; cinnamon, 12,678 bales, against 9,629 bales; coconut oil, 333,056 cwt., against 237,012 cwt. last year; cinchona bark, 9,000,000 lbs. as against 5,500,000 lbs. at the same time in 1883. The total of our increased volume of exports, including tea, which has so largely increased, will, of course, prove a large gain to the resources of the island, notwithstanding low prices for some of our produce.

Tea is now the favourite with our planters, and well it may be, looking to the fact that it can be and is being laid down in London at from 8d. to 9d. per lb. and realises all round from rs. 2d. to rs. 6d. per lb. A very large acreage will be under this new cultivation next year, and in a few years hence our exports of the leaf will assume large proportions. We are by no means apprehensive of the effect of this on the tea market, believing that our quality will ensure a ready sale.

The *Ceylon Observer* states that the Indian Government is willing to aid the Ceylon Government by advancing the whole cost of the new telegraph cable between India and Ceylon, provided interest is paid at 4 per cent. per annum and the amount repaid within five years from date of laying the cable.

The debts and liabilities of the Ramnuggur Estate, in the district of Oudh, having been discharged, the Lieutenant Governor of Hindustan Provinces has restored the management of the estate to its owner, Thakoor Pirthipal Sing. It is also notified that the debts and liabilities of the Jamu Estate, in the Saktanpore district, having been liquidated, the management of the estate has been restored to Rajah Jaganth Bakhsh Sing.

Major Rind, Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, at Meerut, will probably be put in charge of the Commissariat of Sir Peter Lumsden's party. The survey will be represented by Major Strahan, R.E., Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E., and Lieutenant the Honourable M. G. Talbot, R.E. The rumour that the Ameer's answer was unfavourable is contradicted at Simla. The answer has not yet arrived.

It is said that the agents of the Maharajah of Shushang contemplate memorialising the Viceroy again on the subject of the heavy loss of revenue sustained by him in consequence of the resumption by Government of the rights to the forests in the Garo Hills. The Maharajah was paid Rs. 1,50,000 as compensation, and signed a release during the administration of Sir Ashley Eden.

Cholera is rife in Tanjore, and the cause—as in Dharwar and some other districts of the Bombay Presidency at present, and as in Calcutta last March and April.—is want of rain. As a Madras paper describes it "the watercourses and wells, owing to the failure hitherto of the monsoon, have run dry, and the people are dependent upon half-dried-up tanks of dirty water, defiled in every way, for drinking purposes."



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1884.

## FRESH EVIDENCE AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAH'S REPORT.

THE "Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for 1883" has been received by the Government of Bengal; and the Lieutenant-Governor's comments upon it are published in a resolution which appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* for July 23. Both the report itself and the resolution upon it are documents of the highest importance, in view of the light they throw upon Lord Ripon's determination to force on Bengal a revolutionary measure of so-called "reform" in regard to the relations between landlord and tenant.

As all those who take any interest in this most vital question are well aware, one of the most novel and startling of the proposals of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert in the Bengal Tenancy Bill is that which gives to the tenant the right of free sale—the power to transfer his occupancy right to the money-lender or to anyone else who may choose to buy it. This most pernicious proposal has been stuck to by the promoters of the Bill with amazing pertinacity, in defiance of the urgent protests of the whole of the landed interest of Bengal, and indeed of the vast majority of those who have any personal knowledge of the circumstances of the country. The opposition to these proposals has been equally strong on the part of those who resent them as confiscating the just rights of the landlord, and of those who dread their disastrous tendency to reduce the independent ryots of Bengal to the condition of serfs of the money-lenders. Even Mr. Ilbert himself (in Clause 41 of his "Statement of Objects and Reasons") was compelled to admit the possibility of these last-named disastrous consequences arising out of the Bill if it ever became law; but, with that light-

hearted recklessness which distinguishes the Radical legislator, Lord Ripon's Government gaily relegates to its successors in office the unpleasant duty of finding out, when the mischief is done, whether some remedy for it can or cannot be devised. And, needless to say, the supporters of Lord Ripon's Government, in less responsible positions, loudly declare that no such mischief is likely to ensue.

Just in the nick of time—when the controversy, as to whether these deplorable results are or are not likely to follow the enactment of the transferability of occupancy-rights—the state of affairs in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where something of the kind has already been permitted, is brought to light by this report. We will here quote *in extenso* the clause of Mr. Rivers Thompson's Resolution which bears on this subject:—

"The attempts to restrict the transfer of tenancies by cultivators are stated, however, to have been fruitless. On this point the Deputy Commissioner observes that 'the evil has attained such magnitude, and constitutes such a real danger, that nothing short of the extension of the prohibition against transfers prevailing in the Damin-i-Koh to all Sonthal lands in the district will now cope with it.' An interesting account of the origin of this practice is given by Mr. Oldham in paragraphs 34-44 of his report. Previous to 1878, sales of land by Sonthals, or by mere cultivators, except in one Pergunnah of the Rajmehal subdivision, were unknown, the reason being apparently that in the Damin-i-Koh transfers were prohibited, while in other parts the cultivators were either mere tenants at will, or, if they had rights could find no purchasers. In the year above mentioned, however, Mr. Boxwell, the then Deputy Commissioner, reported that sales of this kind were taking the place of borrowing. A report was called for; all the old officers who were consulted questioned the correctness of the statement, though admitting that the ryot's credit had increased. On this ground interference was deprecated, but in 1881 and 1882 it became known that these sales had largely taken place, and that in many cases the Sonthals were working as labourers on lands on which they had formerly held rights. 'All these changes,' writes Mr. Oldham, 'due to the suddenly enhanced credit, have occurred in the years 1876, all distinguished not only by good harvests, but by prices most favourable to the producers. In the present season, when credit is wanted, there is none, and in my recent tour through Hendue and Passai, I was followed by crowds clamouring for the restoration of the lands, and complaining that they could get no advances. . . . Were the buyers fellow tenants, or even proprietors intent on merging tenancies, there would be nothing to be said. But they are not. They are all either Bengali traders and money-lenders from Beerbhoom and Burdwan, or the far more dangerous class, Bhaghat traders from Bhojpur. . . . It is impossible to describe their greed for land and their daring in pursuit of it.' As a proof of the extent to which these sales have been affected, it is stated in Tappah Hendue (about 450 square miles) 10 annas of the Sonthal lands have been sold, and in Pergunnah Passai (about 300 square miles) 12 annas. How much is mortgaged has apparently not been ascertained. The statement of the Deputy Commissioner that in these transactions the purchasers are always Bengali traders or money-lenders from other districts is not borne out by the returns now before the Lieutenant Governor from the Registration Department. These returns would seem to show that though a considerable number of the sales have been made to mahajuns and traders, in the great majority of cases the purchasers are ryots in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The figures for 1883-4 are 691 sales to money-lenders, and 1,932 to ryots. The purchases of holdings by the zemindars themselves are very few. But whatever the facts may be as to the persons who buy the ryots' tenures, Mr. Rivers Thompson is of opinion that it is of the utmost importance to the civil administration of the Sonthal Pergunnahs that the Sonthals should retain possession of their lands. The growth of a large class of Sonthali labourers working for interlopers on lands once their own must be checked by every legitimate means as being dangerous to the peace of the country, and of benefit only to a few individuals who are actuated in their dealings with the people by mere mercenary motives, and who consequently are the greatest obstacles to the prosperity of the country. The question is, however, one of much difficulty. The issue of a rule of civil procedure merely prohibiting transfers by sale would probably not check other modes of transfer with which the people are now familiar, such as by mortgaging their lands to creditors, agreeing to continue as cultivators on half produce, or by sub-letting their holdings to be held nominally at a rent by a creditor who in reality pays nothing. The Lieutenant Governor is therefore not prepared to issue a rule on the subject

until the matter has been fully considered in connection with the larger question which has been raised as to the right of transfer of occupancy holdings under the Bengal Tenancy Bill now before the Legislative Council, upon which a final decision will shortly be made. The question of the sale in execution of proprietary rights in land has been decided, and the application of Rule 35 of the Southal Civil Rules to all cases, whether tried in Southal courts or under courts vested with powers under Act 6 of 1871, has been confirmed."

We have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that it must be impossible for the Government any longer to persist in forcing the Bengal Tenancy Bill into law, after such disclosures as these. It will be observed that the Deputy Commissioner—the responsible and trusted officer on the spot, who is perfectly acquainted with all that is going on in the district—distinctly states that "in these transactions the purchasers are always Bengali traders or money-lenders from other districts." Even Mr. Rivers-Thompson himself—whose unaccountable support of the Bill has hitherto been its highest, indeed its only, recommendation—admits that "a considerable number of sales have been made to mahajuns and traders." It is true that the Lieutenant-Governor, with a pardonable desire to justify his former opinions, endeavours to show, from the figures of the Central Registration Department, that the case is not quite so bad as the Deputy Commissioner regards it. In one year, he shows, there were 691 sales to "money lenders," and 1,931 to "ryots." But we all know that mere figures can be made to prove anything. Who shall say how many of the "ryots" of the Registration Department were only "money-lenders writ large?" Most people will prefer the positive personal knowledge of the Deputy Commissioner to the tabular forms of the Registration Department. But even on the showing of these same figures, the case is quite sufficiently alarming to render it impossible for Lord Ripon to push on the Tenancy Bill. Mr. Rivers Thompson's words clearly show that he regards the state of affairs in the Southal Pergunnahs with serious apprehension. He frankly admits that "every legitimate means" must be used in that district, to "check" the very process which Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert propose to extend to every district throughout the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal!

Incidentally, too, the Government Resolution proves conclusively that the mischief once done can never be undone—and that, consequently, there is no foundation for Mr. Ilbert's sanguine notion that his successors will be able to provide for the mischievous effects of his own recklessness. The Lieutenant Governor points out that, when once the people have become accustomed to the practice of transferring the tenures, it becomes almost impossible to prevent their doing so by an official prohibition, for the astuteness of the lawyers is equal to "driving a coach-and-four" through any official prohibition. Consequently, Mr. Rivers Thompson is actually unable to see his way to any remedy for the mischief already done in the Southal Pergunnahs, "until the matter has been fully considered in connection with the larger question which has been raised as to the right of transfer of occupancy holdings under the Bengal Tenancy Bill now before the Legislative Council, upon which a final decision will shortly be made." Surely, after the evidence of this Report, which is now before the Government and the Legislative Council, there can be no doubt as to what that "final decision" must be.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 2.)

The following reversions and postings will take place consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. G. Cordery, Resident 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad:—

ST. JOHN, Col. Sir O., K.C.S.I., officiating resident of the 1st class, and officiating resident at Hyderabad, reverts to his substantive appointment of resident of the 2nd class. Col. Sir O. St. John is posted as officer on special duty in Kashmir.

BERKELEY, Col. J. C., officiating resident of the 2nd class, and officiating officer on special duty in Kashmir, is posted as officiating resident at Gwali r.

BAKER—The services of Surgeon R. J. Baker, M.B., Staff Surgeon, Quetta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from July 16, the date on which he was relieved of the medical charge of the Biluchistan Agency by Surgeon J. C. Fullerton.

GREENING—Foreign Department Notification, appointing the Rev. G. H. Greening, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a marriage registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, is hereby cancelled.

HAMILTON, Mr. R. E., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as comptroller, Central Provinces, from Mr. C. E. Crawly on July 23.

BRADFORD, Mr. G. A., assistant commissioner, on return from leave, resumed charge of the Pachbadra Division on July 10.

PEARS—HERBERT—Captain T. C. Pears and Lieutenant C. Herbert, respectively made over and received charge of the offices of assistant general superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, Lower Rajputana, and Magistrate of Abu, on July 15.

ADAMS, Surgeon C., M.B., A.A., LL.B., of the Malras Medical Service, assumed charge of his duties as civil surgeon at Bikaner, on July 15.

BAYLAY—ABBOTT—Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Baylay and Major H. B. Abbott, respectively made over and received charge of the office of political agent, Jhallawar, on July 10.

GREENING—Appointing the Rev. G. H. Greening, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a marriage registrar for the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

BUTCHER, Mr. L. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted the Punjab Northern State Railway.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. F. R., Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, is permanently promoted to that grade, from the 4th July.

WHITE, Mr. C. F., Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from Class 4 to Class 3 of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, from July 1.

REUTH, HADDON, COLE—The following officers of the Railway Branch, P. W. Department, are appointed to officiate as Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, from the dates specified so long as they hold charge of Executive Divisions:—Mr. R. S. J. Reuth, assistant engineer, 1st grade, April 3; Mr. H. E. Haddon, assistant engineer, 1st grade, May 13; Mr. W. H. Cole, assistant engineer, 1st grade, April 25.

BROWNE, Lieut. C. A. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works, is transferred temporarily to the Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Office of Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Punjab.

SOWERBY, Mr. C., ceased to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Assam, from July 11.

SMITH, Major S., R.E., was brought on the permanent establishment of the P. W. Department in the Railway Branch as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from Dec. 17.

ROSS, Mr. C. E., assistant examiner, is transferred from the Office of Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Punjab, to the Office of Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Bengal.

GAIL—The services of Mr. C. E. Gail, executive engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, from July 22, on which date he was relieved of his duties in the Railway Branch to go on furlough.

MARTIN, Mr. W. H., Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Bengal, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

#### FURLOUGHS.

TWEEDIE, Colonel W., C.S.I., political agent of the 1st class, is granted six months' furlough in India, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

#### MILITARY.

GREY, Lieutenant E., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer, 38th N.I., is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from June 21, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

OSWALD, Lieutenant F., officiating squadron officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Cavalry, to be squadron officer, from April 1, vice Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, promoted.

The following promotion is made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BIRCH, Major W. R., to be lieutenant colonel, July 30.

JOHNSON, Major General A. B., C.B., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, July 27.

JACK, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant W., overseer foundry and shell factory, Cossipore, to be deputy commissary (seconded).

LOUGHLIN, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J., to be deputy commissary.

REILLY, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. B., to be assistant commissary.

KEY, Conductor J., to be deputy assistant commissary from June 12, vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R. Monks, retired.

The undermentioned warrant officers are transferred to the Pension establishment:—

GLEN, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieu'enant J., ordnance department, July 19.

GERARD, Conductor M., ordnance department.

HARTSHORNE, Major A. G., general list, Infantry, has been placed on temporary half pay, from July 19, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GRAHAM, Surgeon Major H. W., has been permitted to retire from June 6, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

WINGATE, Major T. O., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for three months.

STEVENS, Captain H. FitzGerald, Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for sixty days.

CHANDRA, Surgeon Major R. C., private affairs, for 165 days.

DUNDAS, Surgeon G. A., private affairs, for thirty-five days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

ELIOTT, Lieut. L. E., 29th N.I., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the B.I. Staff Corps, to officiating wing officer, on probation, dated July 6.

The undermentioned candidates passed the examination in Punjab on July 10:—Lieut. F. S. Derham, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. E. Nixon, Staff Corps; Lieut. L. J. E. Bradshaw, Staff Corps; and Surgeon G. S. A. Ranking, Indian Medical Service.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 29.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PENTON, Lieut. Col. C. T. W., Hill Depots, Naini Tal, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, to be commandant, vice Lieut. Col. A. Hill, Border Regiment, whose tenure expires on Aug. 16.

COMINS, Lieut. H., 1st N.I., supernumerary on the establishment 27th N.I., to be wing officer, on probation, vice Armstrong, vacated on appointment to the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

WHISH, Major J. T., Staff Corps, wing officer, 16th N.I., is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence branch of the quarter-master general department, and is directed to join at Simla.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 30.)

#### FURLONGS.

CURRAN—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt. A. E. R. Curran, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is extended by six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HINDE, Lieut. W. H., Royal Engineers, attached to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, to England on urgent private affairs, from Oct. 1 to April 1.

GRAY, Major W. F. C., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

BATNSFATHER, Lieut. P. R., 14th Bengal Lancers, Staff Corps, to Kashmir and Dalhousie, on private affairs, from August 11. The first two months will be on full Staff pay.

The undermentioned medical subordinates have leave of absence in India:—

BAKIKO, 1st Class Apothecary E. M., for four months, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

MAYBERT, Passed Hospital Apprentice P. A., from June 3 to July 31, on urgent private affairs.

TYNDALL, Lieut. Col. C., 1st Madras Pioneers, Madras Staff Corps, from August 1 to 31, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

GARTSIDE-TIPPING, Lieut. R. F., 1st Bengal Cavalry, Staff Corps, to Allahabad, on private affairs, from August 1 to October 1.

BOLTON—The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. M. G. Bolton, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is extended by two months.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

PRIOR, Lieut. W., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer on probation, 13th N.I., to Naini Tal, on medical certificate from July 8 to Nov. 8.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 6.)

BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., assistant commissioner, Hazaribagh, to act as deputy commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

PLACE, Mr. G. W., B.C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on July 15.

SLACK, Mr. F. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to Chumparun, and to have

charge of the Bettiah sub-division of that district, during absence of Mr. D. Cameron.

WILSON, Mr. R. H., magistrate and collector, Midnapore, to act as commissioner of the Burdwan division, during absence on leave of Mr. J. Beames.

CORNISH, Mr. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during absence on deputation of Mr. R. Wilson.

STACK, Mr. J. C., temporary assistant superintendent of police, second grade, is confirmed in that grade, from March 18, vice Mr. E. W. Payne. Mr. Stack will continue to officiate until further orders in first grade of assistant superintendents of police.

WINTLE, Mr. C. M., temporary assistant superintendent of police, third grade, is confirmed in that grade, from March 18, vice Mr. J. C. Stack. Mr. Wintle will continue to officiate in second grade of assistant superintendents of police.

SOPITT, Mr. C. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, temporary, to be an assistant superintendent of police, third grade, from May 6.

DYER, The Rev. A. S., will act as chaplain of the garrison of Fort William and the military hospital, from the date he joined his appointment.

HOBSON, Mr. G. DeC., officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, reported his departure from India on furlough, on July 15.

ROBERTS—The services of Mr. P. B. Roberts, executive engineer, third grade, Benares-Guttack Railway Surveys, are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Branch of this Government.

#### FURLONGS.

BEAMES, Mr. J., commissioner of the Burdwan Division, has leave for two months and 20 days, from 10th inst.

HEWITT, Mr. J. F. K., commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division, has leave for 60 days, from September 6, or subsequent date.

CAMBERON, Mr. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, has leave for two months and 26 days, from date he may be relieved.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 2.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, with the powers of a deputy Commissioner, to be exercised within the limits of the Raipur district.

PROBY, Mr. D. G., is appointed to be assistant district superintendent of Police, 1st grade, with effect from the 17th April last.

FWLER, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator of forests, Chanda Division, is appointed to the charge of that Division during the absence of Mr. Whittall, or until further orders.

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, returned from the leave and assumed charge of the Sambalpur district, on the 18th ult. from Mr. F. A. T. Phillips.

BROWNING, Mr. C. A. R., M.A., Inspector General of Education, returned from furlough and assumed charge of his duties on the 30th ult. from Lieut. Colonel H. B. Jacob.

ORR—HIGGINS—Messrs. A. W. Orr and J. Higgins, district superintendents of police, respectively made over and assumed charge of the Chinnwara district police on the 29th ult.

LEVINTHORPE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 28th inst., or such date as he may avail himself of it.

#### FURLOUGH.

ARMSTRONG—Three months' furlough, on medical certificate, is granted to Surgeon H. Armstrong, civil surgeon, Hoshangabad, with effect from the 23rd current, on which date he availed himself thereof, making over charge of his duties to Lal Mahomed, first class hospital assistant.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 26.)

AGNEW—With the sanction of the Government of India, leave without allowances for two months is granted to Mr. W. F. Agnew, recorder of Rangoon, with effect from July 23.

AGNEW, Mr. W. F., barrister-at-law, made over charge of the office of recorder of Rangoon to Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, barrister-at-law, on July 22.

SANKEY—Leave on urgent private affairs for six months is granted to Mr. H. Sankey, C.S., assistant commissioner, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

EYRE—Consequent on the departure on leave of Mr. H. Sankey, C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, Capt. G. S. Eyre, assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 31.)

BROWNE—Privilege leave of absence for one month and eight days, under Section 74 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Lieutenant H. R. Browne, assistant commissioner, Sibsagar, with effect from August 25.

CAMPBELL—Privilege leave of absence for one month and four days, under Section 74 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. A. C. Campbell, deputy commissioner, Kamrup, with effect from August 5.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. J. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Kamrup, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Campbell on leave.

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, assistant commissioner, Lakimpur, reported his departure on privilege leave, July 16.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J. T., assistant superintendent of police, Sylhet, reported his privilege leave July 16.

## MADRAS. GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 5.)

- HEBBERT, Mr. F. H., to act as collector, district magistrate and agent, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Pennington on privilege leave.
- MULLALLY, Mr. C. M., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. F. H. Hebbert on other duty.
- RICE, Mr. R., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge of Kurnool.
- WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely during Mr. Rice's employment on other duty.
- THOMPSON, Mr. A., M.A., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the absence of Mr. Kough on privilege leave.
- PICKANCE, Major W. J., superintendent of the central and district jails at Trichinopoly, to be superintendent of the central and district jails at Coimbatore.
- HADFIELD, Mr. E., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar District, to act as superintendent of police, Madura District, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Col. F. Kilgour.
- JAMES, Mr. J. P., port officer, Paumben, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.
- BICKE, Mr. G., inspector of schools, first division, and acting inspector of schools, second division, to act as inspector of schools fourth division during the absence of Dr. Bradshaw on privilege leave.
- KIDD, Rev. D. W., B.A., chaplain of Cuddalore, to be acting chaplain of St. John's District, Bangalore, but to act temporarily as joint chaplain of Vepery.
- BEER—The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the issue of a license to the Rev. C. H. Beer, of the Godavari Delta Mission, to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians.
- LANGLEY, Captain L. R. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is attached to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, P.W. Department, for temporary duty from July 30.
- DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, to hold charge of the B Project Division in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain F. J. Romilly, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, on special duty, or until further orders.

### MILITARY.

- The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India :—
- STANSFIELD, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) T. W., Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year.
- GRIFFITH, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R., Staff Corps, wing commander, second in command, 27th N.I., private affairs, for one year.
- HAY—SEARLE—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) A. T., Staff Corps, superintendent and agent for army clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from August 4.—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J. C. Hay, Staff Corps, performing the duties of the appointment on the former officer's responsibility.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
(Headquarters, Coimbatore, July 31.)

- FISHER, Major General J. F., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is permitted to reside in India.
- ATREK, Lieutenant F. W. T., Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, is permitted to proceed to England.
- The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
- MILDMAY, Lieutenant C. B. St. John, Royal Artillery, 1 Battery, 3rd Brigade, for twelve months on medical certificate.
- STISTED, Lieutenant C. H., 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire I. L., for six months, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 7.)

- WARDEN, Mr. F. H., is appointed to act as third assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, with effect from the date on which Captain W. P. Kennedy proceeded on furlough.
- FORDYCE, Capt. A. L. D., is appointed to act as fourth assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar during the absence of Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, or until further orders.
- HOWELL, Surgeon Major J. A., in medical charge of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment Native Infantry, performed the duties of civil surgeon, Belgaum, from April 25 to June 9, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.
- DAVIDSON, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Major Davidson, M.A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, to act as second surgeon, Jamshedji Jijiboy Hospital, in addition to his own duties as superintendent of Mahabaleshwar, during the absence of Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B., M.R.C.S., Aberdeen, or until further orders.
- MCINTYRE, Apothecary John, is appointed to the civil medical charge at Vingoria during the absence of Apothecary R. Crawford on sick leave.

MONKS, Surgeon C., civil surgeon, Aden, to officiate as port surgeon and in medical charge, European General Hospital, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon Major E. Gosson on leave, or until further orders.

CRIMMIN, Surgeon J., officiating in medical charge 4th Rifles, to perform the duties of civil surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Surgeon C. Monks, or until further orders.

MULOCK—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint W. B. Mulock, Esq., C.S., a member of the board of trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of J. H. Grant, Esq., C.S., or until further orders.

BAYNHAM—The Reverend A. W., B.A., officiating chaplain of the camp, Aden, and the Reverend G. B. Streten, M.A., officiating chaplain at Steamer Point, are confirmed in their respective appointments.

WOODBURN—ELPHINSTON—Messrs. A. F. Woodburn and J. Elphinston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 27th inst.

FENTON—LESTER—Captain L. F. Fenton and Mr. C. F. G. Lester respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the acting second in command, Savantvadi Local Corps, on the 19th instant.

WARD, Major T. M., in charge Janjira State Survey, gave over charge of his office to Mr. E. H. Heatm, assistant settlement officer, Ratnagiri Survey, on July 28, and proceeded on the three months privilege leave granted him dated 23rd idem.

SHAHNE—BLACKWELL—Messrs. G. K. Shahne and G. F. Blackwell sub assistant conservators of forests, North Thane, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and duties of sub assistant conservator of forests on the 24th ultimo.

FAGAN—Messrs. R. S. F., divisional forest officer, Ahmednagar, and G. K. Shahne, sub assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Ahmednagar, on the 28th ultimo.

### FURLOUGH.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M., C.S., Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer, is allowed furlough for two years, commencing from the 12th inst.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 7.)

WAGNER, Assistant Apothecary R., is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

SOUTHEY, Lieut. R., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 12th N.I., April 27, 1893.

GUINNESS, Sub Conductor H., Public Works Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

FORTREATH, Col. F. P., Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst officiating in command of the Aden Brigade.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

HOLLAND, Lieutenant P., of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 5th N.I., May 2, 1893.

BROWN, Captain R. S., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence on urgent private affairs for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—Lieutenant C. L. H. Cox, of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 5th Regiment N.I., July 2, 1893.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Aug. 8.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HOLLAND, Lieutenant P., 5th N.L.I., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R. A. officers in this command have taken place :—

ASKWITH, Lieutenant H. F., has been posted to B.2.

BOUDIER, Lieut. E. W., has been posted to 8-1 C. P. Division.

FRENCH—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. A. J. St. G. French will proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion N. S. Regiment, instead of Capt. Wood, who will remain with the 2nd Battalion.

SAWYER, Major G. W., Staff Corps, military accountant, 2nd class, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on August 3.

### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

COLSTON, Brigade Surgeon C. K., I.M.D., for thirty days, from date of departure, on private affairs, preparatory to retirement.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified :—

DOVETON—MONTEITH—Major H. Doveton, R.E., six months, medical certificate, and Lieut. A. M. Monteith, Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the colonel's allowance from the date specified :—

MALLABY, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R. Mallaby, August 3.

CROCKETT—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt. and Paymaster W. T. Crockett is granted six months' leave of absence from August 4.



## INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 29.  
ARRIVALS REPORTED  
MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. A. Miley, S.C., Major J. Keith, R.A.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. W. T. Aitree, R.E.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. G. L. Warden, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. Burn-Murdoch, J. R. Be'l, C. Pearson, W. G. Wood.

*Madras Estab.*—H. S. Thomas (Cov.).

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. H. Collett, C.B., S.C., Major R. Bartholomew, Cav., Surgeon Major J. C. Whishaw, M.D., Major D. G. Stewart, Inf.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon Major Andrew Barry, M.D., Major A. B. Stopford, R.A., Major T. Walker, R.A.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. H. Wickes, H. F. White, J. H. Harrison (Cov.), J. S. Slater, W. Stephen, W. H. L. Impey (Cov.), R. N. Hodges, W. Johnston, C. C. Quinn (Cov.), A. Wernigg, L. Hare (Cov.), J. T. Simpson, C. E. Palmer, J. Quinn (Cov.), J. W. Muir (Cov.), W. Williams, A. W. Bright.

*Madras Estab.*—T. W. Kentch, W. G. Underwood (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—F. A. H. Elliot (Cov.), J. L. Johnston (Cov.), J. Dow.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon G. A. Emerson, three months; Capt. N. Arnott, R.E., two weeks; Capt. H. A. Yorke, R.E., three months; Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., forty-six days.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon H. St. C. Carruthers, six weeks.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. Troward (Cov.), one month, extraordinary; C. M. W. Brett (Cov.), three months; C. H. Roberts, two months, S.C.; Sir Lepel H. Griffin (Cov.), two months; W. A. Darling, six months, S.C.; W. F. Melhuish, four months; P. L. A. Price, six months, S.C.; C. Longhurst, one week; C. L. Biscoe, six months, S.C.; C. C. Quinn (Cov.), twenty-one days; J. H. Cortery, eight months, extraordinary; L. Hare (Cov.), fifteen days; Lieut. C. H. Morris, five months, S.C.; H. R. Rich, three months, S.C.; C. E. Carden, three months, S.C.; P. Grey, six months, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—W. G. Underwood (Cov.), three days; H. T. Ross, three months, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—F. A. H. Elliot (Cov.), one month; J. Burgess, two months, S.C.; H. Mainwaring, nine months.

## AUG 26.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Henry Doveton Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Cecil David James Dodd, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Aylmer Vivian (now Aylmer M'Iver Campbell), of the Bengal Staff Corps.

## BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major Generals—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Henry Doveton Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Cecil David James Dodd, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Aylmer Vivian (now Aylmer M'Iver Campbell), of the Bengal Staff Corps.

## INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Major General Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, has been removed to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint William Comer Petheram, Esq., Q.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces of India, in the place of Sir Robert Stuart, resigned.

## HOME NEWS.

**OBITUARY.**—Mr. Henry Pickard Cambridge, of Bloxworth-house, Dorset, whose death was recently announced, was born in the year 1820 and entered the 8th Madras Native Infantry, with which regiment he served in the Kolapore campaign of 1845. He retired from the service three years afterwards. He was the representative of the families of Trenchard, Pickard, and Cambridge, and succeeded to the family estates in Dorsetshire and Gloucestershire in 1868. His only son died a little more than a year ago at the age of eighteen.—Major General Julius George Medley, R.E., late Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, died on the 12th inst., suddenly, at Port Said, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Ravenna, while on his homeward voyage. The deceased, who was in his fifty-sixth year, entered the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers as second lieutenant in 1847. He became first lieutenant in 1854, captain in 1853, and obtained a colonelcy in 1881. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, taking part in the battle of Budleeskerai, and also throughout the siege of Delhi and was

severely wounded while conducting the storming party at the assault of the Cashmere breach. The gallant officer served also with Seaton's Column at the actions of Gungeeree, Puttiallee, and Mynpoory, and was also engaged in the siege and capture of Lucknow.

**THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.**—The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1882, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the Final Examination:—

Name	Total No. of Marks.
Mauchey Pestonji Khareghat, Bombay	3,036
Ernest H. Copper Walch, Bengal Lower Provinces	2,532
Harrington Verney Lovett, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	2,483
John William Allen Wier, Bombay	2,452
Michael Francis Dwyer, North West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh	2,451
Bernard Houghton, Madras	2,379
Hewling Lusson, Bengal Lower Provinces	2,344
Robert Morris, Madras	2,311
Henry Frederick House, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	2,273
Charley Henry, Madras	2,255
Edward Thomas Ashworth, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	2,210
Reginald Henry Caddock, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	2,200
George Moore Urquhart, Bombay	2,136
Edward Albert Gair, Bengal Lower Provinces	2,181
Herbert Watson Pike, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	2,144
George Bower, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	2,023
Albert Williams, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	1,900
Daniel H. Kegan Twomey, Burmah	1,843
Robert Bailey Clegg, Madras	1,823
Clive Cuthbertson, Bengal Lower Provinces	1,816
Henry Ashbrook Crump, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	1,803
Anthony William Trethewy, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	1,750
Edward Owen Every Leggatt, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	1,711
Frederick William Duke, Bengal Lower Provinces	1,708
Lionel Maling Wynch, Madras	1,700
Stuart M. Fraser, Bombay	1,689
Henry Reynel Holled Cox, Bengal Lower Provinces	1,614
Francis Capel Harrison, Bengal Lower Provinces	1,641
James Henry Bernard, Bengal Lower Provinces	1,620
George Gordon, Bengal Lower Provinces	1,586
Francis Warl Montagu, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	1,538
Charles Brownlow Brind, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh	1,433
Arthur Francis Pinhey, Madras	1,390
Charles William Erskine Pittar, Bengal Lower Provinces	1,345
Raymont Knight, Bombay	1,183

The following gentleman, who was selected in 1881, has also passed this Examination:—

Edgar Francis Latimer Winter, North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh 1,298 |

The following prizes were awarded at this Examination:—

Mr. A. Williams Law, £60.  
 Mr. Khareghat, History and Geography of India, £30; Hindustani £25; and Sanskrit, £45.  
 Mr. Lusson, Political Economy, £30.  
 Mr. Gordon, Bengali, £40.  
 Mr. Bower, Hindi, £40.  
 Mr. Twomey, Burmese, £40.  
 Mr. Henry, Tamil, £40.  
 Mr. Wier, Marathi, £40; and Gujarati, £15.  
 Mr. Clegg, Telugu, £25.  
 Mr. Morris, Hindustani (for candidates assigned to Madras), £15.  
 Mr. Pike, Persian, £30.

**THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**—Subjoined is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the Competitive Examination held at Burlington House on the 11th inst. and following days. Fifteen candidates competed for five appointments. All were reported qualified:—

	Marks.		Marks.
D. Prain	2,125	U. N. Mukerji	2,411
A. T. Brown	2,610	W. L. Price	2,373
J. T. W. Le lie	2,560		

**THE INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.**—The results of the working of the Indian tea plantations for 1883, although exhibiting considerable varieties in produce and cost, are nevertheless very fairly satisfactory, and show that a steady increase in tea development may be looked for, although the competition from China, Java, and Ceylon, may involve a fall in prices. The size of the estates differs very much, varying from 7,600 acres under tea cultivation in the case of the Assam Company to the Borokai Company, which has only 850 acres. The yield of the former was 2,569,961lb. or 339lb. per mature acre, while that of the latter was 212,720lb. or 265lb. per acre. Nevertheless, though the Borokai Company had the smallest yield of all the Indian undertakings, it showed the very best results in profit per acre and dividend—viz, £9 3s. 7d. profit and 15 per cent.

The Assam Company divided 14 per cent., although their profit per acre was only £3 8s. 5d. and the cost of the tea 11½d., while it sold for only 1s. 1d. per lb. In the case of the Borokai, the tea cost 1s., but sold it for 1s. 8d., and hence the excellent dividend. Next in size of acreage to the Assam comes the Land Mortgage Bank of India, which has 6,645 acres under cultivation, though its paid-up capital (the largest of all the companies) is £308,468, while the Assam has only £187,160. The yield of the Land Mortgage Bank was comparatively low, being 1,539,120lb., or 23lb. per mature acre. The cost of the tea, too, was high at 1s. 0½d. per lb., although the selling price was pretty good at 1s. 3½d. Although things were rather against the company, which was the only one that declared no dividend, the highest capital per acre is in the case of the Scottish Assam, which is £117; but the yield per acre being pretty good at £337, and the selling price is 1s. 4½d. per lb., this company divided 5 per cent. dividend. Some of the yields per acre were very large, as, for instance, that of the Doom Dooma estate, where it was 617lb. per acre, although the tea only selling at 11½d., probably from coarse plucking, the profit per acre was only £2 12s. 8d., and the dividend 2¼. The next largest yield was from the Borcelli Company with the acreage of but 875. The yield per acre was 535lb., the cost of making but 10½d., the selling price 1s. 2d., the result of the whole being a profit per acre of £7 17s., and a dividend of 8 per cent. The great varieties in Indian tea dividends is shown by the fact that they were—in the case of the Land Mortgage Bank, nil; Doom Dooma, 2¼; Indian Tea Company of Cachar, 3; Scottish Assam, 5; Jhanzi Tea Association, 5½; Dejoor, 7; Darjeeling, 7½; Borelli, 8; Lebong, 9; Jorehaut, 12½; Assam, 14; Borokai, 15. The varieties in yield are attributed principally to atmospheric and climatic causes, especially to drought prevailing in the early part of the season, which brought with it blight and a visitation of red spider. The cost of making the tea differs also very much on different estates, ranging between 10½d. and 1s. 1½d., while the value per lb. varies from 11½d. to 1s. 8d. It is satisfactory to observe that the taste for India tea in England is steadily on the rise, so that the planters have good reason to expect a tolerably prosperous future.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs.20,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on August 27 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills, on Calcutta, Rs.10,000; on Bombay, Rs.10,000; and on Madras, 10,000, the average rate being 1s. 7½d. in all cases. In telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000, and on Madras, Rs.300,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d. The total allotment did not, therefore, amount to more than Rs.6,30,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 7½d. will receive in full. Between April 1, and August the 26, total amount allotted reached Rs.6,81,70,467, and realised £5,597,406. For next Wednesday 15 lakhs will be offered.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**MONDAY.**—In the Silver Market bars are still quoted at 50½d. per ounce, with an absence of business, the supply being limited, pending the delivery of an amount just announced. There were no dealings in Mexican dollars, though a few were offered at 50½d., and the receipt of the amount brought by the Royal mail steamer is awaited. All Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, and the prices for Rupee Paper are practically what they were at the close of last week.

**TUESDAY.**—The bar silver brought by the Royal mail steamer has been disposed of at 50½d. per ounce. Some of the Mexican dollars which were received by the same vessel were already sold to arrive, and the balance has yet to be dealt with. With the exception of a decline of ¼d. in the Hong Kong rate to 3s. 8¾d. Eastern exchange advices are unaltered. Rupee Paper closed to 83½ 83¾ for the Four and a-Half, and 80½ 81 for the Four per Cents.

**WEDNESDAY.**—In the Silver Market the remainder of the Mexican dollars brought by the Don was sold at 50d. per ounce. This is a nominal fall of ½d., the last price at which transactions occurred being 50½d. There has been no business in bar silver, which is nominally quoted at 50½d. Indian exchange rates are dull at 1s. 7-16d. to 1s. 7-15-32d., but China quotations are unaltered. Rupee Paper has not been asked for, and prices are quite nominal.

**THURSDAY.**—Some small amounts of bar silver were offered, but nothing was bought, at 50½d. per ounce, which was again the nominal price. Mexican dollars were also nominally quoted at 50d. Indian telegraphic transfer rates are easy at 1s. 7-16d., and China exchange quotations are unaltered. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper closed at 83 83¾, and the Four per Cents. at 80½ 80¾, but there was no business in either case.

**FRIDAY.**—Weaker exchange advices from the East checked the inclination of Indian Banks to buy silver, and when the quotations from the other side were advised on Thursday last at 1s. 13-32d., showing a further fall of 1-32d., the market gave

way and the amount of bars brought by the Handel could only be disposed of at 50½d. per ounce. At that price almost all the available supplies were cleared, the remittance by the steamer from Ohli not be due for nearly a week. There was absolutely no business in Mexican dollars. China exchange rates are easy at 3s. 8¾d. in Hongkong, and 5s. 1¼ in Shanghai. The prices of Rupee Paper were quite nominal all day, as business was at a complete standstill.

**SATURDAY.**—Some small amounts of bar silver were again purchased at 50½d. per ounce, but only 49¾d. could be got for Mexican dollars, a trifling amount having been sold at that price, which shows a fall of ¼d. Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, but Four per Cent. Rupee Paper is firmer at 80½ 81, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. remaining at 83 83¾.

#### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### MARRIAGES.

**BUCKLAND—WHITE**—August 27, at Christ Church, Lancaster gate, Edward Buckland, of Calcutta, son of Charles Buckland, of Upton, Slough, to Adelaide, daughter of the late William White, F.R.S., of York House, Lancaster-road.

**DAWSON—DEMPSTER**—August 26, at St. Barnabas' Church, Addison-road, Francis William Dawson, Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of Colonel Francis Dawson, C.B., to Mary, daughter of Deputy Surgeon General R. Dempster, Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

**PEPPE—HILL**—August 21, at All Saints' Church, Langport, Somerset, William Claxton Peppe, of Birdpore, near Goruckpore, N. W. Provinces, to Sophia Rosalie, eldest daughter of Major W. J. Hill, 2nd V. B. P. A. Somerset L.F., Eastdon, Langport.

**SYDNEY—HORNSBY**—August 26, at the Parish Church, Bedford, Middlesex, Henry Sydney, M.D., of Pownall-gardens, Hounslow, to Ellen Isabel, third daughter of the late Colonel H. A. Hornsby, 2nd Madras E.L.I.

**STRICKLAND—EBSWORTH**—August 21, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Harry J. Strickland, of the P.W.D. (India), to Frances Hannah, younger daughter of the late Alfred Ebsworth, F.R.C.S.E., of 11, Collingham-place, South Kensington.

##### DEATHS.

**HOLLEY**—August 23, at Brighton, after a short illness, Annie, widow of the late Lieut. Col. George Hunt Holley, of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, aged 31.

**KILLFOIL**—August 7, at Poona, Philemon Claude, son of Michael Alexander and Mary Adelaide, aged two months and eighteen days.

**LARKINS**—August 24, at Ilfracombe, John Pascal Larkins, late of Bombay, after a short illness, aged 76.

**MCKENNIE**—August 5, at Bankipore, Iley Gladys, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McKennie, at Bankipore.

**PEELE**—August 23, at Ludlow, Richard De Courcy Peele, Surgeon Major (retired), Her Majesty's Indian Service, aged 66.

**REYNOLDS**—August 9, at Baroda, Frank C. P. Reynolds, of diphtheria, youngest twin son of Mr. Playford Reynolds, aged four years and two months.

**SHAKESPEAR**—August 23, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lieut. Col. Henry Childs Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry.

**SHAW**—July 27, at Cassauli, Lieutenant-Colonel George Kenedy Shaw, 1st Durham Light Infantry, and Commandant, Kasauli Depot.

**SUTHERLAND**—August 1, at Darjeeling, Gertrude Byrnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Sutherland aged seventeen years nine months and eighteen days.

**WOOD**—August 24, at Geldeston, St. Mark's-road, Notting-hill, Reginald Fielding Wood, beloved son of W. C. Wood, late Oudh Commission, aged 17 years and four months.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BARTON**—August 24, at Poona, the wife of Lieut. F. A. Barton, 7th Dragoon Guards, a daughter.

**BURGH**—July 17, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain Ulick De Burgh, of Scarva, county Monaghan, Adjutant 7th Dragoon Guards, a son.

**ROGERS**—July 29, at Nasirigunge, the wife of Archibald C. C. Rogers, a son.

**KAYE**—August 19, at Murree, the wife of Major R. W. Kaye, Royal Horse Artillery, a child, stillborn.

**SKINNER**—July 13, at Singapore, the wife of the Hon. A. M. Skinner, Acting Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, a daughter.

**MONCK-MASON**—July 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Monck-Mason, R.A., a daughter.

**MONTGOMERY**—July 23, at Hoshiarpur, Punjab, the wife of Captain J. A. I. Montgomery, a daughter.

**BRUCE**—July 26, at Murree, the wife of Major E. Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, a son.

**BOOTH**—July 29, at Dacca, the wife of W. Booth, a daughter.

**CORSEY**—August 6, at 83, Lower Circular-road, Calcutta, the wife of W. R. Corsey, a son.

**DUNSFORD**—July 23, at Dehra Doon, N. W. P., the wife of H. S. Dunsford, district superintendent of police, Rohtak, a son.

**DOBBS**—August 9, at Nusserabad, wife of Capt. G. C. Dobbs, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

**GOULDING**—August 1, at Simla, the wife of H. R. Goulding, a daughter.

**GRAY**—July 29, at Cinamara, Assam, the wife of Edward Gray, Esq., M.B.C.M., a son.

**HORSLEY**—August 4, at Nagercoil, the wife of S. Horsley, a son.

**HOLLINGBERY**—July 29, at Agra, the wife of R. Hollingbery, deputy magistrate, a son.  
**KALBERER**—July 21, at Goolzargagh, Patna, the wife of A. R. Kalberer, a son.  
**LEGGE**—July 21, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, the wife of R. Edwin Legge, J.P., of The Cocal, Nariva, Trinidad, a son, still-born.  
**MACDONALD**—July 21, at Bubnowlie, the wife of John Macdonald, a daughter.  
**MACPHERSON**—July 30, at 13, Russel-street, Calcutta, the wife of William Macpherson, Civil Service, a son.  
**MCCLUMPHA**—August 10, at 11, at Esplanade-road, the wife of W. R. C. McClumpha, a son.  
**MOORE**—July 31, at Marcat, Beypore, the wife of J. E. Moore, a son.  
**PRIDHAM**—August 26, at Cheride, Assam, the wife of James F. Pridham, a son.  
**PITT**—July 27, at Simla, the wife of Capt. W. Pitt, R.E., prematurely, a son.  
**SIMPSON**—July 28, at Mozufferpore, the wife of C. F. R. Simpson, a daughter.  
**THOMAS**—July 18, at Insein, the wife of G. E. Thomas, a son.  
**THOMPSON**—July 29, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, King's Dragoon Guards, a daughter.  
**TUCKER**—August 2, at Abbotabad, the wife of Major Louis Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, a son.  
**WIGHTMAN**—August 1, at Cleveland Town, Bangalore, the wife of Captain J. Wightman, Ordnance Retired, a son.  
**WISEMAN**—August 6, at Boreebunder, the wife of Alexander Brown Wiseman, Foreman, Carnac Iron Works, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**ASPINAL**—**ELIOT**—July 23, at Waltair, Madras Presidency, Hugh Harry Haworth Aspinall, Lieutenant Madras Staff Corps, Adjutant 16th Regiment M.N.I., to Hester Sullivan, only daughter of the late E. F. Eliot, Esq., Madras Civil Service.  
**FASKEN**—**BAZALGETTE**—July 21, at St. Paul's, Landour, Edward James Nicolls Fasken, 3rd Sikhs, P.F.F., eldest son of Major General E. T. Fasken, Madras Staff Corps, to Rosetta Lucy Hanwell Bazalgette, only surviving daughter of the late Captain Bazalgette, Royal Artillery.  
**KELLY**—**SPENCE**—July 28, at Ajmere, J. Lawson Kelly, Foreman Blacksmith, C. Department, R.M.S. Railway, to Margaret, youngest daughter of J. Spence, Sub Engineer, P. W. D., Ajmere.

#### DEATHS.

**BIRDWOOD**—July 23, at Dutri, Southern Afghanistan, Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major General W. J. Birdwood, R.E., aged 22 years, 11 months.  
**COOPER**—July 30, at Kurnool, Amy, the dearly loved infant daughter of Thomas and Louie Cooper, aged 4 months and 21 days.  
**FORBES**—August 10, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, John Rowland Wentworth, third son of Major General George Wentworth Forbes, of Fort Clarence, Rochester, aged 23.  
**GILLILAND**—August 4, at Calcutta, Kathleen Louise, only daughter of J. H. and E. G. Gilliland, aged 9½ months.  
**MEDLEY**—August 12, suddenly, at Port Said, on board the P. and O. Company's s.s. Ravenna, homeward bound, Major General Julius George Medley, R.E., late Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, aged 55.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### TUESDAY EVENING.

**TEA**.—A small China auction, comprising 2,342 packages, passed at full and steady rates, fully maintaining the rise established during the last few days. Private transactions have been less numerous, but prices show firmness and regularity. The India sales represented 6,591 packages. Nearly all sold at very firm prices, demand being chiefly for grades under 1s. per lb. Fine and finest were competed for, Baman-danga orange Pekoe realising 3s. 0¼d. per lb. Broken Pekoes unchanged.

**SUGAR**.—West India continues steady, the business since last Friday being 794 casks and about 3,800 barrels and bags. At auction to-day fine colour crystallised Demerara sold at higher rates, from 23s. to 24s. 6.; other grades steadier at 18s. to 22s.; 220 casks 170 barrels Surinam reported at prices which do not transpire. A cargo of 1,300 tons Java at 16s. for the United Kingdom, and in Liverpool a cargo of 449 casks 100 barrels Porto Rico at 13s. 4½d. per cwt. Beet is rather dearer. In the Clyde market a good business done this morning at 3d. to 6d. advance.

**COFFEE**.—The small quantity at public sale went at last week's rates, and there was not any feature by private contract to notice. The catalogues comprised 97 cask and barrels Plantation Ceylon, including middling to good middling at 62s. to 63s.; 38 bags Liberian at 45s. to 55s.; 1,321 bags Costa Rica, 49s. 6d.; 129 bags Mexican bought in at 52s. to 53s. per cwt.

**COCOA**.—The market is rather unsettled, with a large supply. In the public sales 1,364 bags Grenada sold well at 60s. to 73s. 6d. for common to fair; 2,171 bags Trinidad barley half sold at irregular and occasionally easier rates, from 75s. to 84s. for mixed gray to good red; a few lots Jamaica at 58s. to 62s.; 718 bags Ceylon went 1s. to 2s. lower, from 73s. to 80s., with small at 71s. 6d. to 72s. per cwt.

**RICE**.—About 10,000 bags port Canning have sold at 6s. to 6s. 10½d., and a cargo of 1,470 tons Bassin, off coast, at 7s. 6d. per Continent.

##### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**TEA**.—The China sales, comprising 8,826 packages, viz.:—2,754 new season's black leafs, 1,633 red leafs, and 2,995 green and scented teas, passed at firm to advanced rates. A more active business by private contract shows firmness on the part of merchants for all teas under 1s. per lb., and some transactions, notably for teas under 10d.

per lb., much advanced rates. At the Indian auctions 3,181 Indian and 410 Ceylon teas were offered. The demand ran chiefly on teas under 1s. per lb., which realised again firm prices. Fine broken Pekoes were briskly competed for, one break of Jhabra being knocked down at 2s. 11¼d. per lb. Ceylons sold at previous rates.

**SUGAR**.—Further large sales of West India have been made, which are not reported, and the market is hardening. Beet is again 1½d. dearer, and refiners prices in the Clyde market have risen 3d. per cwt. for pieces.

**COFFEE**.—In the public sales 155 casks 24 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold at firmer rates; small, 57s. to 59s. 6d.; middling colour, 64s. to 64s. 6d.; fine middling to bold, 73s. 6d. to 81s.; 24 bags Liberian medium, 49s. 6d.; bold, 57s. Fine bold East India brought previous value, but other grades were dull. Of 139 cases 1,307 bags only part sold; medium, 58s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; bold, 67s. to 70s.; fine, 76s. to 87s.; two lots 91s. and 94s. 111 half barrels Mocha bought at above value. 459 bags Guatemala sold—fine ordinary, 47s. to 48s.; small 44s. to 45s. per cwt.

**SPICES**.—At the public sales to-day nutmegs advanced fully 1d. and small shipping sorts ½d. per lb. 29 cases Penang sold—bold, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.; small, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; smaller, 1s. 9d.; 10 packages Java, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d.; small, 1s. 8d.; 17 packages West India, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. Mace also rather dearer, 9 cases Penang selling at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for middling to fair red. Cloves quiet, and of 184 bags Zanzibar only a lot or two sold at 5½d. for fair. 19 bags Amboyna bought in at 8½d. and three cases Penang at 1s. 4d. per lb. Cochinchina brought some further advance. Part of 344 packages held above present value, but the bulk sold, ends and mixed small rough, 41s. to 45s. 6d.; fair to good, 48s. 6d. to 51s.; small to medium, cut and part cut, 54s. to 59s. 6d.; mixed bold, 63s. to 64s.; 300 bags Bengal, 32s. per cwt. Black and white pepper quiet, and bought in; 98 bags Pimento withdrawn.

**SAGO** dull; 40 bags large pearl sold 14s., medium bought 14s. 6d., and small, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. A few lots bullet pearl tapioca realised 13s. 6d. per cwt. Flake chiefly bought in, some damaged, Penang selling at 1½d. to 2d. per lb.

##### THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the produce markets are steady, with some increase of demand for several of the leading articles to meet the requirements of consumers at a recovery upon the unparalleled low quotations current recently accepted, but there are no speculative transactions of importance. Since the 21st inst., in consequence of the news received from China, there has been a good demand for tea, and although no excitement prevailed prices have advanced fully 1d. per lb. upon all common to fair grades of new season's Congou from the lowest point. The medium to fine classes do not yet participate in the improvement. Indian teas have met a strong competition at prices in many cases favourable to buyers. A rather large quantity of West Indian sugar has changed hands. Muscovado kinds now obtain 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. advance compared with the depressed rates current of late. Crystallised is also dearer. Low brown Eastern descriptions have not met with much attention. Beet has risen 1s. 3d. per cwt. German prompt shipment selling at 12s. 9d., against 11s. 6d. per cwt., about a fortnight ago. In the refined market pieces have realised firmer rates with an active demand. Dry goods have experienced only a slight change for the better. The surplus stock of sugar in the four chief ports of the United Kingdom by the last return was about 75,000 tons. A few parcels of Ceylon cocoa have sold at 1s. to 2s. reduction. The coffee market shows more steadiness, and owing to the very moderate quantity offered this week prices are in favour of the sellers. At the spice sales, Penang nutmegs went about 1d. dearer for home trade kinds. There was a good demand for cinnamon at the auctions on Monday, full rates to 1d. per lb. recovery upon the lower qualities being obtained. Cinchona shows a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

**TEA**.—(From Messrs Hawes and Hertz's Fortnightly China Report.)—The tone of our market, which had contained dull and inanimate, has undergone a complete change since the 22nd inst., when the news of the impending bombardment of Foochow became known here. A brisk demand almost immediately set in from the country. The small stocks of dealers being strikingly inadequate to meet it, the sorts chiefly in request (red and black leafs to about 11d.) were eagerly competed for, with the result of a rise of a full 1d. per lb. for the lower and 1½d. to 1d. per lb. for the grades above. Public auctions, excepting those previously advertised, have been almost nil during the last week. Latest transactions are marked by a tone of great regularity and firmness tending to further improvement. Black leafs, up to 9½d. have advanced 1d. per lb. up to 1s. about 1½d. per lb., and are in active demand. Contracts to 1s. 1½d. per lb. show greater regularity and a firmer tone, but the business transacted in these has not been considerable. Fine medium and fine are unchanged with limited inquiry. Lowest closing quotation for common 8d. per lb. Red leafs, under 11d., of all descriptions are in good demand, and closing rates show an advance in price of ¼d. per lb. for siftings, 1d. per lb. and over for common leafy kinds, Saryunes and Padraes; fully ½d. per lb. for Soey Kuts and Panyongs below 1s. 1d.; 1d. per lb. for Paklings in boxes up to 1s. 2d. per lb., and generally a healthier and more regulated tone for good and fine medium kinds. Lowest closing quotations for common 7½d. per lb. The demand for Russia has been exceedingly small. Old Congous.—Some contracts have passed at from 5d. to 6½d. per lb. in black leafs, 6d. to 6½d. per lb. in red leafs; fair old season's Saryune at auction realised 7½d. per lb.

**SUGAR**.—Continues firm for West India, of which, besides some crystallised Demerara in bags, 851 casks sold at rather higher rates than quoted yesterday. 253 casks Porto Rico reported at 13s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt. Beet is 3d. dearer, also Clyde made pieces. Subjoined is M. Bertrand Silz's report, dated Paris, August 27:—"Until Saturday last our market showed a daily decline in prices, sellers were found as well for prompt as for the new crop at 40f. 25c., and this in spite of the better feeling which could be noticed in U.K. markets. As all

sugar markets followed the impulse given by U.K., ours was obliged to keep in unison, and suddenly at Saturday's evening exchange, prices rose fully 1*f*. per 100 kilos; since then fluctuations have been slight. Transactions for next crop delivery, although rather more active, are restricted for want of sellers."

**COFFEE.**—There has been a steady market. Ceylon is 1*s*. to 2*s*., and some other kinds, including Guatemala, are rather dearer for the week. Of the former, 144 casks 22 barrels sold to-day. Small and grayish, 56*s*. to 62*s*.; good to fine middling colory, 67*s*. 6*d*. to 73*s*. 6*d*.; bold, 78*s*. to 86*s*.; superior, 90*s*. 6*d*. to 104*s*. 571 casks 311 bags East India unevenly for the commoner sorts, 54*s*. 6*d*. to 59*s*.; but steady for good and fine at 73*s*. 6*d*. to 87*s*. Seven casks 49 barrels and bags Jamaica, 45*s*. 6*d*. to 46*s*. 6*d*. 1,693 bags Costa Rica went steady, middling, 57*s*. to 57*s*. 6*d*.; good middling greenish, 61*s*. 6*d*. to 62*s*. 1,566 bags Guatemala mostly sold, fine ordinary to bold gray, 50*s*. to 55*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

**RICE.**—A cargo of Rangoon, about 1,600 tons, sold at 7*s*. 9*d*. per cwt. ex ship.

**BLACK PEPPER** dull, with an easier tendency.

#### FRIDAY EVENING.

**INDIAN TEAS.**—Increased activity has ruled in this market, the autumn trade demand having come when supplies and stocks are at almost their lowest, the result being a marked improvement in values for all good and fine qualities upon rates obtainable a month ago, and a rise of ½*d*. to 1*d*. on low grades, which sympathise with the movement in China Congou. The sales have included 14,000 packages of new crop, much of it tea of fine quality, for which competition has been very keen. The Assam and Darjeeling crops promise to be of superior character, judging from invoices arriving. Yesterday's China auctions showed fully-maintained to improving rates for teas under 10; grades above are without quotable alteration. No public sales have been held to-day, and only 4,049 packages are catalogued at present for next week. The private market has been rather less active, but a very firm tone prevails all round. More attention has been paid to medium and fine Ningchows, and some sales made at from 1*s*. 5*d*. to 1*s*. 11*d*. per lb. Fine and finest grades are becoming very scarce in first hands.

**SUGAR.**—Crystallised Demerara, by auction, sold at 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. advance upon fine (at 24*s*. 1*d*. to 25*s*.), and 6*d*. to 9*d*. upon current qualities (at 18*s*. to 22*s*.) for the week. Refining West India is firm, and about 1*s*. dearer than on Friday last. Sales:—2,620 casks 15,300 bags, besides others not reported. 1,866 bags Mauritius in the public sales, half sold at 12*s*. 6*d*. to 13*s*. per cwt. Less demand for beet which closes 12*s*. 6*d*. to 12*s*. 7½*d*. prompt.

**COFFEE.**—Bold Plantation Ceylon met with a good demand at further advanced rates. Colours kinds generally are about 2*s*. per cwt. dearer than on Friday last. 524 casks, 141 barrels and bags sold—low middling to middling, 61*s*. 6*d*. to 66*s*.; good to fine, 69*s*. 6*d*. to 81*s*. fine bold 89*s*. 6*d*. to 94*s*. 6*d*.; superior 105*s*. to 106*s*. 6*d*. 234 cases, 1,300 bags East India sold at high rates, for fine, from 85*s*. 6*d*. to 93*s*. 6*d*.; medium to good sold from 60*s*. to 67*s*. 6*d*.; small in proportion. 267 packages Mocha chiefly withdrawn. 4,249 bags foreign went steadily and chiefly sold—fine ordinary to middling Central American, 47*s*. 9*d*. to 55*s*.; good 58*s*. 6*d*. to 61*s*.; Guatemala fine ordinary to middling, 48*s*. 6*d*. to 59*s*. 6*d*.; fine, 65*s*. to 65*s*. 6*d*.; Costa Rica, 48*s*. to 59*s*.; good bold bought in, 60*s*. to 61*s*. per cwt.

**RICE** has been firm, but quiet. To-day a cargo of Bassia, 1,340 tons, sold at 7*s*. 10½*d*., quay terms, Liverpool.

**PEPPER** is dull.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**HOME.**—August 21. Otranto (s), Bombay.—22. City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Natal, Bimlipatam; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—24. Ravenna (s), Bombay; Aston Hall (s), Calcutta.—25. City of Manchester (s), Bombay; California (s), Bombay; Oimara, Java.—26. Anglesey (s), Rangoon; Glenesk, Calcutta.—27. Garth Castle (s), Capetown.

**BOMBAY.**—August 5. Arabia (s), Bussorah; Japanese (s), London; Prince Port, Chittagong.—6. May Queen, Mauritius.—7. Seraglio (s), Falmouth; Assam (s), Sydney; Empress of India (s), Calcutta.—8. Nubia (s), Liverpool; Lucinda (s), Colombo.—9. Daisy Morris (s), Liverpool; Merka (s), Zanzibar; Canton (s), Marseilles; Geelong (s), Hong Kong; Clan Munro (s), Liverpool.—10. Punjaub (s), Karachi; Zambesi (s), Hong Kong; Lombardy (s), Trieste.—11. Bosphorus (s), Cardiff; Highfield (s), Cardiff.

**CALCUTTA.**—August 1. Tai Sang (s), Hong Kong; Tibre (s), Colombo.—2. Coconada (s), Rangoon; Bhundara (s), Bombay; C. Macpherson (s), Liverpool; Malda (s), Singapore; Hutton Hall, Liverpool.—4. Mira (s), Liverpool; Eldorado (s), London; John Davie, Tuticorin; Henriette, Muscat.—5. Valetta (s), London; City of Berwick, Muscat; Ben Macdhu, London; Silverhorn, Liverpool.—6. Calcutta, Bourbon; Chetah, Muscat.

**MADRAS.**—August 4. Hughenden (s), North Shields.—5. Dacca (s), Calcutta.—6. Goalpara (s), Singapore.—7. Nerbudda (s), Bombay; Bancora (s), Calcutta; Roderick Dhu, Mauritius.—8. C. Macarthur (s), Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

**HOME.**—August 21. No. 1 Brabant (s), Java; Friary (s), Bombay; Secondo B., Capetown; Priam (s), Penang; Pembroke Castle (s), Capetown; Draguette, Capetown.—22. Queen of the North, Port Natal.—23. Fausto, Capetown; Victoria (s), Bombay; Niagara (s), Bombay; Talavera, Calcutta.—24. Rothesay (s), Colombo; Lisa, Singapore; Armenia, Capetown; Malek (s), Bussorah.—25. Clan

Fraser (s), Calcutta; Goorkha (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Giuseppina Bertolo, Singapore; Chrysomene, Calcutta.—26. Avocet (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Medjed (s), Bombay; Star of Bengal, Calcutta; George, Singapore.

**BOMBAY.**—August 5. Kingdom (s), Port Said; Nizam (s), Trieste; Scindia (s), Karachi.—6. Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Baghdad (s), Karachi; Kerbela (s), London.—7. Sirsa (s), Calcutta.—8. King Arthur (s), Jeddah.—9. Robilla (s), China; Sumatra (s), China.—10. Hispania (s), Liverpool.—11. Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Mameluke (s), Marseilles.

**CALCUTTA.**—August 1. Steamer Maharani.—2. Dacca, Goa, and Mahratta.—3. Nuddea.—5. Swordsman and Professor.

**MADRAS.**—August 2. Valetta (s), Calcutta.—7. Dacca (s), London; Goalpara (s), Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT BOMBAY, Per Lombardy, August 10.**

From London: Mr. P. E. Troy, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. T. Lyon, Capt. Trafford, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Mr. T. Chadwick, Col. Conway Gordon, Mr. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Hanyngton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Col. and Mrs. Ferris, Col. Williams, Lieut. Soady, Mr. Smith, Mr. Oram, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Kadir Boksh, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Cracroft, Major Elliott.

From Venice: Col. Jeffreys, Mr. Dorker.

**AT BRINDISI, Per Assam, August 30.**

From Bombay: Lieut. Woodhouse, Major J. C. Walker, Mr. R. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Logan and child, Mr. A. H. James, Mr. L. E. Cockhead, Mr. Ivon Bock, Mr. Pears, Surgeon General Smith, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Furnival, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Meres, Mr. Kingelhofer, Mr. Banes, Col. Logan, Col. Chapman, Mr. Saunders, Major Lake, Mr. Rome, Mr. Arnold, M. S. Thomas, Mr. Tait, Mrs. Yardsley's sons, children, and infants, Mrs. G. Sharp, Mr. T. Smith, Mrs. Glynn, Mr. Mackintosh, Col. Vibart, Mr. Scobie, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Col. J. P. Grant, Mr. A. Sincocks and two children, Mr. J. Harman, Major T. S. Kelly, Michael Corvan.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM BOMBAY, Per Assam, August 12.**

For London: Mrs. B. Thomas, Mr. A. Saunders, Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Col. Logan, Mr. A. H. James, Mr. J. Kingelhofer, Mr. S. Pears, Mr. Meares, Col. E. Vibart, Deputy Surgeon General Colvin Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. A. Baines, Mr. J. E. Coxhead, Mr. H. R. W. Arnold, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Col. Chapman, Mr. A. Tait, Mrs. Yardley and two children, Mrs. G. Sharp, Major E. Lane, Mr. Rome, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Mr. W. C. Furnival, Mr. E. Bedford.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan and child, Mr. R. W. Innes, Major J. C. Walker.

For Malta: Lieut. Woodhouse, Lieut. Col. J. P. Grant.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Miss Nash.

For Malta: Major and Mrs. Rogerson, child, and nurse.

For Madras: Miss Cherry, Mr. J. P. James, Lieut. Col. and Miss Rose Thompson, Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Duffield, Miss Sothorn and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Pakenham, Col. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gibson, Rev. — Peattie, Mr. David Hooper, Mr. B. H. Young.

For Moulmein: Col. Furlong and party, Miss Cuttall.

For Calcutta: Miss Mackay, Mr. Carshore, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. B. Irwin, Rev. F. N. Reichart, Mr. Nunn and party, Mr. Harrison, Mr. H. G. Stewart.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Miss Williamson, Rev. and Mrs. Black and children. For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Inglis, Miss Waterhouse, Mr. English.

Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, Sept. 22.

For Townsville: Mr. Horace Crowdy.

For Brisbane: Mr. W. Broome.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, Sept. 24.

For Karachi: Mr. E. Gambier, Miss Wyard, and Miss Williams. For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Whish.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Aden: Mrs. Radcliff and child.

For Colombo: Mrs. Talbot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mailand and two children.

For Madras: Miss Fowler, Miss Taylor, Miss Helier, Miss Carter, Mrs. and Miss Gabbett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Miss Newsholme.

For Calcutta: Mr. Reginald Drake, Mrs. Larkias, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. C. J. Stewart, Mr. R. C. Rutherford, Mr. W. Taylor.

For Nizagapatam: Surgeon Major and Mrs. Smith.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, Oct. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. Legnox.

Per s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.

For Karachi: Mrs. Watson and infant.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, Oct. 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gun.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 100	to 100 3/4
Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..	103 3/4	to 103 1/2
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	—	—
Ten years ..	—	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ..	104 1/4	105

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	760
Bank of Bengal ..	500	850
Bank of Madras ..	500	610
Agra ..	500	113
Chartered of India and China ..	20	330
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	20
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28	700
National of India ..	12 1/2	90
Oriental ..	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba ..	700	765
Frere ..	150	1
Mazagon ..	2,000	780
Port Canning ..	1,000	346

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	925
Albert Ginning ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1190
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,700	345
Bellary ..	1,000	540
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	610
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	41
Carwar ..	1,500	—
Colaba ..	1,880	1,435
Dhollera Ginning ..	300	160
East India ..	1,000	1,250
Fort ..	8,500	3,175
French ..	500	610
Sind ..	250	60
Mofussil ..	400	420
New Indian ..	125	217 1/2
Prince of Wales ..	500	710
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	1,100	1,250
Sassoon ..	500	800
Volkart ..	400	800

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,500	1,415
Anglo-Indian ..	100	118
Alfred Manufacturing ..	50	515
Alliance Spinning ..	700	820
Bhowanuggur Mills ..	100	37
Bombay United ..	1,000	1010
Central India S. and W. Co. ..	500	710
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	770
D. Spinning ..	2,000	40
Hindustan ..	1,000	810
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,230
Khandesh ..	1,000	820
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	3,300
Manchester Spinning ..	50	—
Mazagon Spinning ..	250	237 1/2
National Spinning ..	1,000	800
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	985
Oriental ..	625	635
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	500	190
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,470
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	660

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New 2 1/2 Shares ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. ..	21-11-1	—
Do. New 1/2 Shares ..	—	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New 1/8 Shares) 106-15-5	—	352

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	490
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	105
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	480-0
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	11
Kutchi Landing and Shipping ..	300	325
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,420
Treacher and Co ..	500	1,100
Tracker and Co ..	100	155

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 99 15	to 100 0
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ..	99 14	to —
4 1/2 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. ..	—	—
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) ..	102 6	to 102 8
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	102 6	to 102 8
Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 100	4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	100	8 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	100	12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	101	0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ..	101	8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ..	102	0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	101	0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ..	120	125 to —
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	130 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India ..	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ..	125	219 to —
H. Malaya ..	100	120 to —
Mysore ..	100	105 to —
National of India ..	12 1/2	95 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	530 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adiatic Jute ..	200	20 to 21
Bally Paper Mills ..	100	164 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	100	67 to 68
Engal Coal ..	1000	1445 to 1450
Engal Ironworks ..	100	—

Bengal Mills ..	1300	to —
Bengal Silk Co. ..	100	103 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	310 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to 53
Bridge-Pudge Jute Mills ..	80	83 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Docking ..	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ..	85	90 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ..	100	125 to —
Chitnoge Hydraulic Press ..	100	116 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..	100	93 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	420	— to —
East Indian Railway ..	420	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	190 to 195
Fort Glozier Jute Manufactory ..	100	37 to 38
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	200 to 205
Gouripore ..	100	72 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	140 to —
Howrah Mills ..	100	66 to 67
India General Steam Navigation ..	100	137 to 138
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	— to —
Murre Brewery ..	100	120 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	100	97 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	100	111 to 112
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ..	100	80 to 90
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	410	150 to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	90 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ..	100	70 to —
Riverside Press ..	30	88 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	—	— to —
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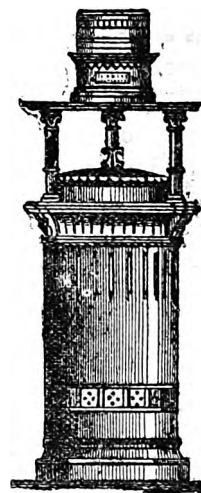
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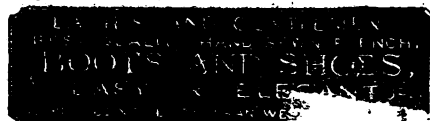
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BY

**CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,**

Royal Horse Guards.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Aug. 18; Madras and Allahabad, Aug. 17; Calcutta, Aug. 16.

WE are glad to see that the Viceroy has paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, on August 6, his Excellency spoke as follows:—

"Before we proceed to consider the business upon the list before us, I am sure my honourable colleagues will allow me to express my deep regret at the lamented death of Rai Bahadur Kristodas Pal, which has taken place since the last meeting of the Legislative Council. By this melancholy event, we have lost from amongst us a colleague of distinguished ability, from whom we had on all occasions received assistance, of which I readily acknowledge the value. He has been taken from us in the prime of life, when his powers were at their best, and we might have hoped he would still, for many years to come, have been permitted to devote himself to the service of his country with the same energy and patriotism as had hitherto marked his career. Mr. Kristodas Pal owed the honourable position to which he had attained to his own exertions. His intellectual endowments were of a high order, his rhetorical gifts were acknowledged by all who heard him, and were enhanced when addressing this Council by his thorough mastery over the English language. He will long live in the remembrance of his countrymen, and it is with feelings of sincere sorrow that I pay this last tribute to the memory of one who was so well entitled to be regarded as a worthy representative of the intellect and eloquence of the race to which he belonged."

WE would call the attention of our readers to a very remarkable pamphlet by the Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton, which has just been published by Messrs. W. H. Allen, and Co. It is entitled "From all Sedition, Privy Conspiracy, and Rebellion, Good Lord Deliver us." The pamphlet is a trumpet-call to the English nation, to "awake to the importance of shaking off the intolerable burden of a Prime Minister whose language is sedition, who turns his Cabinet Councils into conspiracies, and who is at present engaged in stirring up rebellion throughout the length and breadth of the land." This, which is the concluding sentence of Mr. Finch-Hatton's pamphlet is undoubtedly strong language, but is supported, in the body of the pamphlet, by even stronger facts and arguments.

A STRIKING phenomenon of the present political crisis in England—not less remarkable than the extraordinary and hardly-hoped for success of the Conservative party in fighting the Radicals with their own weapons of demonstrations, processions, and the like—is the extraordinary literary activity of the Conservatives. The scores of pamphlets with which our table is now deluged are, with not a single notable exception, all on one side; and they show very clearly how deeply the literary world of England resents the revolutionary tactics of the present Government. Among these pamphlets we would select for notice those put forth by the Patriotic Association; those of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett on the Egyptian Question; Mr. Taylor's "Half-a-Century of Revolutionary Influence" (published by Messrs. Vickers, 317, Strand); and "Egypt: An appeal to the English People," by C. (published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs some interesting particulars about the death of one of the most distinguished members of the suite of H.H. the Gaekwar's brother:—

"The body of an Indian gentleman was cremated the day before yesterday September 2, at Etrétat in curious circumstances. Baboo Sahed Chatjay, a Maratha gentleman, who had accompanied his son-in-law, Sampatras, the brother of

the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, one of the chief princes of India, to Europe, died recently at Etrétat of an abscess in the throat. Permission was requested of the Mayor to cremate the body, and he immediately telegraphed to the authorities for authorisation enabling the Indians to perform their sacred rites. He aided them in every possible way to carry out their intentions. The permission having been granted, at midnight wood was carted down to the north ends of the beach, behind a jutting point in the cliff, hidden from the town, and there a pile of two or three feet in height was carefully built of logs crossed and re-crossed, with the ends towards the north and south. The ceremony of sprinkling the sacred powder over the body and anointing it was very simple. An eye-witness, writing to *Galignani's Messenger*, describes the ceremony as follows:—

"The fire was in a small earthen bowl and was made of sandal-wood, which is difficult to obtain in Etrétat. But in this case a carved box, a *souvenir* of India was presented for the purpose to the mourners by an English lady, who happened to have it with her. The body was laid upon the pile, with the head towards the north, and then covered with more wood saturated with oil. It was now two o'clock, and the funeral pile was carefully built. The secret of the cremation had been well kept, so that not more than twenty in all were on the spot to witness it."

"The prince threw the burning incense in the bowl upon the north end of the pile, which instantly caught fire, and the Indians, with raised hands, again repeated, 'Ram, ram!' Soon the whole mass was wrapped in a flame that climbed high up the cliff, brought the spectators out strongly against the dark background, and lit the foamy crests of the waves. . . . In an hour the flames began to subside and more wood was piled on. Gradually the morning dawned upon the ceremony. The wind had blown away most of the cinders, and among those remaining only a few pieces of bone, keeping their form, could be found, and those crumbled when they were touched. What human ashes could be distinguished, were gathered up, a part being thrown into the sea and the rest sealed up to be sent to India. Several fishermen had wandered down to that end of the beach during the last hour, but by six o'clock every vestige of the cremation had disappeared. When the rumour reached the awakened inhabitants and brought them in crowds to the spot they hardly believed what was told them, for they only saw a few blackened stones and a few loose shavings that had escaped from the burning."

H.H. THE Gaekwar's brother, who has thus lost a near relative, is about to enter the University of Oxford, as a Commoner of Balliol. A house has already, we learn, been secured for the young Prince and his followers.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"The reports from the various authorities consulted on the Rent Bill are coming in to Government. Considering the vast mass of matter to be gone through, it is not likely that the Government will be able to deal with the subject and submit its views to the Government of India before the middle of September. Mr. Thompson will have accomplished no light task if he be ready so soon."

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—

"Shah Jehan, the chief of the Zhob Valley, appears at last to be really alarmed by the preparations which the Government of India are making to punish him for his delinquencies. At any rate he appears to be much more respectful in his bearing towards the British officers, and to have laid aside a good deal of the swagger which he indulged in before he became convinced of the earnestness of the Government of India. The Allahabad papers give currency to a rumour that Shah Jehan would be only too glad to settle his differences with the British Government now that he sees all the preparations for an expedition into Zhob being completed. But he has not the moral courage to take the first step of tendering submission. It is now considered probable that the 1st Native Infantry, which was to have taken part in the Zhob Valley operations as a part of the Punjab Frontier Force column, will join Sir O. Tanner at Puesta."

THE *Times of India* says:—

"We may be permitted to congratulate General Hardinge upon the success of his scheme for assisting the native soldiers discharged from the army on the expiry of their engagement. It has been adopted not only by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts, but has led to the issue of a general order by the Horse Guards on the same subject, which will, our Simla correspondent told us on Friday, be shortly republished in this country in the view of finding employment in civil life for men retiring from British as well as from the native regi-



ments. The subject has, our correspondent adds, attracted much attention at Simla, and a meeting of Artillery officers has already been held to consider how the men retiring from that regiment can benefit by the order. In Bombay the scheme has been wonderfully successful, and is popular alike with the men and their employers."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up till Saturday, August 9:—

"During the last few days there has been a little more disposition on the part of shippers to do business, whilst owners have met the market by a decline of 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton for sailing tonnage. Rates for steam tonnage are unchanged at last week's quotations. Our unfixed tonnage amounts to 52,800 tons."

We take the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs. T. Watson and Co.'s Tea Report:—

"Public sales were held on the 14th instant, when out of 9762 packages offered, 9456 packages were sold. There was a better demand. Prices were rather irregular and slightly higher for Pekoe Souchongs and Broken, while other kinds sold at about previous rates."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary till the departure of the mail, Aug. 19:—

"Major General J. G. Medley, R.E., late Chief Consulting Engineer Guaranteed Railways, Lahore; Captain C. A. G. Cumine, East Surrey Regiment; Mr J. F. Gell, tutor to the Ramnad and Pudukottah Princes at Madras; Major H. Mc V. Crichton, R.E., Military Works Department, Lucknow."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Sept. 7:—

"The question of the propriety of revising Lord Lytton's rules regarding the admission of natives to the so called Statutory Civil Service is now under the consideration of Government, as also a number of petitions praying for a return to the former limit of age for competitive examination in England. The subject is one of considerable importance. The Statutory Civil Service has been in existence about five years, and, although it is yet too soon to pronounce it an absolute failure, it seems very generally agreed that the experiment holds out small promise of success; and, notwithstanding the occurrence of occasional exceptions, there can be no doubt that the lowering of the age limit, which was carried into effect some years ago, practically excludes natives from competing in examinations in England. The native press has taken up the matter warmly, and public meetings have been held in many parts of the country. The view which the majority of native writers and speakers take is that the system of nomination should be abolished, and that all appointments to the Civil Service should be thrown open to competition, the limit of age being raised by four years, and examinations being held both in India and England. It is understood that this or some other view commends itself to the Radical element of the Government, while the majority of the Council are believed to support the existing system, at least as far as competitive examination is concerned. In the circumstances there is not likely to be any material change in the conditions of competitive examination, but it is not improbable that the rules governing entrance to the Statutory Service may be altered to some extent."

"Last week's crops reports show some slight improvement. Rain has fallen throughout Madras, but, except in the Malabar district more is required. The outlook is not promising in the eastern portion of the Presidency, where drinking water and pasture are becoming scarce. Prospects continue favourable in the Central Provinces, the greater part of Rajpootana, and the Punjab. Some of the Bombay districts require more rain, but the general accounts of the Presidency are fairly good. Bengal reports vary greatly according to the different districts in the Presidency. In Rajshahye, Decca, Chittagong, and the Patna division more rain would be welcome, but the general prospects are not discouraging. Beerbhoom district, on the other hand, reports prospects unfavourable, and in one portion of the district a failure of the crop is inevitable. From Burdwan we hear that the rainfall has been most insufficient. Prospects of rice are distinctly unfavourable in parts, and nowhere good. Midnapore, Hooghly, Hourah, and Bankoorah also urgently require more rain. Heavy and almost continuous rain fell in Calcutta on Thursday, Friday, and yesterday. If it extended up country it will do much good."

"The necessity for the recent agitation regarding the sanitation of Calcutta is strikingly illustrated by the report of the

health officer on the condition of Jorabagan, one of the most crowded wards of the city. That ward contains 148 people to the acre, yet in many places the health officer found no drains at all. Such drains as existed were mostly out of order, and sewage was found stagnating in 40 per cent. of them. Some he describes as chains of small cesspools. The soil beneath some of the large houses and passages is literally saturated with sewage. In many cases the houses have no pipes, and the sewage escapes in a large and widening stream down the sides of the building. The atmosphere in the large houses, he says, is dreadfully contaminated, a sickening odour prevailing throughout. The condition of the groups of huts in some portions of the ward is still worse, yet, with this state of things prevailing in the very centre of the city, the self-satisfied gentlemen who composed the majority of the Corporation considered themselves insulted when the Lieutenant Governor described their sanitary work as inadequate, and in a fit of childish petulance marked their sense of outraged dignity by resigning office. The Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the sanitation of the city commences work on the 20th. This is none too soon, and it is to be hoped that its labours may result in a great improvement of the existing state of affairs."

"A preliminary statement of receipts and issues of the Civil Treasuries for July is published in the *Official Gazette*. The result is disappointing. The items of opium, land revenue, and customs are behind last year to the extent of 32, 18, and 8 lakhs respectively. The chief increases are 10 lakhs from salt, seven from excise, and four from stamps. Guaranteed and subsidised railways show a net decrease of 21 lakhs. State railway receipts increased 21 and State railway issues increased 34 lakhs. The closing balance of July shows 1,229 lakhs, against 1,351 last year. There was a marked falling off in the prices realised at Tuesday's opium sales, the average price per chest for Behar opium being 74 rupees under last month's average, while Benares sold on the average at 83 rupees under August prices."

"The Indian Government is taking steps to co-operate with the South Kensington authorities in the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886. Mr. Buck, secretary to the Agricultural Department, will be the chief Indian Commissioner."

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will proceed to Cashmere on a short visit early in October."

"The extraordinary vacillation of the Indian Government regarding the arrangements for the Frontier Commission has shown itself most conspicuously in the matter of the escort. Hardly a week has passed without two or three changes in the number and composition of the troops being announced. It is now stated that 300 men of the 11th Bengal Lancers, and 200 of the 20th Native Infantry will accompany the Commission as far as Nushki, but that their further movements will depend on the report of Captain Maitland, who is now examining the roads from Nushki to the Helmund. Should he report the roads unfavourable the infantry will be sent back to India and only the 300 cavalry will proceed, while if he reports the roads fairly good about 200 lancers and 250 bayonets will go on. The troops mentioned have all started for Sibi. But it by no means follows that Government may not change its mind three or four times more before the march begins."

"The Ameer has sent a trusted official, Kazi Saaduddin, to attend on the Commission, and is laying down supplies at various stages. He has also issued a proclamation that Englishmen are going to travel through Afghanistan, and that whoever molests them will be severely punished. The probable route, and the distances, to be traversed are as follows:—Bolan to Nushki, 150 miles; Nushki to Rudbaar, on the Helmund, 204 miles. Here the Commission will enter the Afghan district of Gurmen and march in a north-westerly direction to Lash, 170 miles. At Lash, Colonel Ridgeway will decide whether to take the Afghan road to Sarakhs, *via* Furrah, Subgawar, and Herat, or to turn off to the west into Persia and proceed by Shoran, Gezdan, Kafirhalah, and Tomanagha. The former is about 430 and the latter 373 miles."

"There is no recent news regarding the Ameer's operations in the Mangal territory. It is believed that the rebellious Sirdars are attempting to give up the contest and escape."

"QUETTA, Sept. 7."

"It is unlikely that Colonel Ridgeway's expedition will start before the 15th. Elaborate preparations are necessary for the passage of the 200 miles of desert between Nushki and the river Helmund. All supplies, and sometimes water, must be laid out for the party, which contains more than 1,000 souls."

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6 1/2. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.

THE September number of this magazine contains the second chapter of Colonel Malleon's work on "Ambushes and Surprises." The total defeat of the Roman legions under Varus by Arminius or Herman the German is as fully described as the contemporary accounts admit of, and though the actual occurrences practically amount to the fact that the Roman's despised their enemy and allowed themselves to be led into a series of defeats to their utter destruction, yet how this all came about forms a most interesting study, and a lesson too, to be kept in mind by Englishmen. Major Barker writes on "Judging distance as taught in the English Army" showing that we are far too much guided by theory which is more than apt not to coincide with practice. Lieutenant Sleeman's article on "Naval Machine guns" will be found most useful as an exposition of the situation at present. In an article entitled "What's in a Name?" Lieutenant Esme Forbes points out that the most essential features of mounted infantry are perfectly within the capabilities of cavalry, and are indeed practised by them at the present time. In "Cramming and Schooling" Mr. Reane tries to show how to obtain the advantage of both systems. A description is given of the new Chilean cruiser "Esmeralda" the fastest sea-going war-ship afloat. The magazine closes with the usual chapters of Mrs. Phillips's excellent novel "Man Proposes."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In page 1882 of *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 1st inst. your readers have been informed of the extreme difficulty of keeping up our English army in India to its proper strength. For two years past the Government has neglected to give India its garrison of 60,000 Europeans. Is it not time to give the few British soldiers who protect so extensive and rich an Empire the means of locomotion?

With an efficient system of military railroads, each of our English soldiers might be made equal to three, but the House of Commons, the India Office, and the public generally will not condescend to think of military roads, but concentrate their attention on what they are pleased to call commercial and famine-relieving roads.

The Indian Government has at last been awakened to the necessity of connecting the Ganges and Krishna valleys by railroad from Nagpur to Hyderabad through Chanda, Chinnoor, and Warungool, and various proposals have been made for a railway to connect Nagpur with Jubulpoor.

Firstly. The direct line through Seonee to the railway bridge over the Nerbudda river, twenty miles west of Jubulpoor.

The only objection to this line is that for a distance of seven miles up the Puthrea Ghat between Kooree and Mohgaon the road is steep and rocky, and of very hard rock too—gneis, it is said.

With reference to steepness I understand that our engineers have planned a line on which none of the gradients will exceed one in a hundred. Mr. G. A. Barnett, the agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in India, has reported that the temporary diversion of the great railway between Bombay and Calcutta, south of the Bookri River has a gradient of one in thirty-three.

Secondly. It is proposed to construct a railway northward from Gondia Station (seventy miles east of Kamptee), to Jubulpoor.

This would be the cheapest line and not difficult to construct.

Thirdly. It is proposed by an influential person, it is said, to take the railway 400 miles round by Belaspoor.

It is argued that the direct Nagpur-Calcutta line will pass near Belaspoor, and that from Belaspoor a railway can be constructed over the Umuria coalfields to Kutni Railway Station, fifty-seven miles north by east of Jubulpoor.

This third line would be almost useless for military purposes, and would be very expensive to construct, however pretty it may look on paper; we may lose India before it can be completed.—Your obedient servant,

September 6.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

## SILLY AND CRUEL.

Attention should be called, in no party spirit, to the silliness and cruelty of the proposal of Government to employ Canadian boatmen and Iroquois Indians on the projected expedition for the relief of Khartoum. The party aspect of the matter may be dismissed with the remark that the plan is obviously a copy

—and a very bad copy—of Lord Beaconsfield's idea of utilising the Colonial resources of the Empire for Imperial purposes. At a certain memorable crisis, Lord Beaconsfield summoned a number of Indian troops to Malta, for the purpose of demonstrating to Russia that, if she ventured to go to war with us, she would find herself waging war with the full forces of a mighty Empire. This strong hint had a very excellent effect, but it was more than a hint, because the Indian regiments have been of great service in the field, and could have been employed without compunction, in the regions in which they would have been called upon to fight. The employment of Canadian boatmen and Iroquois Indians on the Nile affords a most remarkable contrast to the *coup* of Lord Beaconsfield. The project is reckless in the extreme, and has no redeeming feature. It seems to have been partly suggested on the strength of the circumstances that the general commanding the Nile expedition is the same who carried to a successful issue the "Red River Expedition" in Canada, in 1870. On that occasion Sir Garnet Wolseley found the Canadian boatmen were very useful, but it would be impossible to find a greater contrast than exists between the conditions in the two cases. The Canadians and Iroquois take it as a huge compliment that they should have been invited to give their help, and are ready, like brave men and fanatical savages, respectively, to accept the invitation cheerfully, but they are none the less going on a useless errand that can only end disastrously to themselves. The Red River expedition involved the transportation of a certain number of men with their *impedimenta*, over a distance of about 400 miles, through some of the healthiest countries in the world, chiefly across lakes and streams, with occasional spells of "portage," the boats used being bark canoes, which are easy to carry, and the difficulties of navigation being very small indeed. The Nile boats are, in proportion to the Canadian river boats, as a hippopotamus would be to a beaver, and the toils of the Nile navigation, conducted as they must be in sweltering heat, are enormous and frequent. The Canadians are accustomed to a cold, for the most part, and genial climate, and to an abundance of wholesome natural food. Of what use would Egyptian boatmen have been on the Red River expedition? Similarly, of what use can the Canadians be on the Nile? Long acclimatisation would be required in either case. It will be the fate of the Canadians, in all probability, to pine and perish. What function the Iroquois Indians may be expected to perform, we do not know. It is said that they are displaying immense eagerness to go on the war trail against the enemies of their "great mother," the Queen. This is very laudable, but it is none the less wicked to take the advantage of the ignorant zeal of these poor people by sending them to face terrible dangers, of a kind totally unknown to them. We do not know which is the more remarkable, the silliness or the cruelty of the proceeding.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*.

## NOTES ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884.—BY THE EAST BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER I. PRELIMINARY.—Sec. 3 Sub-sec. 1. The definition of "estate" does not include such revenue-free or lakhraj lands as are not entered in the general registers of the collectorate. This may not appear to be defective *per se*. But it excludes unregistered lakhraj lands from being "proprietors" (Sub-section 2). Then if Sub-section 3 of Section 5 be taken into consideration with the above definitions, it will be apparent that an unregistered lakhrajdar cannot have a ryot as his tenant, nor can a tenant have the rights and privileges of a ryot, even if he holds land for the purpose of cultivation, when his immediate landlord is an unregistered lakhrajdar. As an unregistered lakhrajdar is not a proprietor, and as he need not be a tenure holder, the difficulty arises as to whether a tenant holding land under such a lakhrajdar can have the rights and privileges of ryots, even though he be holding the lands for the purpose of cultivation. It is submitted that the proviso contained in Sub-section 3 of Section 5, taken in conjunction with the above-mentioned definitions of "estate" and "proprietor," will preclude such tenants from enjoying the rights and privileges of ryots.

There is a further objection to the definition of "estate" on similar grounds. It does not include such khas mehals as belong to Government, and which are not entered in the collector's General Register as revenue paying lands.

The proviso to this section again expressly excludes also such Government lands as are entered in the General Register of the Collector, and thereby curtails the definition of estate as given in Class C of Sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the Land Registration Act VII of 1876, B.C.

The effect of this would be that Government will not be deemed a "proprietor" in respect of such land—and the tenants holding lands for cultivation under Government will be excluded from the right of acquiring and enjoying the privileges of ryots by reason if the above mentioned provision on Sub-section 3 of Section 5.

The definition of "proprietor" is defective in other ways also. The word "owning" used in the above definition if meant "to be the owner of" in the common and ordinary

acceptation of the word then it is very doubtful whether the definition in question would include trustees and persons having a life interest only in the property; as well as mutwallies of wakf properties, sherebats of debutter estates, and managers of charitable or religious endowments and such other persons, or proprietors.

The definition of proprietor as given in the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission had the word "owner;" and the use of the word "owning" in its place is certainly no improvement. If the word "proprietor" has been used in the present Bill in the like sense as "owner" has been defined in the English Public Health Act of 1875, to which reference was made by the Hon. Mr. Herbert when he introduced the Bill of 1883 in Council and which says owner means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at rack rent." Then it is submitted that in order to avoid future doubts the definition of proprietor should be made as clear as is the like one in the English Act. On the other hand, the definition in the Rent Commission's Bill, clearly included in the category of proprietors not only a person who was a sharer in an estate but also a person who had "an interest" in an estate. Under the present definition, it is doubtful whether a single individual, out of a number of persons who jointly own an estate, would be treated as a proprietor even separately.

Again, a person who as owner holds some specific lands in an estate or in any other way possesses an interest in the estate would have been recognised a proprietor under the said old definition. But it is very doubtful whether such a person may be reckoned as such under the present wording of this definition.

Sub-section 7.—The words "one set of conditions" in this sub-section are indefinite and may raise difficult questions as to whether various parcels of lands constitute one holding or not, though let out at different times.

CHAPTER II.—CLASSES OF TENANTS.—Section 4.—In the classification of tenants it appears that tenants holding lands other than arable lands have been purposely excluded. Yet the provision contained in Sub-section 5 of Section 5 supposes the existence of such tenants and gives them certain rights and liabilities.

Again, Class B. of Sub-section 4 makes ryots at fixed rent or at a fixed rate of rent a distinct class of tenants. This is against the recognised ideas of the country in the matter of classification of tenants. These numerous distinctions and classifications will not only complicate the system of the law without any adequate advantage being gained by any side.

Although the definition of tenure holders, as given in the present Bill, is an improvement on what is to be found in the preceding one, yet it is not at all precise. The Sub-section 4 of Section 5 which tries to distinguish a tenure holder from a ryot instead of removing rather creates difficulties on that head.

The word "primarily" used in the definition of tenure holders, although put in to cover cases other than those expressly included by the definition, will ultimately raise many difficult questions and make the definition altogether indefinite.

If the definitions of tenure holder and ryot as given in the present Bill be admittedly faulty they should be set right instead of leaving the matter to be discussed and fought out in every case with different results.

If it be difficult for the legislature to give a better and more precise definition of the two classes of tenants it would be more difficult for the Courts to apply properly such definitions in contested cases.

For reasons stated in these notes with reference to the definitions of estate and proprietor, Sub-section 3 of Sec. 5 should be expunged. The retention of this provision will be very injurious to the interest of ryots.

The presumption provided by Sub-section 5 of Section 5 is most objectionable, irrespective of the question as to whether such a class of tenants as is mentioned in this sub-section should or should not be classed as a tenure holder. The provision for such a presumption will be a fruitful source of litigation between the landlords and tenants. It will do nobody any good, but will on the contrary create more indefiniteness in the status of the tenants. It will further create many anomalies. Some tenants holding more than 100 biggas of land will remain ryots, some having the same quantity of land will be promoted to the position of tenure holders on account of having sub-let a part of their holdings, while others having the same quantity of land may remain tenants even after having sub-let the whole of their holdings as the presumption is of a rebuttable nature.

How the presumption may be rebutted it is not easy to determine.

The principles enunciated in Sub-section 4 of 5 for distinguishing a tenant from a tenure holder will not be of much use. Evidence as to the nature of the right of tenancy as originally acquired, will generally be very meagre. Inquiry

on this head will generally be unsatisfactory from the nature of things.

The sub-section is objectionable also on other grounds. It indirectly gives authority not only to non-occupancy ryots to sub-let their lands, but even to tenants who are not ryots to do the same. Although the present Bill does not intend to give the rights of occupancy to tenants holding only pasture and such other lands, yet there is just a chance left for such a tenant to convert himself into a tenure holder, and thus secure a position above an occupancy ryot if he can obtain a holding of more than 100 biggas and then sub-let the whole or a part of this holding.

The creation of a new class of tenure holders from out of tenants holding more than 100 biggas will be productive of great mischief. It will bring in a state of things wholly unknown in the country; and, without any advantage being secured to the zemindar, it will encroach upon his rights and privileges.

In short, the presumption is not at all a fair one. It gives an undue advantage even to ryots who have no rights of occupancy, and to other tenants who have so long been recognised as tenants-at-will.

Section 11 of the Rent Commission's Bill had so embodied a most objectionable provision by which a new class of tenure holders were created for the country and though that provision was left out in the Bill of 1883; yet the present Bill again indirectly reproduced it only in a modified though not in a less objectionable form.

(To be continued.)

#### THE RENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—Without siding myself either with the landlords or with the tenants, but for the sake of justice only, I think it will not be out of place to make a suggestion at a time when this burning question of the Rent Bill is absorbing the attention of the whole people of Bengal. Tenants refractory in their nature constantly set up false pleas of having tendered their rent, adducing evidence, both oral and documentary, fabricated for the purpose. Let me suggest that no tenant should be allowed to plead payment, unless he could show satisfactorily that, previous to the institution of the suit, he had made a valid tender, and failing that, let him be required to deposit the amount with any competent authority.

All Courts and Registration and Post offices might be considered competent authorities for the purpose of this section. The Post Offices, after receiving the deposits, would dispose of them as they do of money orders, provided that no Post Office other than a head office should take and dispose of deposits amounting to more than Rs. 100. All such remittances should be made without any expense either to the landlord or to the tenant. As the Government has levied dak cesses upon all zemindaries, the zemindars and the tenants should claim this free remittance as a matter of right, and no wise Government would refuse them. On the other hand, if the zemindar should suffer a little expense for this, they would not suffer much, because in many cases this will curtail the expenses of keeping gomastas and nabs in the Mofussil.

B.  
Kholna, August 2.

#### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

To the Editor of "The Times."

SIR,—When the public mind is being concentrated on the spurious agitation against the House of Lords and our fresh military operations in Egypt, it is apt to be led away from another important matter of grave Imperial interest—viz., our mission from India to demarcate the western and north-western boundary of Afghanistan.

Of the vast importance of this mission no one who has studied our history of Afghanistan and the rapid annexations of Russia in Central Asia can doubt. It is by far the most important and eventful mission that has ever been sent from India to any country. At the close of the session I endeavoured to obtain some information regarding the policy of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and I asked some leading questions on the subject, but was met with the usual stereotyped reply of Her Majesty's present advisers—that they could say nothing, as negotiations were still going on. All Mr. Gladstone did was to say that the matter was of "grave importance." From the public Press we now learn that preliminaries have been settled and that Sir P. Lumsden and staff are about to start *via* Quetta. I will not enter into the particular merits of the officers about to be sent; no doubt they have been well selected. All I will say is that, from many years' personal acquaintance of Sir P. Lumsden, I do not share the opinions of a certain portion of the Press in thinking that a better man could be appointed. My own opinion is that Sir P. Lumsden is the best man who could be sent as head of the mission—an officer who has seen much service in almost every part of India and the frontier, and who has had a large amount of the executive management of our army there.

But I would ask, what is to be done? Where is to be the

rendezvous of English, Russian, and Afghan officials? As far as we are concerned, we have no direct interest in the fixing of any particular line as the boundary of Afghan proper on the western side. With Russia it is far different. That Power has been rapidly marching eastward, and naturally, now that she is practically continuous with what has been supposed to be Afghanistan, her object will be to fix a strategic boundary, one that will assist her in the case of real or trumped up difficulties with the ruler of Afghanistan. What, then, is to be Sir P. Lumsden's position? That there will be friction between England and Russia in the matter no one can doubt. Is Sir P. Lumsden to have full powers to settle by himself all disputes? If not, to whom is he to refer, the Indian or Home Government? I presume to the former; but, if so, the matter will be of such vital importance that reference must assuredly be made to the Government of the day in this country. Well, then, how is communication to be kept up between the Indian Government and our mission? In case of further instructions required, it will take months before an answer can be sent, and supposing fresh disputes to arise, months more will elapse, and so on. If anyone supposes that there will not be grave differences of opinion, but that everything will go on amicably, I think he is vastly mistaken. Is Sir P. Lumsden instructed to yield to Russia on every point?

Again, when the boundary is fixed, what then? Are we to guarantee to the Amir its integrity? We know that Russia is not very particular about boundaries, and should she be so disposed she will not scruple to step over this boundary, as she has done in similar cases. What is to happen then? Our agreement with the Amir as a condition of the payment of our heavy subsidy to him is that he is to make us acquainted with his foreign policy. What, if he complains of Russian aggression? Are we to sit idle and look on? It appears to me our mission will be utterly useless unless we inform Russia that when once the boundary has been fixed any infraction of the agreement which will have to be signed will be a *casus belli*. It is no use saying that all this is hypothetical, and living in hopes that Russia will abide by her word in face of her declarations regarding Khiva and Merv. In short, does Her Majesty's Government mean real "business" in the matter, or is our mission merely a temporary blind to the public here and in India? If this is not the case, far better would it be to keep away from the matter altogether, and thus save India the expenditure of many thousands of pounds and ourselves the discredit of setting forth a phantom mission.

I will not enter into the subject of the commissariat arrangements for the supply of 1,500 men, the number mentioned as forming the escort. If the tribes are friendly disposed there may not be much difficulty, but if otherwise, the difficulties and cost of our enterprise will be enormously enhanced. To sum up, unless our Government is prepared to support the treaty fixing the boundaries by acts, and not by diplomatic palaver, and unless we now show to the people of India that so serious are the Central Asian encroachments of Russia that we are forced at last to come to an understanding, to be supported in case of need by the whole strength of the Empire, it would be much better to wash our hands of the matter altogether and let the boundary be fixed by Russians and Afghans alone.

I would conclude by saying that this is no political affair. Our future relations with Russia and Afghanistan in connection with the advances of the former are matters of vast Imperial importance, having reference to our power in India, and from the bottom of my heart I would say God speed our mission, and let it be an entire success, and put an end for ever to the jealousy between the two countries. This is my earnest hope, it is not my expectation. — Yours faithfully,

Carlton Club, August 29.

DENZIL R. ONSLOW.

## SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We have spoken of the one-sided character of the Rent Commission report, but as a fact it is a good deal more than merely one-sided. To act upon the views which find expression therein, and pass this Bill, will certainly be to subvert the settlement, and to make the zamindar and ryot virtually change places. Observe the following passage which we take from par. 56:—

"The price of agricultural produce has increased enormously during the last twenty or thirty years in these provinces. This increase is due to two principal causes. In the first place, even while the relative value of the precious metals remains the same, there is a constant tendency for the money value or price of agricultural produce to rise as population increases and improvement progresses. . . . In the second place, the coinage consists of silver, and the relative value of silver has been gradually decreasing. The price or money value of produce has therefore risen. We are of opinion that the landlord should have a share in the increase of price, due to the above two causes. . . . The landlord ought, according to our view, to participate in the benefit arising from each. The increase of value, if not taken by the State—and the effect of the Permanent

Settlement is that the State does not take it—must go to those whom the law allows to keep all that interest in land which constitutes property in land. Now the persons who in these provinces have this property in the land under the existing law, are the zamindars and the ryots, not the ryots only."

The italics in this passage are our own. We quote the paragraph neither for its statements of fact, nor for its economic theory of the effect of population upon prices, but as a very striking exemplification of the general views with which the Commission regard the Settlement of Lord Cornwallis. We have never been numbered with the admirers of that Settlement. We have been identified for nearly thirty years with its opponents, and at a time when every local Government and Administration in this country, with the Supreme Government itself and the Secretary of State in Council, had all agreed to extend the Permanent Settlement throughout India, we stood alone in denouncing the step, and had at last the gratification of seeing its folly everywhere acknowledged, and the step abandoned. But the Rent Commissioners in this passage put an interpretation upon the Settlement, so plainly opposed to its whole scope, intention, and letter, that we honestly marvel at its audacity.

Such stress have the Commissioners laid upon the question of "prices" moreover, as the proper test of the equity or otherwise of the "rental," that their Bill makes it the controlling factor in the rental of the future, blind to the almost insuperable difficulties that attend its application. Instead of expressing here our own view of this great difficulty, we ask all parties to observe what Mr. Gladstone said about a similar proposal concerning the regulation of Irish rents, in 1870:—

"How are these rents to be valued? What is the test? The price of produce? Of what produce? Of one kind of produce or of all kinds? Can any man fix by law any system upon which it will be possible to adjust rents by calculations founded upon prices of agricultural produce of all kinds? Perhaps you will say what was done in the case of commutation of tithes? I will tell you what was done. It was a very rough process indeed,—it was a process to which the tithe commutators submitted, but to which, you may rely on it, no other powerful class in this country will ever again submit. Besides the cases differ in this—the tithe of agistment was gone, the right of the tithe commutator only subsisted in produce of certain kinds, and therefore it was not very difficult to get at the prices of those kinds of produce. The landlord's interest is not restricted to wheat, barley, and oats, but extends to all the varied descriptions of produce. There are no records of the prices. I defy you to keep up records of the prices. They are sold in every possible way and under every possible circumstance. It is impossible to combine them together so as to found upon them a compensation which you can make the basis of these enormous and complicated arrangements. Again, how is the landlord's rent to vary? Is it to vary according to the prices of produce? Because that is the proposal I have seen. It is impossible, in my opinion, to get the prices of produce so as to found the rent upon them by a public authority; and if you could get them, it would be absolutely impossible to apply a standard according to the varying circumstances of each particular holding and its capacity to produce this or that kind of produce."

But this is what the Commission propose to do, under this rash and revolutionary measure. Mr. Gladstone declares it to be impossible, in circumstances of less than one-tenth the difficulties here. And a Bill drafted in this loose and purely theoretic fashion, without an inquiry of any kind as to its probable working, is to be the land law of sixty millions of people.

We said some days ago, that the assumption which pervades the Bill and the report of the Commissioners who drafted it, is that it was the intention of Lord Cornwallis that any increment in the value of the land in these provinces, should primarily belong to the cultivator. The Commissioners do indeed allow that the zamindar "ought to participate" and "have a share" in this increment, but they maintain that the intention of the Settlement was that the State should sell its "property in the land" primarily to the ryot. It was the ryot that Lord Cornwallis wished to make proprietor, and intended to make proprietor, not the zamindar. And it is the ryots first of all in their view, who "have this property in the land under the existing law," though not exclusively. The statement is so extraordinary, that it is amazing it should ever have found utterance. It is the putting forward of these views as a basis of legislation, one hundred years after the Settlement, that elicited such strong comment upon the Bill from the Chief Justice. Like Sir Richard Garth, we should have thought it impossible beforehand, for the contention to be seriously put forward at this hour, that the beneficiary interest which the ryot possesses in his holding, was of such an order that it was the intention of Lord Cornwallis to abandon to him—to the ryot, every incident that makes what we call "property in land," reserving only the fixed assessment for the State, and a commission thereon for the zamindars.

Our views concerning the land question generally diverge, we fear, from those of Sir Richard Garth, but we agree absolutely in the strictures which he makes upon the attempt



to base present legislation upon the monstrous fiction that the intention of the Settlement has been frustrated from the first. The Commissioners really seem to have persuaded themselves that the ryot at the time of the Settlement held a beneficiary interest in the land of such a nature, that the interest of the zemindar therein was altogether a subordinate one; and that the Executive Government and the Legislature conspired together from the first, to reverse the status of the two parties, and to permit the zemindar by degrees to appropriate to himself that beneficiary interest in the land, which really belonged in 1793 to the tenant. We are to hold that the Executive Government and the Legislature have steadily misinterpreted the intentions of Lord Cornwallis, and the rights of the two classes; and by this deplorable error reduced the ryot to beggary, and made the zemindar an oppressor. And it is upon this new reading of matters, that we are to override all representations that the Settlement is being subverted, and are to legislate upon the assumption that the interpretation put upon that Settlement for a century past—that is, from its very beginning—has been an erroneous one.

We ask the Government itself, whether it believes that a precedent could be found in any civilised country for legislation inspired by such views. There being no public in India, and the Executive Government having adopted the views of its Secretary, it proceeds at once to move the Legislative Council to give effect by law to the revolution which such views must necessarily make in the status of the two parties. It is useless to remonstrate, because there is no public to appeal to, no public opinion to be elicited of sufficient strength to arrest such legislation. The Zemindar is reduced to hope that some change in the wheel of politics at home may bring with it a change of Ministry. Under a system like this, there is no security whatever against the most revolutionary measures being passed at the will of any clever Secretary who may have some crotchet in his head, and some enthusiasm to back it up. We owe this measure apparently to the ascendancy of Mr. Mackenzie in the councils of Sir Ashley Eden, and the earnestness with which he seems to have pressed his views upon his colleagues. Falling in with the temper of the times, the Bill once adopted by the Executive Government, no reasoning or remonstrance is of any avail. The Bill ought to be thrown out altogether, and the simple legislation that is wanted substituted in its room. Mr. Mackenzie referred to proceed upon his own conception of the theoretic best, and had little difficulty of course in reading it into "the lines" of the Settlement. That the Settlement will be largely subverted by the Bill, there can be no honest doubt. The interpretation put upon it from the first, and acted upon for nearly a hundred years, is to be abandoned, because Mr. Mackenzie is convinced that the interpretation is an erroneous one. Do we not say rightly, that things are done in India that are done in no other country in the world?

#### DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE.

A MEETING was held recently under the auspices of the East Indian and Anglo-Indian Association, at which Mr. Atkins, as previously announced in these columns, had been invited to speak upon the subject of Lord Kimberley's declared policy towards the "poor white" in this country and the descendants of domiciled Europeans. The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Bray, Chaplain of St. John's, and on the platform were Mr. Clarke, of the *Indian Daily News*, Mr. Gasper, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Ledlie, Mr. James, Mr. Ma'ge, Secretary of the Institution, and others. The hour was a very favourable one, and by the appointed time a crowded audience had dropped in from their various offices. The chairman introduced Mr. Atkins in a few words, and then Mr. Atkins addressed the meeting. It may be said at once that Mr. Atkins is a very zealous partisan of the side he takes up. His language is blunt, his argument plain, and his whole story unpretentious, simple and vehement. He dwelt upon the fact that the Europeans and the descendants of domiciled Europeans were shut out from various State employ which has become wholly a reserve for the Asiatic native of the country, with whom, as natives of India, Anglo-Indians, Eurasians and East Indians they, had, under the charter, equal rights. Mr. Atkins was well received; but we were somewhat astonished at his assertion that it was the deliberate policy of the Government to drive the classes in whose behalf he spoke to marriage with the Hindu and Mussulman communities, and so merge them into the native population if they wished to compete at all for public service. Mr. Ledlie seconded, the resolution moved by Mr. Atkins, which was:—

"That this meeting respectfully protests against the avowed policy of the Secretary of State in regard to the exclusion of Englishmen and their descendants from the public services in India as being unjust and cruel to Englishmen and their descendants, injurious to the best interest of the country, and opposed to the welfare and happiness of the native masses."

The speech of the evening was, undoubtedly, an eloquent peroration by Mr. Gasper, who by the calm, impassioned and forcible language employed by him caught the attention of his hearers at once, held them closely to his discourse, and sat

down amidst enthusiastic applause. Mr. Gasper is an Armenian gentleman without, as he told the meeting, one drop of European blood in his veins, and he described himself as an Asiatic citizen of the Empire, come upon that platform to speak disinterestedly, and in a cause which had his complete sympathy. He reminded the audience that this was the first meeting that had been held in Calcutta since 1831, a period of more than half a century, in which year the grievances that these same communities were subject to had occasioned a representation to Parliament, through the medium of Mr. Ricketts, a Civilian, who was specially deputed to England for that purpose. It was the year, or rather the next year was of the great reform measures which convulsed the English nation; but yet Mr. Ricketts successfully executed his mission, and the result was that charter under which natives of India laid claim to service under Government without distinction of caste, or creed, or race, upon the sole condition of ability, integrity and fitness. Mr. Gasper pointed out that agitation was now in England the means to every political end, which the natives of India were quick to perceive, and that they had formed an association in London for the purpose which they had in view. Agitation! agitation!! agitation!!! he counselled, was the only means of obtaining the community their just rights, and that the matter had only to be represented vigorously, logically and well, to bring home to the understanding of the Government the political expediency, apart from the moral right, of admitting to open competition on equal terms with the children of the soil, the descendants of those who had wrested it, to the honour and glory of England, and helped to save it for the Crown in the dark days of 1857.

Mr. Gasper's resolution was seconded by Mr. James, and was as follows:—

"That this meeting pledges itself to oppose this policy by all lawful means within its reach, and especially by legitimate public agitation in England and India, and to this end determines on sending copies of the resolutions now passed to the Government of India and to all local governments, and to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, in the hope of securing their help in bringing about a policy in harmony with the spirit and letter of existing Acts of Parliament and proclamations of the Queen, and the interests of all classes of the Queen's subjects in India."

The Rev. Mr. Bray followed by an adjuration that they should claim the rights they had inherited, and which, as natives of India, the Government could not deny to them. The East Indian Association, he said, should have for its watchword "Union and Strength," and given these properties, there could be no fear of the result.

The meeting concluded with an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Atkins, who, it is understood, will carry on the campaign."—*Statesman*.

#### THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The controversy regarding the annual migration of Indian officials to their hill stations meets with only a doubtful reception in some of the leading English newspapers. A few hardy veterans write to the *Times* and other journals and protest that they never went to the hills during the whole course of their service. To which it is replied that probably in their days the hills were not accessible; and they have omitted to state how many sea voyages they made to the Cape of Good Hope, which was the favourite sanitarium of former days; especially to members of the Civil Service who received something like two-thirds of their full allowances during the two years of sick leave which could be taken after intervals of three years' actual service in India. There is a constant tendency in all such privileges granted to generate abuses, and there were some delicate individuals, who unquestionably abused the benevolent intention of the Government of India in those times. The question, however, now is not as regards invalids, but concerning those individuals who, in perfect health, are taken up to the cool hill stations at the public expense, and with undiminished salary, although the high scale of Indian official salaries is notoriously due to the risks and hardships of a service to be carried on in a hot climate. What right can a Government official have, be he a Government Secretary, or the head of one of the numerous Government Departments, to establish himself at Simla, and draw the salary which was fixed according to the supposed dangers and discomforts of a life in Calcutta? Who is there, in private life, who has not heard, during his brief visit to a hill station, the confession of the pampered official that he would sacrifice half his salary to be able to live and work always in a cool climate? And there is yet one more point of grave importance which may be briefly noticed regarding the moral effect on a Government official such as the head of a department who lives in the hills, and issues his mandates to subordinates who are in the heat of the plains. It is an axiom, that no man in command should give an order which he is not prepared to carry out, if need be, in his own person. How can the departmental chief reconcile it to his conscience to bid his subordinates go through fire and water, whilst he himself looks on from a position of comfort and safety? But reasons against abuses of official life in the hills are so

numerous, that it is imperative on the Indian Government delicately to examine the question before the force of public opinion becomes irritated and unreasonable.—*Englishman*.

#### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

It might have occurred to Mr. Gladstone when defending his policy of scuttling out of Afghanistan that his constituents would like to hear something about the commission which has been sent out to arrange the frontier line between the territories of the Czar and the Ameer. It is an expedition of which we are likely to hear more, and probably it will not be quite of a satisfactory character. The work is one of great peril, and so far as is yet known it has not received the enthusiastic and spontaneous endorsement of the Ameer. He has shown a reluctance to guarantee the safety of the mission, and the latest news which has reached England from Simla on the subject is that the force accompanying the English commissioners will be greatly augmented. But not a word had Mr. Gladstone to offer to calm the apprehensions which have arisen. In connection with Afghanistan affairs there is mixed up in his mind a clever Russian lady, and it was as much as he could do to keep in check the unstinted admiration which he feels for this astute female diplomatist. The passion of the right hon. gentleman for Madame Novikof is something remarkable. She has taken such complete possession of his mind on this subject that she has found no difficulty in persuading him that it is not only ungenerous, but unjust, to suspect Russia of any designs upon India, and that if anything could excite the ambition of Russia in such a direction it would be such a policy as that adopted by Lord Beaconsfield towards Afghanistan. This may be so, but less emotional mortals than Mr. Gladstone are unable to see how Lord Beaconsfield's policy could be the cause of such a wonderful effect; and if they are disposed to suspect Russia they find encouragement in the semi-official organs of the Russian Foreign-office. The writers in these journals assure us that Russia enters upon the Boundary Commission with something like resentment. "It is distinctly harmful," they say, "to inspire Asiatics with the belief that our peaceful conduct is dictated to us by political considerations, that it is the result of an evil necessity, and is compelled by the pressure of an irresistible Power from which they can seek defence and protection against Russia." If this, then, be the feeling of Russia in the matter of the Boundary Commission, something else was due from Mr. Gladstone then a gushing tribute to the abilities of the charming "O K."—*Liverpool Courier*.

#### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed a Commission, under section 28 of the Municipal Act, to inquire into the sanitary state of Calcutta. The Hon. Mr. Beverley will be the chairman.

A grant of three lakhs of rupees will probably be made by the Government of India from the Famine Protection Fund, to enable the Bengal Government to complete the Orissa Coast Canal as soon as possible.

Several of the witnesses who gave evidence in the case in which a planter named Francis was falsely charged with causing the death of a cooly woman employed on the tea garden under his charge are to be prosecuted for perjury.

The Maharajah of Cooh-Bihar is said to be recovering from the attack of fever from which he has been suffering.

The wheat out turn this year in India is expected to come fully up to the average of 34½ million quarters.

In order to place the question of native employment in the Survey Department on a regular footing, the rule has recently been made that in future, for every three Europeans, one native shall be appointed to the department.

**THE BLOCK IN THE HIGH COURT.**—The Government of India has expressed itself willing to agree to the proposal of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta to increase the Bench of that Court by the addition of three Judges. The question now goes to the Bengal Government for an expression of its opinion on the financial side of the subject. The matter will then have to be referred to the Secretary of State.

It is notified that as it has been found impossible to proceed immediately with the legislation necessary to enable the Port Commissioners of Calcutta to raise a loan for the construction of docks at Kidderpore, the resolution of the 18th July, authorising them to raise a loan of fifty lakhs, is cancelled.

On the resignation of Dr. D. D. Cunningham of his appointment as Professor of Pathology at the Calcutta Medical College, the *Englishman* understands that the Professorship will be no longer united with that of Physiology, but that a separate Professor of Pathology will be appointed. The reason of this is that European Faculties will not accept certificates in two subjects granted by one and the same teacher.

The sentence recently passed on the treasurer of the General Post Office, Simla, in the embezzlement case, has been reversed on appeal.

The Darjeeling paper announces the death at that station on the 7th ult., of Major H. Mc V. Critchton, R.E., of the Military Works Department at Lucknow.

At a large Masonic banquet at Murree, on the 7th ult., Lord Gairmoyle returned thanks for the ladies. In the course of his speech, his lordship stated that it was a subject which filled him with remorse.

The *Lahore Church Gazette* hears that Miss M. Phillips, of Hamstead, has been appointed by the C.E.Z.S. to succeed the late Miss

Norman at Peshawar. She intends sailing from England in October. The Fancy Fair at Mussoorie, under the patronage of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, for the benefit of the Summer Home for Soldiers' Children, came off at the Municipal Hall on Saturday, the 6th inst.

The Lucknow paper has the following:—A brutal case of manslaughter (if not actual murder in the eyes of the law) occurred the other day in cantonments, when a man of the Derbyshire Regiment was literally kicked to death and grossly mutilated by a comrade.

That paper-chasing is not a pastime suited for the enervating monsoon has been exemplified by unfortunate results recently at Lucknow. In a paper-chase that took place there last week two valuable horses died from apoplexy. A lady who was one of the party is now laid up from the effects of her ride.

The Guggur, on the Simla road, has been very much swollen for the last few days; and passengers to Simla have experienced considerable difficulty in crossing it. The bed of a stream near Kelka has also been so covered with sand deposited by the water, that in some cases as many as thirty coolies have been required to help *dak garris* over it.

The Royal Irish Regiment were to leave Meerut for Bombay on the 20th ult. The Duke of Connaught was to leave Mussoorie for Meerut on the 15th to see the regiment start. The place of the Royal Irish at Meerut will now be filled up, and the stations consequently will be left without British Infantry for the time being. The Scottish Rifles at Cawnpore will supply two companies to relieve the detachment at Futtoghur.

The late Sergeant Frankland, who was murdered at Chirat on the 10th ult. by a Pathan thief, was for some years Sergeant Instructor of Musketry in his battalion, the 1st South Lancashire Regiment. He leaves a widow and three children. One or two arrests have been made by the police in connection with the murder.

Captain Cumine, of the East Surrey Regiment, whilst out riding at Naini Tal a few days since, was thrown from his horse into a ravine and killed.—*Pioneer*.

It has been decided that the force to be dispatched to the Zhob Valley, to operate against the Kakar Pathans shall consist of one column—that from Quetta under General Sir Oriel Tanner—instead of two as previously arranged. The Expedition will start from Quetta on September 12.

The final decision as to the route which the Indian section of the Commission will take has not yet been arrived at.

All the Punjab rivers are in high flood, and some damage has been sustained at several points on the S.P. and Delhi Railway.

The s.s. Reliance, a tug boat belonging to the Orissa Steam Navigation Company, founded in the Hooghly off Seepore on the 12th ult., after collision with a buoy.

Persistent rumours are current in Cabul that the Russians are concentrating troops towards Sarakhs and Herat, as also northwards in Shignan, and that these latter troops will shortly march towards Cashmere. These rumours are causing much uneasiness to the Ameer and his people.

A consignment of three hundred rifles and some eight hundred cases of ammunition, imported by the Ameer from England via Kurrahee, has reached Peshawar, and is being despatched to Cabul through the Khyber.

Lord and Lady Ripon have left for Mashobra.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has gone to Darjeeling.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was rather severely indisposed during the latter part of last week. His Honour was, however, pronounced considerably better on Sunday.

**A RUNAWAY ENGINE.**—At 9.35 a.m. on the 3rd ult., an engine, uncontrolled, came steaming out of the locomotive yard at Dinapore on to the up-mail line. It appears that a native shunter and fireman were engaged under the engine attending to some machinery when the engine started. The shunter managed to get out between the engine and tender and eventually got on to the engine, and succeeded in stopping it at the canal bridge. The fireman had a most miraculous escape, having received only a few bruises. The up-mail train had left Patna, so the station master at Dinapore, Mr. Anderson, took the precaution to warn the intermediate station, Bankipore, to keep the up-line clear, as an engine had broken loose.

Violent attacks of fever are reported from Matigunj in South Sylhet.

Weather hot, with little rain, is the news from Nowgong. Tea is doing well.

The prospects of tea are generally favourable in Sylhet. The weather has been hot, with rain now and then.

The weather has been excessively hot in Goalpara. Rain is badly wanted. Choler and fever still prevail.

Tea prospects in Kamrup are not by any means good. The weather is hot, and a good deal of fever prevails.

Cabul reports state that Manomed Yusuf Khan has been re-installed in the Governorship of Ghorishk.

The Ameer is reported to have declared in Durbar that he does not rely on the people of Cabul in the coming struggle with the Russians, but that the decisive battle will probably be fought on the plains of Bakara.

Ibrahim Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has passed through the Khyber post haste, bearing a special communication for the Ameer, it is supposed, in connection with the safe conduct of the Delimitation Commission.

#### MADRAS.

The State Railway from Bangalore to Tumkur was opened on the 11th ult. by the Maharajah of Mysore.

Mr. J. F. Gell, the Bishop's nephew and tutor of the Ramnad and Pudukottah princes at Madras, died and was buried at the Cathedral on

Friday. Mr. Gell was only thirty-three years of age, but was always in delicate health. He was held in great respect, and his death is, in consequence, greatly regretted.

H. E. the Governor of Madras replied as follows to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's invitation to co-operate in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886:—"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Royal Highness's letter, dated 17th June, 1884, conveying to me the intimation of your Royal Highness's intention to hold a special exhibition of the produce and manufactures of the Indian Empire and the Colonies in 1886, and desiring the assistance of this Government to the undertaking. In reply, I have the honour to state that the Madras Government gladly welcome the opportunity of extending more widely the appreciation of the resources of Southern India, and are prepared to do all that lies in their power adequately to represent this presidency at the approaching Exhibition."

**THE SALEM PERJURY CASES.**—We publish the judgments of Justice Hutchins and Brand in the appeals preferred by the prisoners in these cases against the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, convicting them and sentencing them to various terms of imprisonment. The appeals were argued before their lordships on Monday. Mr. Spring Branson appeared in support of the convictions, and Mr. Wedderburn for the appellants. In the case of Sabapatni, their lordships reserved their judgment, as they wished to look into the evidence. The convictions of the Sessions Court in the cases of Thandavaroyen, Royapoh Chetty, Govinden Chetty, Raza Govinden, Chenna Kristnen, and Venkatachellapathy was upheld. —*Times*.

**CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.**—Difficulty having been experienced in the selection of candidates to fill the appointment of Chemical Examiner, Madras, Government have ordered that a few young officers of the Indian Medical Service should be attached for duty under the Chemical Examiner, with a view to qualifying themselves for the duties of the Chemical Examiner during his absence or when the appointment falls vacant. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has, accordingly, issued a departmental circular to all Indian medical officers who entered the service in 1880 and since, requesting those who wished to qualify for the Chemical Examiner's duties to send in the applications to that effect. —*Standard*.

**THE MADRAS HARBOUR.**—It will be gratifying to those who wish the Madras Harbour restored and completed, to hear that the construction of two Titan cranes and one revolving crane for setting large blocks in the breakwaters, has been sanctioned by the India Office in London, and the order has been given to the manufacturers. One of the Titan cranes is to be ready for shipment in six months, the other soon afterwards, so that we may hope to see block-setting resumed on the pier-work, according to the recommendations in the report by the London committee, dated January 23, 1883, has been sanctioned, and is already being carried out under Mr. Beardmore's superintendence at the north pier. The pier-work has not been quite idle since the storm of November, 1881, for some 500 large concrete blocks were made under Mr. Parke's instructions in 1882. These, with the stone-work mentioned above, will give the new revolving crane something to work with, as soon as it can be brought out and erected here. —*Mail*.

**MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.**—From the 2nd to the 8th inst., 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 4 Native Christians, 240 Hindus, and 31 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 281 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 282. The deaths are thus classified; 7 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 6 from fever, 20 from dysentery, 26 from diarrhoea, and 148 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36.5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36.9 per 1,000 per annum.

The *Madras Times* hears that in consequence of recent frauds committed on the Telegraph Department by means of the facilities afforded to the public of making remittances by telegraph, it is the intention of the Director General of Telegraphs to discontinue the practice of accepting deposits from the public for payment to the addresses of telegrams upon which such deposits have been made, from the first proximo. This will not only cause much inconvenience to the public, but some loss of revenue to the department.

Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer has forwarded an offer to the Madras University authorities to invest a sum of 1,000 rupees for the purpose of founding a prize fund to be called the Carmichael Prize Fund. The interest accruing to the fund is to be spent annually for the purchase of books to be awarded as a prize to the first among the successful candidates of the year for the degree of Master of Laws, or in the absence of any such candidate in any year, to the first among the successful candidates of that year for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Syndicate of the University recommends that the offer should be accepted with thanks.

A meeting of the Mussulman and Hindu electors of Bangalore was convened on the 16th ult., for the purpose of nominating candidates for two Mussulman and four Hindu vacancies for Municipal Commissioners. The Hindus the same morning in a petition protested against the meeting, on the ground that seven days' clear notice had not been given according to election rules. The Mussulmans elected two nominees by acclamation. The meeting of Hindu voters was adjourned to the 25th ult. Very large numbers attended, and the public spirit displayed by the Hindus was extremely satisfactory.

## BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government have decided to allow discount to cultivators for payment of revenue made in advance.

The designation of Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been abolished. The duties will be carried on by the Extra Assistant to the Resident.

The Exhibition Guarantee Fund now amounts to Rs 14,12,700,

exclusive of the municipal contribution and the Government grant. Amongst the latest subscribers to the fund are the Thakore Saheb of Morvee and the Jam Saheb of Nowanuggur, who appears on the list for Rs. 10,000 each; the Dewan Saheb of Palanpore, who contributes Rs. 5,000, and the Rajah of Bhausa, who contributes Rs. 3,000.

The Government of India has decided that the new military Cantonment at Duki, hitherto variously known as "New Cantonment," "Duki Cantonment," and "Thul Chotiali Cantonment," should in future be called the "Thul Chotiali Cantonment."

Further particulars with reference to the sad accident to Lieutenant Birdwood, of the Royal Artillery, which occurred at Duki recently, have reached Quetta. It appears that while galloping after a pig his horse stumbled and fell, and unfortunately rolled over on to him, completely crushing in one side of his body. The case was hopeless from the first, and the injured officer died the next morning.

In consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Kalsar in the Thasra taluka of the Kaira district in suppressing evidence of a murder which occurred close to their village, the Government has ordered that an additional police force shall be employed in the village for one year at an annual cost of Rs. 1,343-8.

The *Pioneer*, referring to the question of the postponement of the Bombay International Exhibition, says:—"The Bombay view is that the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 will close six months before the Bombay Exhibition is opened—if the original date of the latter be adhered to—and that this would give ample time for exhibits to be sent from England to India. To complicate matters there is the Australian Jubilee Exhibition, which is also to be held 1887. There is thus the danger that one of the enterprises will go to the wall, and in the interests of the Western Presidency we sincerely hope it will not be the Bombay Exhibition, in support of which so much practical enthusiasm has lately been shown."

Lieutenant G. E. Gates, adjutant, Kolhapore Infantry Corps, and *ex officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, has been granted two months' privilege leave.

Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., officiating manager, Bhownuggur Gondal Railway, having taken privilege leave, Mr. D. W. McPherson, examiner of accounts, acts as manager, in addition to his own duties.

The services of Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S., have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. E. V. Mackay, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, in March last has been cancelled.

On Wednesday, the 13th ult. H.M.S. Dryad, which has recently undergone an overhaul in the Bombay Dockyard, steamed some distance outside the harbour in order to see if her engines were in perfect working order. They were found to be in a satisfactory condition; and on Thursday, in accordance with orders received from the Admiralty, the vessel left for Muscat. She will stay at that port a short time and then proceed to England. It is stated that she had been ordered home in consequence of several serious defects which have been discovered in her bottom and elsewhere.

**G. I. P. RAILWAY.**—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 9th inst. shows a decrease in earnings of Rs. 66,007.

**B. & C. I. RAILWAY.**—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 9th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 65,390.

The notification dated Nov. 3, 1883, exempting from the levy of port dues vessels entering the port of Aden and discharging passengers from, Perim, is cancelled.

**THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.**—The Corporation on the 15th ult. upon the proposition of Dr. Blarney, requested the Municipal Commissioner to retain and keep in working order the existing night soil depot at Carnac Bunder so as to be prepared for any urgent emergency which may arise during the experimental diversion of the night soil from that place to Worlee. An animated discussion followed upon a recommendation from the town Council to sanction a grant of Rs. 8,800 for the making of a new road to Chingpoojy, which it was urged would be a great benefit to the locality. There was a strong feeling expressed in favour of refusing the grant in order to show the independence of the Corporation, as a protest against the recent strictures on its actions. Mr. Macfarlane strongly deprecated any such course; and ultimately it was agreed to sanction the expenditure required, notwithstanding that several members contended that the proceedings of making grants between budget time was most unbusinesslike and irregular.

## BURMA.

News has been received at Rangoon of the arrival at Bangkok of the expedition known as the Holt-Hallett exploring party, which started in January last from Moulmein accompanied by Dr. Cushing, the journey having lasted five months and a half.

The steamer Madras, which was wrecked on the Burmese coast recently, is being dismantled. After everything that can be saved is removed, the hull will be abandoned.

A daring river dacoity was committed near Rangoon a few days since. Some armed men attacked a boat, shot one of the boatmen dead, and escaped with a quantity of gold.

**RANGOON.**—A head constable and policeman from Benares are still here on the special look out for the Meingoon Prince.

The late heavy rains have caused some damage in the interior.

The Moulmein Municipality have appealed in the case brought against them by their late Engineer, Mr. Addis.

Further reductions are reported imminent in the Public Works Department; one Superintendent of Works and several Executive Engineers are to be sent to India.

The Civil Justice Report of British Burmah for 1883 shows that the value of the subject matter of original suits instituted during the year again decreased, being Rs. 35,22,709 as compared with Rs. 42,68,984 in the previous year. The average value of each suit decreased from

Rs.135 in 1882 to Rs.109 in the year under notice. Of the total number of suits to which a money value can be assigned, 14 per cent. were less than Rs.10 in value, and in the previous year 80 per cent. were less than Rs.100 in value. The fall in the total value of suits was due to the marked decrease in the Recorder's Court and in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab.

**TAVOY AND MEGUI DISTRICTS.**—The *Rangoon Gazette* has received information from home that the scheme for developing the resources of the Tavoy and Megui districts is now to have trial.

**COLONIZATION SCHEME.**—Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company have called for tenders for a steamer of eight feet draught, suitable for sea and river service. Government will give a subsidy of 1,500 rupees monthly, and the vessel will be under the command of the enterprising Captain Bowers, a man well known in Burma in connection with this, efforts are to be made at colonization at various points of the Terasserim coast.—*Englishman*.

### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1882, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination:—

- Khareghat, Manohoye Pestonji, Bombay, 3,036.  
 Walsh, Ernest H. Cooper, Bengal (Lower Provinces), 2,532.  
 Lovett, Harrington Verney, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 2,483.  
 Weir, John Wm. Allen, Bombay, 2,482.  
 Dwyer, Michael Francis, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 2,451.  
 Houghton, Bernard, Madras, 2,379.  
 Luson, Hewling, Bengal (Lower Provinces), 2,344.  
 Morris, Robert, Madras, 2,311.  
 House, Henry Frederick, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 2,273.  
 Henry, Charles, Madras, 2,255.  
 Ashworth, Edward Thomas, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 2,210.  
 Craddock, Reginald Henry, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 2,200.  
 Urquhart, George Moore, Bombay, 2,816.  
 Gait, Edward Albert, Bengal, Lower Provinces, 2,181.  
 Pike, Herbert Watson, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 2,144.  
 Bower, George, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 2,023.  
 Williams, Albert, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 1,900.  
 Twomey, Daniel H., Rangoon, Burma, 1,843.  
 Clegg, Robert Bailey, Madras, 1,823.  
 Cuthbertson, Olive, Bengal, Lower Provinces, 1,816.  
 Crump, Henry Ashbrooke, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 1,803.  
 Trethewy, Anthony William, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 1,750.  
 Leggatt, Edward Owen Every, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 1,711.  
 Duke, Frederick William, Bengal (Lower Provinces), 1,708.  
 Wynch, Lionel Malling, Madras, 1,700.  
 Fraser, Stuart M., Bombay, 1,689.  
 Cox, Henry Heynel Holled, Bengal (Lower Provinces), 1,644.  
 Harrison, Francis Ospe, Bengal (Lower Provinces), 1,641.  
 Bernard, James Henry, Bengal (Lower Provinces), 1,620.  
 Gordon, George, Bengal (Lower Provinces), 1,586.  
 Montagu, Francis Ward, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 1,538.  
 Brind, Charles Browlow, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, 1,433.  
 Pinney, Arthur Francis, Madras, 1,390.  
 Pittar, Charles William Perkins, Bengal (Lower Provinces), 1,345.  
 Knight, Rayment, Bombay, 1,183.  
 The following gentleman who was selected in 1881, has also passed this examination:—Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, 1,298.  
 The following prizes were awarded at this examination:—Mr. A. Williams, law, £60; Mr. Khareghat, history and geography of India, £30; Hindustani, £25; and Sanskrit, £45; Mr. Luson, political economy, £30; Mr. Gordon, Bengali, £40; Mr. Bower, Hindi, £40; Mr. Twomey, Burmese, £40; Mr. Henry, Tamil, £40; Mr. Weir, Marathi, £40; and Gujarati, £15; Mr. Clegg, Telugu, £25; Mr. Morris, Hindustani (for candidates assigned to Madras), £15; and Mr. Pike, Persian, £30.

The Lahore paper says:—Should His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught return to England in March next, giving up the command of the Meerut Division, Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson will be transferred to Meerut from Allahabad, leaving the Allahabad Division open for the Duke's successor on the Divisional staff, who will be of the British service.

### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 19.)

The designation of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Corps has been changed to the Burmah State Railway Volunteer Corps.

Captain J. Gordon, Paymaster 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Jullunder, is about proceeding on two months' privilege leave.

Captain J. Walker, Paymaster, Army Pay Department, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, Dinapore, is proceeding on two months' leave to Kashmir.

Lieutenant W. H. Hinde, Royal Engineers, attached to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, has been granted leave to England, to April 1, 1885, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel C. T. W. Penton, 1st. Battalion Connaught Rangers, has been appointed Commandant Naini Tal Depot, and will take command on the 16th inst.

Surgeon D. A. Patterson, I.M.D., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty; and Surgeon P. J. Baker, I.M.D., has returned to military employ.

The leave granted to Colonel W. M. Campbell, R. E. and Colonel F. S. Iredell, Infantry, has been extended till November 28 and March 31, respectively.

The services of Major W. S. Peat, who was until lately second assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Baroda, have been placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

Captain Clough-Taylor has resigned the Viceroy's personal staff on the expiration of his leave. This will give Captain Burn, now extra aide-de-camp, the substantive appointment.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Bartleman, Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on the retired list, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Independently of financial reasons, we hear that the abandonment of the proposed camp of exercise at Hasan Abdul is mainly due to the scarcity of transport available.

It is rumoured that the 9th N.I., from Puna, will be sent to Aden in case more troops are required in consequence of the reduction of the garrison in connection with the rising in Yemen.

We regret to learn that Lieut. W. Evans Gordon, assistant political agent, who arrived in Bombay on the 1st inst., has since his arrival been seriously ill, and is now lying at the Officers' Sanitarium at Colaba.

The Government of India has decided that the new military cantonment at Duki hitherto variously known as "New Cantonment," "Duki Cantonment," and "Thal Chotiali Cantonment," shall in future be called the "Thal Chotiali Cantonment."

It is rumoured that the 25th L.I., from Bhuj, will proceed, as soon as the monsoon permits, to Bombay, to relieve the 10th N.I., who will proceed to Bhuj. The 25th L.I. will remain in Bombay until relieved by the 3rd L.I., from Quetta.

The services of Surgeon L. J. Young, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for employment under the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 24th inst.

The services of Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, officiating medical officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for temporary civil employment under the Government of Bengal.

Major Little, M.D., Commandant Berar Volunteer Corps, having proceeded on ninety days' leave, Captain Nicholls, of No. 1 or A Company, officiates commandant, in addition to his other duties.

Major G. C. D. Bampfild, Army Pay Department, Paymaster Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Dum Dum, has been granted leave on medical certificate to the 12th of November next, and a Committee of Paymastership has been formed to carry on his duties.

The Controller, Military Accounts, Bengal, had a very narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident a few days ago. He was on horseback, when a dog cart, which was being driven at a rapid rate, collided with him, the wheel striking him on the knee and throwing him off his horse, luckily without serious injury.

Colonel Justice (M.S.C.), Commandant 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Raichore, is about proceeding on leave. Captain Kirkwood will officiate Commandant, and Lieutenant Lushington as second in command *pro tem*. The public buildings for the infantry at Raichore are steadily progressing.

In the Adjutant-General's Department of the Bombay Presidency the Indian forces appear to have almost a monopoly of the appointments. At present out of nine officers holding births therein, six belong to the Indian and three to the British service; the adjutant-General and his deputy are of different services certainly; the Assistant adjutant-General at headquarters belongs to the British, but the three assistant adjutant-Generals are of the Indian, whilst out of the four deputy assistants, there is only one incumbent belonging to the British service; the Brigade Majors are also in the minority as regards the British, to the extent also of one to three.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1884.

### ANOTHER MONSTER MEETING IN BEHAR AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—THE RYOTS COMING FORWARD TO OPPOSE THE BILL

THE following highly significant telegram, dated Arrah, September 3, has been received in London:

"A monster meeting of the landholders of the Shahabad district was held at Arrah yesterday. His Highness the Maharajah of Doomraon was in the chair. Hundreds of ryots were also present. Resolutions were unanimously passed, condemning the Bengal Tenancy Bill as confiscatory of the rights of the landlords, as vested by the Permanent Settlement. It was further resolved that the provisions of the Bill are prejudicial to the present ryots. Concerted action with other associations was resolved on, and much enthusiasm was shown throughout."

One by one each district of the province that is being harassed and threatened by Lord Ripon's revolutionary proposals, is thus coming forward to protest, in the only manner open to it, against the oppression of this new Radical tyranny. A monster meeting of the people of Shahabad under the presidency of the Maharajah of Doomraon is as conclusive of the opinion of that district, as was the earlier one in Gya with the Maharajah of Hutwa in the chair, or the still earlier one in the Patna district held under the auspices of the Maharajah of Darbhanga. But if the damning evidence of the recently published report on the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thereon, are not sufficient to stay Lord Ripon's persecuting hand, "neither will he be persuaded even though one rose from the dead."

### MR. DENZIL ONSLOW ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

At the present moment, when the frantic efforts of the Radical party are concentrated on the attempt to conceal their disastrous failures abroad by an attack on the Constitution at home, Mr. Denzil Onslow has done

a great public service to the Empire by his letter to the *Times* on the Afghan Frontier Commission, which we reproduce elsewhere. Mr. Onslow's letter throws a clear light on the immense importance of this Commission to the future of the British Empire; and whilst he chivalrously refuses to condemn the Government of Mr. Gladstone so long as their adroit reticence keeps us in ignorance as to whether they have shown, by their arrangements, any appreciation of the vastness of the stake at issue, he indicates with the utmost precision what those arrangements ought to be. We can only hope that his demands will be supported, when Parliament meets next month, by every patriotic member of the House of Commons. It will then be too late for the Government to alter any of its preliminary arrangements for the conduct of the Mission; and as "too late" has been inscribed on every other act of the present Ministry, so we fear that any repentance in regard to the Afghan Boundary Commission, that may be forced on the Government by Parliament in October, will come "too late" for the immediate purposes of the safety and success of the mission. But it will not be too late, it may be hoped, for Parliament to interfere beneficially by insisting that Mr. Gladstone shall not make the whole thing a disgraceful sham to cover Russian aggression. From his speech at Edinburgh last Monday, the Prime Minister seems to regard Madame de Novikoff in the same friendly light as of old, as a trustworthy guide for British statesmen in their dealings with Russia; and doubtless Madame de Novikoff would recommend him to treat Sir Peter Lumsden's Commission as nothing more than an illusory sop to English and Indian Russophobia. It remains to be seen which inspiration Mr. Gladstone will accept, the insidious Russian or the loyal English one.

### "ONE-SIDED FREE TRADE" IN INDIA.

MR. SYED MOHAMMAD HOSSAIN, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, has produced a most valuable and interesting book, which he calls "Our Difficulties and Wants in the Path of Progress of India." (Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., London.) Mr. Hossain is a gentleman of wide and varied experience and high attainments. A gentleman of Oudh, who can remember the old Nawabi period in Lucknow, with all its barbaric opulence, and who has also within the last year or two kept his terms at the Cirencester College in England, may well have a "story to tell," of no ordinary interest. As, moreover, Mr. Hossain has long been an Inspector of Schools in Oudh, under the British Government—and consequently a travelling officer—his remarks on the prospects of agriculture, of commerce, and of the people generally, would, in any case, be worthy of attention. But Mr. Hossain combines, with his great and unique experience, observing faculties of no mean order; and he tells us what he thinks, with much *naïveté* and shrewdness.

Like many other people, Mr. Hossain cannot make out how it is that the one-sided, false-bottomed fiscal question that is misnamed Free Trade—which is really "Protection" of the most stupid kind, Protection of the foreigner—does not produce in India all those benefits which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright declared would ensue from it everywhere. The English working classes are just now very much in Mr. Hossain's frame of mind.

They, too, "cannot make out how it is." Every other nation on the face of the globe—the French, the Germans, the Austrians, the Americans, and even our own colonies—have solved the problem to their own satisfaction; they have found out that the system which is starving the English working man, which is driving our manufacturers and our commerce to foreign lands, which is ruining those of our colonies (such as the West Indies) on whom we can force it, and which threatens to do as much for India, where British bayonets thrust abolition of import duties on an unwilling people—is a system of Free Trade which is a gross imposture, and is Free Trade only in name.

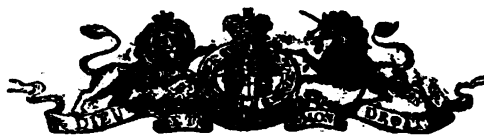
Mr. Hossain, like a brave man, accepts the inevitable, and has written a very interesting and instructive book to show how the evils of a faulty system may be mitigated by individual energy and by the judicious investment of capital. We may return hereafter to the consideration of his book from this, the immediately practical point of view. But in the meantime we commend to our readers one or two extracts from Mr. Hossain's opening chapters. After frankly explaining the many terrible abuses of the old Nawabi rule in Oudh and the undoubted excellence of the existing administrative arrangements, he goes on:—

"Having become conversant with the nature of the Government, an example of which has been given in the foregoing paragraph, I was really unable to understand what were the advantages of the old time, which make the people so unanimously sigh for it. But at last, after long observation, and full and continuous attention to the circumstances of the people, I found out the secret, that the people in question have gained nothing by the change of the Government, or by free trade; rather they are gradually losing privileges which they formerly possessed. Moreover, the sources of the one thing for which they care, *i.e.* sufficiency of food, which undoubtedly heretofore had been numerous, have greatly decreased for them. For instance, at first they had entire command and control over agriculture, they had besides many other means within their reach of obtaining a livelihood. . . . Really, the changes and improvements made by the present Government have, as yet, done no good for them, and as long as the people remain the slaves of misery they will not appreciate these improvements. There are post offices, but as a rule the poor have nothing to communicate. There are schools, but they cannot afford to educate the children. There are roads, but they have little or no traffic. There is law, but it has been of very little benefit to them."

So in England, we have a "cheap loaf" for the poor man and no wages, or very low wages, wherewith to purchase it.

"Had they some other means of employing their labour, besides producing the thing which they require in order to preserve their life, certainly their condition would not have been what it is, as they would have enjoyed the benefit of the division of labour, free trade, and home industry; but as they have none of these blessings in their mode of life, they resemble greatly the labourers of the old fable of the pearl fishery in Ceylon, who were employed by foreign dealers in pearl, and used to receive for their labour the oysters, upon which they lived. To those labourers, the pearls (so the story goes) which were sold in India for wonderful prices, were no better than pebbles on the sea shore. . . . There are some other things in this subject worth consideration; the fact, for instance, of there being scarcely any duties on our tea, coffee, tobacco, and silver articles, &c., for the manufacture of which India still has a reputation. But in order to avoid touching on political points, we will say nothing on these matters."

Mr. Hossain wisely urges his fellow-countrymen to strive after an extended commerce, and an improved system of agriculture; and for these ends, he asks for an extension of general and technical education, and deprecates the foolish Radical sentimentalism that would sacrifice the material prosperity of the country to craze about "Primary education for the masses." In a singularly modest and unassuming way, Mr. Hossain's book is highly suggestive, and full of sound practical common-sense.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 9.)

- GIBBONS—The services of Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, officiating medical officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
- YOUNG—The services of Surgeon L. T. Young, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 25th inst.
- BATTIE, Mr. J. S., sub-assistant conservator of forests in Oudh and officiating as an assistant conservator of the 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from this date. Mr. Battie's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.
- RALLI—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. D. Ralli as Acting Vice-Consul for Greece at Calcutta.
- DICKMANN—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India, of Mr. F. Dickmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Rangoon, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.
- WHITWELL—The services of Surgeon Major H. Whitwell, Officiating Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.
- HARRINGTON, Surgeon H. N. V., Officiating Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and to hold medical charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, vice Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, retired.
- WEBB—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to license the Rev. J. D. Webb, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the Native States comprised in the Rajputana Agency.
- ROBERTSON, Capt. D., 1st assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him, and resumed charge of his duties on the 29th inst.
- RAVENSHAW, Capt. C. W., 3rd assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Central India, has resumed charge of the Indore Treasury from August 2.
- SIM, Mr. R. B., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from May 9.
- PHILLIPS, Mr. H. P., is appointed to Class 3 of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Loco Department, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
- WARBURTON, M. A. G., is appointed to Class 4 of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of North West Provinces and Oudh P. W. Department.
- WHITE, Mr. C. F., Class 3 of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, P. W. Department.
- FURLONGHS.
- HAUGHTON, Mr. W. R., Assistant-Magister, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from 16th inst.
- PAUL, The Hon. G. C., B.A., C.I.E., Advocate General for Bengal, is granted leave of absence on private affairs for six months, with effect from Sept. 20.

#### MILITARY.

- The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—
- COMINS, Lieutenant H., Norfolk Regiment, officiating wing officer, 27th N. I., July 28, 1883.
- ROGERS, Major G. W., Bengal S. C. wing commander, 4th Goorkha Regiment, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, vice Major W. Hill, resigned, dated July 24, 1884.
- The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps subject to H. M.'s approval:—
- BAILEY, Capt. T. J., to be major, August 5, 1884.
- HUMZ, Lieutenant Colonel W. W., Bengal Staff Corps, Brevet—to be colonel, August 5.
- FERDINAND, F., passed hospital apprentice to be 2nd class assistant-apothecary from the 3rd June, 1884, vice 2nd class assistant apothecary J. W. VonWei, deceased.
- BARTLEMAN—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. Bartleman, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the retired list, subject to H. M.'s approval.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

TAYLOR, Lieutenant E. E., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 18th N. I. (private affairs), for one year.  
LEWTAS, Surgeon J., M.B., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (private affairs) for one year.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 8.)

HELDEN—Instructions having been received from the Horse Guards, that Major W. A. T. Helden, C. M. G. 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, will be placed on the retired list, on August 21, that officer is directed to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

BELCHER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain A. C. Belcher, Norfolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 9.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BEATSON, Lieutenant Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Lancers, Squadron Officer to be adjutant, vice Heath, vacated on promotion to captain, dated July 24, 1884.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieutenant, L., 18th Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Captain Macmillen, vacated on appointment to the judge advocate general's depot.

DOWNIE, Surgeon K. M., M.D., 29th N. I., to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major F. Odeveine, retired.

DUNDAS, Lieutenant G. W. M., 4th Goorkhas, wing officer and quarter master to be adjutant, vice Bolton, vacated on promotion to captain, dated July 17.

THOMPSON, Lieutenant M. T. wing officer and officiating quartermaster to be quartermaster, vice Dundas, dated July 17.

LOCKHARD, Colonel W. S. A., C. B., deputy quartermaster general, Intelligence Branch, is directed to proceed at once to Penang on special duty.

LAKE, Major E. Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to England and join No. 2 Battery, 1st Border Welsh Division, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

DUNNAGE, Major A. J., R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawa Pindi to Peshawar, and join M Battery 3rd Brigade into which he has been promoted.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

ATTREE, Lieut. F. W. T., R.E. (attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners), on urgent private affairs, for fifteen months from Aug. 1.

MILFORD, Lieut. C. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

KELLY, Major J. G., B.L.S.C. (Brigade Major, Mean Meer), to Kashmir, on medical certificate, from June 6 to Oct. 3.

KIRKE, Captain St. G. M., R.E. (attached the Bengal Sappers and Miners), to remain at Landour, on urgent private affairs, from Aug. 11 to Sept. 30.

COLVIN, Lieut J. R. C., 9th Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from May 30 to Oct. 15.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 13.)

GOODRICKS, Mr. G. M. deputy collector of Calcutta and Superintendent of Excise Revenue reported his departure from India, on furlough, on May 1.

GRIKSON, Mr. G. A. officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during absence of Mr. C. H. Vowell.

CEADILL, Mr. A. W. R., assistant magistrate and collector, Mozuffarpore, is transferred temporarily to Patna.

COCKBELL—The order of July 18, granting privilege leave for three months to Mr. Horace A. Cockrell, C. S. I. Member, of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is cancelled.

BLVTH, Mr. R. G., temporary sub deputy collector in Patna Division, is posted to Darbhanga, from date he joined that district.

HORD, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahye Division, is posted to Julpigoree, from date he joined that district.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in Lohardugga.

BIRCH, Surg. Major E. A., surgeon superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, privilege leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

ELLIS, Mr. R. H. M., deputy conservator of forests, having been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to duty, reported his arrival on June 24, and assumed charge of the Chittagong Forest division on July 15.

BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, to be exercised temporarily in Chittagong.

CANTOPHER—The services of Mr. E. W. Cantopher, executive engineer, 4th grade, are placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch of his department for employment under the manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

## FURLONGHS.

SHAW, Mr. G. A. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, Arrah division, is granted two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave, from 31st inst., or subsequent date.

CUNLIFFE, Mr. F. K., store-keeper, Tirhoot State Railway, privilege leave for two months, from August 15, or date he may avail himself of it.

## NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Aug. 9.)

WYER, Mr. T. R., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Allahabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. B. Patterson.

FOX, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Aligarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Aligarh during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. S. Bullock.

MORAN, Surgeon J., M.D., 6th N.I., to hold civil medical charge of the Moradabad district, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. J. Anderson.

NUGENT, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Bareilly, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. E. Neale.

MATTHEWS, Inspector J., to officiate as district superintendent of police, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Colonel C. H. Cantore.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., assistant magistrate and collector, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Allahabad district.

PORTER—On return from furlough of Mr. J. S. Porter, Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, officiating joint magistrate, Shahjahanpur, is transferred to Bareilly in the same capacity.

PATTERSON—The services of Mr. A. B. Patterson, magistrate and collector, Allahabad, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 16.)

PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, on being relieved by Mr. W. M. Tidy, is transferred to Saharanpur as assistant magistrate.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., officiating joint magistrate, Meerut, to be an assistant collector of the 1st class.

ALLAN, Mr. W. G., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is appointed a special magistrate.

BATTIE, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer in charge of the Fyzabad Provincial Division, in addition to his duties as district engineer, Gonda, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Hodges.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 9.)

POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., made over charge of the civil medical duties of the Balaghat District, and of the executive charge of the district gaol, on the 31st ult.

HOY—One year's leave on medical certificate is granted to Miss Isst Hoy, Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal School, Jubbalpore.

WARLICKER, Surgeon D. P., attached to the wing of the 23rd W.L.L., at Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Hoshangabad, and to the executive charge of the district gaol, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon H. Armstrong.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, Jubbalpore, made over charge of his duties on the 31st idem.

PERRAM, Mr. G. J., executive engineer, Eastern Division, is on the expiration of his privilege leave, transferred to the Saugor Division, of which he will hold charge during the absence of Mr. D. Wallace, executive engineer, on privilege leave.

WALLACE, Mr. D., executive engineer, is granted three months privilege leave from the 24th inst.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 8.)

The following transfer and appointment are ordered:—

BINGHAM, Captain C. T., deputy conservator of forests, from the Rangoon to the Western Division.

POPERT, Mr. E. F., deputy conservator of forests, on his return from privilege leave, to the charge of the Rangoon Division.

GUINNESS, Mr. H. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Burma State Railway, is appointed to officiate as storekeeper during the absence of Mr. L. C. Desmazures on privilege leave.

PICKARD, Mr. J. N., deputy conservator, made over and Captain C. T. Bingham, deputy conservator received charge of the Western Division, on the 18th inst.

BINGHAM, Captain C. T., deputy conservator, made over, and Mr. E. P. Popert, deputy conservator, received charge of the Rangoon Division, on the 24th inst.

FINGHAM, Captain C. T., deputy conservator, held joint charge of the Rangoon and Western Divisions, from June 25 to July 24.

## FURLONGHS.

HARMAN, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted one month's language and three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th inst., the date on which he availed himself of the same.

BEATSON, Lieutenant J. F., Maulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for eight months, with effect from August 1.

DESMAZURES, Mr. L. C., storekeeper, Burma State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from July 23.

## ASSAM.

MURRAY, Mr. T. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, with effect from the 29th instant, vice Mr. C. H. Vowell; Mr. Murray, holding an appointment in Assam, is seconded in the grade.

STEVENSON, Mr. G., is appointed temporarily to be a joint magistrate

and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 29th instant, vice Mr. F. H. Skrine; Mr. Stevenson, holding an appointment in Assam, is seconded in the grade.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 7.)

BOYDS, Major S. R., whose exchange from the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment to the South Wales Borderers has been sanctioned, is directed to return to England and join the 1st Battalion of the latter regiment, reporting his arrivals to the Horse Guards.

BARLOW, Lieut. A. W., 1 Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., has been posted to the Depot Battery, 3rd Brigade.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WARREN, Lieut. E. G. S., 5th N.I., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., to be wing officer (on probation) vice Hamilton, deceased.

NEDHAM, Lieut. R. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the 25th N.I., to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Western, seconded for service on the staff.

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., supernumerary on the establishment of the 10th N.I., to be officiating wing officer.

TYRELL, 14th N.I., Infantry, to be commandant, vice Carnegie, transferred, dated August 1.

COX, Col. A. T., 15th N.I., second in command, to be commandant, vice Grant, vacated on succeeding to colonel's allowance, dated June 13.

BANCE, Lieut. Col. L. B., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Cox, promoted.

GROVE, Lieut. Col. A. S., Staff Corps, to be wing commander, vice Bance, promoted.

COX, Lieut. H. V., 21st N.I., wing commander and officiating adjutant is confirmed in the latter appointment, dated June 26.

BARNETT, Col. H. B. C., 25th N.I., second in command, to be commandant, vice Smithers, retired, dated July 4.

GABBETT, Lieut. Col. J., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Barnett, promoted.

COTTON, Lieut. Col. T. J., to be wing commander, vice Gabbett, promoted.

CARNEY, Lieut. Col. P. A., from the 14th N.I., to be commandant, vice Georges, who vacated on May 14.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. P. L., M Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A. is directed to proceed to England forthwith.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Test in Hindustani:—

MARSH, Surgeon T. A., Army Medical Department, Tongoo, July 7, Lieutenant A. A. Pallen, R.A.

POYNTON, Captain E. M., Rangoon, July 7, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I.

PEACH, Lieutenant E., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Test in Hindustani:—

SMITH, Lieutenant S. E., Bellary, July 21, Derbyshire Regiment, Probationer, Staff Corps.

NEDHAM, Lieutenant R. B., Lancashire Fusiliers, Probationer, Staff Corps.

JOHNSTONE, Lieutenant B. A., Hampshire Regiment, Trichinopoly.

KELLIE, Lieutenant A. H., Saugur, Royal Marine L.I.

BOWES, Lieutenant W. H., Secunderabad, July 22, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

COCKERAM, Lieutenant W. P., 2nd Battalion Middlesex.

HARVEST, Lieutenant E. D., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

Cuttack—Lieutenant H. J. Bremner, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The following order is confirmed:—

SHORTLAND—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Eastern District, intimating that Major D. V. Shortland, Q Battery, 1st Brigade, will command the Royal Artillery, Eastern District, during the absence on general leave of Colonel D. J. McGrigor, May 10.

(Port St. George Gazette, Aug. 12.)

GURSTIN, Mr. J. H. C. S. I. to act as first member of the board of Revenue during the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. S. Thomas on leave.

WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S. to act as second member of the Board of Revenue, vice Mr. Garstin.

WILSON, Mr. W. to act as third member of the Board of Revenue, vice Mr. Whiteside.

SWELL, Mr. R., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Goodrich on privilege leave, or until further orders.

FOWLER, Mr. J. T., of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary, of State for India to return to duty.

Mr. H. Wigram and Mr. N. A. Roupell have been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from September 30.

The undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Local Fund Board of the circle specified below.

HOANE, Mr. W. O., Kurnool Circle, acting head, assistant collector, vice Mr. A. F. Richards, transferred.

FOWLER, Mr. W., assistant commissioner of salt revenue, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade from Aug. 1.

The following reversion is ordered:—

BIRD, Mr. W. L., from executive engineer, 4th grade, (temporary rank) to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from July 25, owing to the return of

Captain L. Langley, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, from furlough.

The following transfer is ordered:—

ROMILLY, Captain F. J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the B Project Division to the 5th circle for special duty.

The following intimation received from the Secretary of State is published:—

YOUNG, Mr. B. H., uncovenanted assistant engineer, 1st grade, Madras, to return within the period of his leave.

SMITH, Deputy Surgeon-General C., M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire and draw pay in Europe.

HUDDLESTON—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Major J. Huddleston, dated Aug. 4.

#### FURLONGHS.

KERNAN, Surg. J., I.M.D., doing duty Eastern district, is granted sixty days, privilege leave from the 16th inst. or date of departure.

HAIG—The following intimation received from the Secretary of State is published:—Mr. W. S. Haig, uncovenanted assistant engineer, 1st grade, Madras, leave for six months, S.C.

WALKER—The Venerable the Archdeacon and Commissary of the Diocese has granted Rev. J. Mills Walker, M.A., chaplain of Coonoor, privilege leave for three months from the 22nd inst., or date of departure.

ENGLISH, Rev. J., acting chaplain of Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months from the 1st of September, or date of departure.

BRUCE—The furlough granted to Colonel J. C. W. Bruce, infantry, dated August 14, is extended by one year.

LOGAN—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. G. D. Logan, Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Secunderabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days from the 10th August, 1884, Major F. T. Powis, General List Infantry, performing the duties of the appointment on Lieutenant Colonel Logan's responsibility.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MINCHIN, Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. C., Staff Corps, commissioner and superintendent, Lahore Division, for two years.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

MATURIN, Lieut. C. E., Royal Horse Artillery, E Battery B Brigade, to remain at Naini Tal, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of his present leave of five months on private affairs granted by the General Officer commanding Bangalore division.

YOUNG, Lieut. A. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex, wing officer, 12th N.I., on probation, from August 10, 1884, to February 9, 1885, Madras, to study the native languages.

EMPSON, Major C. A., Royal Artillery, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh division, to Coonoor, from August 4 to October 14, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia:—

FITZGERALD, Surg. M. E., Army Medical Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

LAMBART, Capt. F. R. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 14.)

HANCOCK, Major G. E., is appointed to act as president of the Rajasthani Court in Kathiawar during the absence of Lieut. Col. J. W. Watson.

CAPES, Lieut. G. E. H., adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 7th inst.

ROSS—The services of Col. F. J. T. Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, head assistant collector in Sind, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

STEWART—The services of Mr. A. R., C.S., have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

FRY, Mr. T. B., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MAIDMENT, Mr. J. S., assistant superintendent of stamps, having returned to duty on July 24, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days granted to him is cancelled.

CUNNE, Mr. A., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

RYAN, Mr. R. 3rd grade sub assistant conservator of forests, to be substantive pro tem. 2nd grade sub assistant conservator of forests, and Mr. J. M. Fernandes substantive pro tem. 3rd grade sub assistant conservator of forests, vice Mr. Lakshmin Daji Joshi promoted.

CLABBY, Mr. W. G. sub assistant conservator of forests, to be substantive pro tem. 3rd grade sub assistant conservator of forests, vice Mr. J. M. Fernandes, promoted.

LANGLEY, Mr. D., passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard on Aug. 9.

STEVENS, Mr. F. W., F.R.I., B.A., Associate M. Institute, C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is permitted to retire from the 30th Sept.

MCPHERSON—During the absence of Captain R. Gardiner, R.E.,



officiating manager, Bhavnagar Gontal Railway, on privilege leave, Mr. D. W. McPherson, examiner of accounts, will act as manager, in addition to his own duties.

**ROSS—FOXTON**—Col. F. J. T. Ross and Mr. W. Foxton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karachi District Jail on the 31st ult.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 14.)

**PEAT**—The services of Major W. S. Peat, squadron commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, late in Civil employ under the Foreign Department of the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief from the date on which he was relieved of the duties of second assistant to the agent to the Governor General, Baroda.

**PATTERSON**, Surg. D. M., M.D., Indian Medical Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Aug. 15.)

The commander in chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**FOBES**, Lieutenant A. W., Poona Horse, squadron officer, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Minchin, who has resigned the appointment.

**PRICE**, Lieutenant C. H. U., officiating wing officer, 9th N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

**SOUTHBY**, Lieutenant R., 5th N.L.I., staff corps, officiating wing officer, 12th N.I., to be wing officer.

**WELMAN**, Lieutenant H., 13th N.I., staff corps, officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer.

**COX**, Lieutenant C. L. H., staff corps, officiating wing officer, 5th N.L.I., to be wing officer.

**MOSSE**, Lieutenant W. O. M., 14th N.I., officiating wing officer, 9th N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

**WHYTE**, Lieutenant C. W. F., 17th N.I., officiating wing officer, 23rd N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

**GRAVES**—With reference to G. O. C. of May 9, Lieut. A. A. Graves is directed to rejoin the 20th Native Infantry.

**HUNTER**, Surgeon V. E., in medical charge Station Hospital, Taragar, is transferred to general duty, Quetta District.

**WATLING**, Major J. T., assistant quartermaster general, is transferred from the Mhow Division, to the Bombay District, and Captain D. C. Dean-Pitt, officiating quartermaster general, from the Bombay District to the Mhow Division.

**HICKSON**—Under instructions from H. E. the Commander in Chief in India, Surgeon G. B. Hickson, A. M. D., will embark with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, proceeding to Egypt in the s.s. Hankow on the 28th inst.

**WATLING—ASHTON**—Surgeons Major C. W. Watling and G. Ashton, A.M.D., will embark with the 20th Battalion East Surrey Regiment, proceeding to Egypt in the s.s. Himalaya on the 8th Sept., 1884.

**FERRIS**, Capt. W. B., Staff Corps, 2nd in command, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex officio assistant political agent, Kolhapur, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Aug. 10.

**MILNE**, Surgeon A., I.M.D., was in medical charge of the 14th N.I., from 15th to 27th June, inclusive.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**CHAPMAN**, Lieut. Col. J. F., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

**CAMPBELL**, Col. W. M., R.E., till 28th Nov. 1884, private affairs, without pay.

**IREDELL**, Colonel F. S., Infantry, till March 31, 1885, private affairs, without pay.

**BAKER**—The services of Surgeon R. J., Baker, B.A., M.D., Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief, from July 16.

**SMITH**—The services of Captain E. D. N. Smith, 1st Sind Horse, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment temporarily in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs from September 9, or date of departure.

**GREANY**, Surgeon J. P., M.D., Indian Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, Sattara, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**RAMSAY**, Mr. W., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for five months on sick certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 29.  
ARRIVALS REPORTED.  
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.

**NOTE**—Col. John Swiney, M.S.C., was by mistake included in a list of arrivals published early in July last. The name should have been Lieut. Col. John Ewing, M.S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. de C. Hobson, C. G. Crump, B.C. W. G. Thornton, C. E. Gael.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. W. Baird, R.E., Surgeon Major C.

Hatchell, Col. M. M. Prendergast, S.C., Brigadier General R. Sale Hill, C.B., Inf.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. D. Cloete, S.C., Capt. R. J. Bevan, R.A.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. W. H. Sealy, S.C., Capt. E. L. Elliot S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. Scott, J. Cleburne, M. R. Trower, J. E. B. Jeffery, E. M. Palmer, W. B. de Winton, R. F. Guise, R. Lea, G. M. Dury, J. Sladen.

Bombay Estab.—C. B. Ison, J. Pollen, LL.D.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. C. Maisey, S.C., two months; Capt. W. H. White, R.E., thirty days; Col. H. R. M. Holroyd, S.C., 183 days.

Madras Estab.—Col. Hastings Fraser, S.C., ninety-two days; Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, S.C., six months; Major H. S. Stewart, S.C., one week; Major J. G. R. D. MacNeill, Inf., 183 days.

Bombay Estab.—Major B. G. Humfrey, S.C., three months; Lieut. Col. John Jacob, S.C., three months; Capt. E. L. Elliot, S.C., three months.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. Fuchs, two months; W. G. L. Cotton, one month; C. Longhurst, one week; J. Sadon, fourteen days; G. L. Lang, first extended to Feb. 11, 1885; T. Troward, ten days; H. Moore, six months; W. Johnson, fourteen days.

Bombay Estab.—T. McGuire, three months.

## SEPT. 2.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Edward Frederick Henry M'Swiney, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated July 6, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 4, 1879; Lieut. Lestock Hamilton Reid, from the Manchester Regiment, dated Feb. 28, 1883, but to rank from Dec. 4, 1879; Lieut. Thomas Hugh Smith, from the North Lancashire Regiment, dated August 22, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 2, 1881; Lieut. James Andrew Brown, from the Seaforth Highlanders, dated Feb. 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Arthur Robertson Brown, from the Worcestershire Regiment, dated Feb. 16, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Edward William Codrington, from the Manchester Regiment, dated Nov. 23, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Donatus James Thomond O'Brien, from the Manchester Regiment, dated Nov. 20, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Percy Eglington Dun, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated March 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. James Outram Spens Fayer, from the Suffolk Regiment, dated August 2, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Francis Outram Anderson, from the Cheshire Regiment, dated Sept. 8, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. George Edmund Staveley, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated March 10, 1883, but to rank from Feb. 20, 1879; Lieut. Clarence Herbert Macdonald, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, dated March 3, 1883, but to rank from Sept. 1, 1880; Lieut. Charles Irwin Fry, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated Feb. 13, 1883, but to rank from Dec. 1, 1880; Lieut. Eldred Owen Owen, from the Royal Highlanders, dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Henry Torrens Kenny, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, dated June 21, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Charles Herbert Brackenbury, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, dated March 20, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881.

## MEMORANDA.

Major General Julius George Medley, Royal (late Bengal) Engineer, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General; Col. Thomas Netherton Harward, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major General, vice E. M. Playfair, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, placed upon the unemployed supernumerary list; Lieut. Col. John Thomas Leishman, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Colonel; Lieut. Col. Stapleton Penny, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Colonel.

## HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA**—The tenders for £2,171,000 Treasury bills were opened on Sept. 3 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were as follows, viz.:—In bills at three months, £1,645,000, and in bills at six months, £526,000. Tenders for the former at £99 13s. and above will receive in full, and for the latter at £98 16s. 7d. will receive 75 per cent., and above in full. This result represents a discount rate of 1½ per cent. (28s.) and 2 11-32 per cent. respectively, while the average rate for three months bills was £1 6s. 6d. per cent., and for the six months paper £2 5s. 10½d. per cent.

**THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION**—The Press Association says that Sir Peter Lumsden, of the Afghan Frontier Commission, accompanied by Major Barrow and Nawab Khan, interpreter, left Charing cross on Sept. 4 for Odessa, travelling *via* Ostend, Cologne, and Vienna. They crossed to Calais in the mail packet Foam at about ten o'clock. Mr. Stevens, assistant commissioner, and Mr. Herbert left London the next day. It is expected that the work of the Commission will extend over eighteen months.

**FREE MEMORIAL FUND**—A very influential committee

has been formed in Bombay for the Frere Memorial Fund, and it is expected that a sum of not less than 50,000 rupees will be raised in India altogether towards worthily perpetuating the great Anglo-Indian statesman who did so much for the prosperity of Bombay. The Parsees, as usual, are taking a prominent part in the movement.

**THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TEA TRADE.**—In 1883-4 there was a falling off in the Indo-Australian tea trade of £2,360,000, as compared with the previous year. This serious decrease is attributed by the colonial agents to the undesirable quality of the greater part of the tea sent to their market. The tea is described as being "coarse, stinky, and broken, with common poor liquors. It is packed in rough, heavy chests, too large for general requirements, and comparing unfavorably with the neat, even boxes from China." The Calcutta Tea Syndicate are making efforts to remedy these defects.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**MONDAY.**—Bar Silver and Mexican dollars are unchanged in price at 50½d. and 49¾d. per ounce respectively, and business in each case has been very limited. There is likewise no alteration in any of the Eastern exchange rates, and Rupee Paper closes much as it did on Saturday, at about 83 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80½ 81 for the Four per Cents.

**TUESDAY.**—Very little business has been done in bar silver, which remains at 50½d. per ounce, Mexican dollars being nominally quoted at 49¾d. The only alteration in the Eastern exchange rates is a fall of ¼d. in Shanghai to 5s. 1½d. Rupee Paper has again been very quiet at about previous prices.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The Indian Council offered 15 lakhs of drafts for sale to-day, but made no allotment. The opinion generally prevailing this afternoon was that possibly a few tenders at 1s. 7-16d. per rupee were sent in, but that the demand being by no means general or active at that price, the Council considered it advisable to adhere to 1s. 7½d., the price obtained last Wednesday, and only made a special sale of Rs.62,000 of bills at that price on Madras. If the above be the policy of the India Council the effect will most likely be a steadier feeling in the exchanges, which so far are unaltered, more especially if there be an abstention of sales for two or three weeks in succession. Bar silver also has not been affected in any way, there being very little of it on the market to be dealt with. The latest price was again 50½d. per ounce; but rather more than £35,000 will be available to-morrow. There has been a greater demand for Mexican dollars for China, and with no supplies of importance either on hand or to arrive for several days, the price is firmer at 49¾d. to 49½d. per ounce. The Hong Kong exchange rate has advanced a little to 3s. 8½d., Shanghai remaining at 5s. 1½d. A small amount of business has been done in Rupee paper, which closed at 82½ to 83 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80½ to 81 for the Four per Cents.

**THURSDAY.**—The Silver Market is firm. The price of refined bars has advanced ¼d., the remittance per Aracania of about £35,000 having been disposed of at 50½d. per ounce. It is understood, however, that the purchases were not on Indian account. At the same time Mexican dollars are quoted at 49¾d. per ounce, but this is in response chiefly to the increased demand, there having as yet been no increase in the amount of business done, owing to the smallness of the available supplies. Indian exchange rates remain at 1s. 7-13-32d., and Shanghai at 5s. 1½d. but the Hongkong quotation has again advanced a little, to 3s. 9d. per dollar. Rupee Paper has been inactive, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closing at 82½ 82½, and the Four per Cents. at 80½ 81.

**FRIDAY.**—Holders of bar silver have again obtained 50½d. per ounce, but the market was quiet, as yesterday's transactions cleared nearly all the available supplies. Mexican dollars are still quoted at 49¾d., but with very little business. All exchange rates from the East are unaltered but Four and a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is stronger at 82½ 83½, there having been a slight increase in the demand. The Four per Cents., however, remain at 80½ 81.

**SATURDAY.**—The purchases of bar silver effected yesterday and the day before left very little to be dealt with, and the market has to-day been very quiet at 50½d. per ounce. No dealings have been reported in Mexican dollars, which are again quoted at 49¾d. The exchange rates from India are slightly harder at 1s. 7-16d., but China quotations are unaltered. Rupee paper has been very inactive, and closed ½ to ¼ lower. The Four per Cents. are now quoted at 80½ 80½, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 82½ 83.

Her Majesty's sloop Dryad, 1,620 tons, Captain E. Grey Hulton, sailed on the 18th instant for the Persian Gulf.

Captain H. Kiddel and Lieutenants Wall and McCrea, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, have resigned their commissions.

Major W. F. C. Gray, 1st Battalion Border Regiment Agra, has proceeded home on three months' leave on urgent private affairs.

#### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**GAYFORD**—August 23, at Lady Margaret-road, London, N., the wife of Charles Gayford, M.R.C.S., at: of Hoshangabad, C.P., India, a son, stillborn.

**HUGGINS**—August 31, at 10, The Grove, Clapham-common, the wife of P. G. Huggins, Lieut. 21st Madras Infantry, a son.

**POLLEN**—August 30, at West rhum, Kent, the wife of Dr. John Pollen, Bombay Civil Service, a daughter.

**STODDART**—Sept. 1, at Elmfield, Box-rove, Guildford, the wife of Colonel William Stoddart, Madras Staff Corps (retired), a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

**COWLEY-KEELING**—Sept. 3, at the parish church, Epsom, Her Teller, son of the late W. H. Cowley, of Calcutta, to Annie, third daughter of George Ratcliffe Keeling, of Ormoude House, Epsom.

##### DEATHS.

**ALLEN**—On the 31st instant, at Cheshunt, Herts, the infant son of Sidney and Julia Allen, aged 10 months.

**DUNN**—May 27, drowned, at sea, off the Cape, Robert Edward Dunn, eldest son of the late Thomas E. Dunn, Esq., M.I.C.E., formerly of India, and Ruspier, Sussex, aged 17.

**DAWSON**—Sept. 1, at 8, Apsley-terrace, Acton, W., Edward Bean Dawson, son of Major General J. Dawson (late) Bengal Staff Corps, aged 24.

**GRÆME**—August 28, at South-rescent, Bedford-square, Henry H. S. Græme, Esq., Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late H. S. Græme, Esq., Member of Council, Madras.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BAGSHAW**—July 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of Cecil Bagshaw, a daughter.

**BRANSON**—August 14, at Nungumbaukum the wife of Mr. R. Branson, a daughter.

**CAMPBELL**—August 4, at Shikhi Boodin, Punjab, the wife of Major J. R. Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, a son.

**DOWLING**—August 5, at Hurda, the wife of James Edward Dowling, G. I. P. Railway, a son.

**GREEN**—August 16, at Pooni, the wife of W. B. Green, a daughter.

**GRAY**—July 29, at Cinnamara, Assam, the wife of Edward Gray, Esq., M.B., C.M., a son.

**HAMILTON**—August 10, at Hingola Dacca, the wife of Major H. C. Hamilton, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.

**HUME**—August 12, the wife of Rev. E. S. Hume a son.

**KEMP**—August 1, at Saharunpore, the wife of W. H. Kemp, V. S., 1st Class, Army Remount Department, a daughter.

**LYDE**—August 2, the wife of Captain Lyde, Staff Officer, Hyderabad, Sind, a son.

**MICHELL**—August 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Michell, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

**MAY**—August 30, at The Fortress, Gwalior, the wife of Capt. E. S. May, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

**MCDERMOTT**—August 3, at Peshawar, the wife of M. T. McDermott, Post Master, a son.

**MAJOR**—August 13, at Nesbit-road, Bycul'a, the wife of Charles E. Major, a daughter.

**MANNOTH**—August 2, at Ghagoul, D'napore, E. I. Railway, the wife of F. V. Mannoth, a son.

**MATTHEWS**—August 3, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of G. Matthews, Kings Dragoon Guards, a daughter.

**MATTHEWS**—August 10, at Allahabad, the wife of T. F. Matthews, Apothecary, in subordinate medical charge Station Hospital, a daughter.

**O'FARRELL**—August 11, at Forest Hill, Murree, the wife of Surgeon Major T. O'Farrell, M.A., M.D., Army Medical Department, a son.

**PULLEY**—August 7, at Almorah, Kumaon, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. Chas. Pulley, 3rd Gurkha, a son.

**SARGENT**—August 4, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. E. J. Sargent, Audit Department S. P. and D. Railway, a daughter.

**SAKER**—August 4, at 2-1, Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Saker, a son.

**STODDART**—August 10, at Cuddalore, the wife of J. H. Stoddart, Madras Police, a daughter.

**STRANGE**—August 12, at Cumbal'a Hotel, Bombay, the wife of W. I. Strange, P. W. D. a son.

**WHITE**—August 12, at Nassau, N.P., Bala nas, the wife of Lieut. William Shearburn White, R.N., H.M.S. Sparrowhawk, a son.

**WARDEN**—August 25, at Poona, the wife of Hugh Barwell Warden, a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

**IRWIN-CONLAN**—At Trinity Church, Allahabad, N. W. Provinces, James Murray Irwin, Surgeon, A.M.D., second son of the late Rev. James William Irwin, Sharor, county Donegal, to Nora, second daughter of T. Conlan, Barrister-at-Law.

##### DEATHS.

**BUCKINGHAM**—August 1, at Amangli, Kathleen, youngest daughter of James and Lina Buckingham, aged 1 year and 2 months.

**CAMA**—August 12, at Tardeo, Jussawalla's bungalow, Pulibai, wife of Bomarjee Framjee Cama, aged 60.

**CORRIGAN**—July 21, at Lahore, Samuel Atkin Lawrence Corrigan, C. F., aged 34 years and 5 months.

**CRICHTON**—August 7, at Darjeeling, Major Henry McVeagh Crichton, Royal Engineers, aged 45.

**COULSON**—August 29, at Dukhi, Beloochistan Major Coulson, 3rd

Bombay N.L.I., son of G. J. Coulson, Fernside, Sydenham-hill, late of Forest-hill, aged 40.  
 CONNER—Sept. 2, at Madras, Ellen, the beloved wife of Harry G. Conner.  
 DE BURGH—August 26, at Mhow, Central India, Geoffrey Henry Paget, infant son of Captain Ulick G. C. De Burgh, 7th Dragoon-Guards.  
 FULTON—August 11, at Ma'abar Hill, Bombay, Lionel Edmund, younger son of E. M. H. Fulton, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 6 months and 27 days.  
 GELL—August 13, at Landon's Gardens, John Franklin Gell, son of the Rev. John Philip Gell, Rector of Buxted, Sussex, England.  
 HALLIDAY—July 20, at Bamandanga, Julpigoorie, from fever, William Halliday, Manager, Doars Tea Co., Ltd.  
 KATE—August 28, at Murree, Annie Augusta, the dear wife of Major R. W. Kaye, R.H.A.  
 LAWRENCE—August 2, at Entally, Calcutta, Henry David Lawrence, Esq., aged 68.  
 MEAWORTH—August 14, at Dhamapore, John Joseph, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Meaworth, O. and R. Railway, aged 7 months and 28 days.  
 PASSANAH—August 10, at Pilibhit, Felicie, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Passanah.  
 BATERSON—August 7, at Murree, of enteric fever, Margaret Helen Emily, the eldest daughter of Brigade Surgeon and Mrs. H. F. Baterson, aged 19.  
 SAM—August 8, at Madras, Maria, relict of the late Varden Seth Sam, Esq., aged 55.  
 VERNEDÉ—August 5, at Ceylon, Caroline Carnelia, second daughter of the late Samuel Vernedé, Esq., aged 72 years, 4 months, and 21 days.  
 WARMINGTON—August 11, at Murree, Dorothy, the infant daughter of Henry and Louisa Warmington.  
 WALKER—August 9, at Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, Emma Elizabeth (Bessie), beloved wife of the Rev. J. Mills Walker, M.A., Chaplain.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's sales of 12,284 packages comprised 10,120 packages Congou, 572 Souchongs, 685 S. O. Pekoe, 579 siftings, &c. A large proportion of the Congou consisted of old season's kinds, and went at full rates. New teas show no change. The private contract market remains very quiet, but prices are firm.

SUGAR.—The market has again fallen into a quiet state. Sales of West India do not exceed 37 casks, 2,000 barrels and bags. Crystallised Demerara by auction went slowly at 17s. to 22s. for low to good bright, 153 bags Guatemala sold at 10s. to 13s. 6d.; 60 bags. Natal bought in 10s. 6d. In the Clyde market prices sold at a decline of 3d. to 6d. from the highest point last week.

COFFEE.—Brazil is firm, but quiet. The public sales to-day were too small to quote from.

COCOA.—The auctions, which were small, went without alteration; about 50 bags Grenada sold at 62s. to 70s., being previous value. Of 130 bags Ceylon which went again at lower rates, ordinary to good brought 67s. to 74s. 6d. The limited quantities of other imports were bought in or withdrawn.

RICE.—There have been arrivals. One cargo of Bassein sold. Particulars not reported.

PEPPER remains quiet. Cassia Lignea, after selling at 26s. last week, subsequently realised 27s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING.

CHINA TEA.—In proportion to the large offerings of samples (red and black leaf), ex three new steamers just arrived, only a very limited business has been done. Prices privately show no quotable alteration. No public auctions have been held; but 7,570 packages without reserve are catalogued for to-morrow. Indian, Ceylon, and Java Teas.—2,168 packages Indian and 330 Ceylon sold at firm rates, all grades under 1s. per lb. being specially competed for. Some choice teas realised very high rates. 1,049 packages Java tea sold with irregularity, but generally maintained the late improved prices.

SUGAR remains dull. Sales of West India by private contract have been only 28 casks on the spot. Floating a cargo St. Lucia sold 17s. 3d., and one Antigua at 12s. 6d. for Liverpool. Beet quiet, at yesterday's rates. In the Clyde market rather more business doing at unaltered rates.

COFFEE very steady. The good qualities were in some cases rather dearer. 115 casks Plantation Ceylon sold—low-middling to middling, 74s. to 78s.; 53 cases 1,686 bags East India, low medium to medium, 59s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; good-middling to bold, 68s. to 70s. 109 casks foreign part sold—foxey greenish Guatemala, 45s. to 48s.; Columbian, 45s. to 61s.; washed Rio, 53s. to 54s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo of 1,780 bags Bassein sold at 7s. 5½d. for Amsterdam.

SPICES.—At the auctions nutmegs in good demand at a further advance of ¼d. to 1d. 28 cases Penang sold bold, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.; medium, 6d. to 2s. 8d.; small, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; Zanzibar cloves declined ¼d., 151 bls. sold at 5½d. to 5¾d.; Ceylon and Bengali ginger, 1s. to 2s. dearer. Of the former 321 bags mostly sold; small to medium rough, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; good bold, 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; washed, small and broken, 46s. 6d.; small and medium, 48s. to 49s. 321 bags Bengal bought in at 40s. Pimento quiet and easier; 1,740 bags part sold, 2½d. to 2¾d. Black and white pepper dull, and tending downwards. 197 bags Singapore, white, sold at 10d. to 10½d., and a few lots Siam at 7¾d., the bulk of the supply being bought in. 360 bags Cassia Lignea bought in at 28s. per cwt.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Overland Circular of Colonial

Foreign Produce says that since the date of last advices there have been few changes in the produce markets, which, rather contrary to general expectation, barely support the improvement last quoted, and supplies are rather large. China tea is now quiet, the business being upon a very moderate scale at the recent advance. Indian growths continue in good demand at full prices, and Ceylon has sold steadily. Rice is quieter, a few of the cargoes arrived off the coast have sold at about previous rates. Nothing of interest in coffee, prices being firm for desirable qualities. The common to medium kinds of East India are in good supply, and do not show any recovery. Colony Plantation Ceylon has again realised some advance. Rio is quiet, deliveries in Hawke last month being very large, the surplus stock at the close, compared with 1883, was brought down to about 4,500 tons. The tone of the sugar market has been more subdued. Several cargoes, West India, off the coast, have, however, been taken at rather lower quotations. Rice grocery crystallised Demerara is dearer. Other cane grown has been inactive. Beet, after selling at a fall of 6d. per cwt. from the highest point of last week, is again a trifle better to-day. With the increased breadth of land under cultivation of beetroot it is inferred that the output of sugar will be larger than during any former season. This will, of course, depend upon the weather during the present month. At the spice sales home trade kinds of nutmegs advanced fully 1d., small shipping sorts being also rather dearer. Ceylon ginger has sold at better prices. Black and white pepper unsettled. Zanzibar cloves are lower than for many years past.

TEA.—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly Report, "Business during the fortnight has been animated, large quantities being brought forward and mostly disposed of at an all round advance in value. The state of affairs in the East, and consequent hardening in value of China teas under 1s. per lb., has induced an active competition for other growths. Indian, 32,056 packages have been brought to auction, and with few exceptions found buyers at improved rates, the advance amounting to about 1d. on common to medium, and 2½d. to 3d. on fine and finest grades. The bulk was of new season's growth, and many invoices showed improvement in quality as compared with earlier shipments. Biddings were brisk for all kinds, good liquoring Pekoe Souchongs and broken teas attracting most attention. Fine teas have been in larger assortment, but the demand for this class is still in excess of the supply, and some high prices were obtained. Some very fine lines continue to come forward from Kangra Valley, and the following prices were among those obtainable, viz.:—Mela broken Pekoe, 2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10d.; Pekoe, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d.; broken Souchongs, 1s. 8½d. per lb. Ceylon, 2,952 packages were catalogued during the fortnight, and mostly showing good quality, were well competed for at full prices, thick Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs more especially. Java, the market has been steadily supplied, 2,871 packages having been disposed of during the fortnight ex s.s. Macassar, Merkara, Prins van Oranje, and Prinses Wilhelmina. Some invoices of useful quality from Parakamsalak, Tjialik, and Tendo Ayoe, sold readily at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. on all good liquoring parcels; but thin burnt teas hardly share in the advanced rates. At the Amsterdam sale on the 3rd inst., almost all sold. Prices appear to have been very irregular, broken teas and Souchongs selling cheaply as compared with London prices."

SUGAR.—West India does not maintain the highest rates of last week. Sales to-day, 20 casks Demerara. Another cargo sold yesterday for Liverpool. In the Clyde market rather more business done in pieces at firm rates. M. Bertrand Silz has issued the following report, dated September 3:—"The August liquidation was very protracted, and only concluded yesterday. 17,000 bags were tendered, this being a small quantity in comparison with the very important transactions to fulfil. A certain number of sellers had awaited the very last day to cover their sales, and they were compelled to pay 50 and 75 centimes over September quotations. This has given a better tone and rather a firmer tendency to the market, and quotations are to-day 50 centimes above those of a week ago. Rain and sun have alternated; this is rather favourable for the new crop; the value, however, of four months October and four months January has not been influenced, and for these terms there is a good demand."

COFFEE.—The public sales were heavy, and two had to be withdrawn. A great deal of the foreign coffee was bought in. The better qualities of East India and Plantation Ceylon brought full to higher rates. 335 cases 3,124 bags of the former, low to good medium, 58s. 6d. to 67s.; good, rather bold, 74s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.; fine and superior, 94s. 6d. to 10s. 340 casks 154 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, low middling to middling, 61s. to 66s. 6d.; good to fine middling, 69s. to 73s.; bold 82s. to 97s. 1,225 bags Costa Rica part sold—fine ordinary, 47s. to 49s.; low middling, 53s. to 57s. 2,643 bags Guatemala part sold—ordinary to good ordinary, 44s. to 47s.; low middling to middling, 53s. 6d. to 58s. 20 casks and barrels Jamaica sold—fine ordinary to middling, 50s. to 64s.; good and fine, 75s. to 94s. one parcel 421s. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo of 1,260 tons Necarrie sold at about 7s. 3d. per cwt. for a near port.

BLACK PEPPER is unsettled.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's China auctions comprise 1,914 half chests red leaf siftings which realized 4½d. to 5½d. per lb.; 297 half chests Sarynnes, at 7½d. per lb.; 368 half chests Panyongs, at 10½d. to 11½d. per lb.; and 1,115 packages Ningchow, 8d. to 10½d. per lb. Prices for both black and red leaf show a decline on last week's rates. The private market has been very quiet all the week. At yesterday's Indian sales 2,235 packages Indian and 230 Ceylon sold at firm prices. An invoice of Java tea from the Tjinangarang estate also sold. Souchongs passed at about ¼d. per lb. under recent quotations.

SUGAR.—Beet for prompt shipment is rather dearer, but cane remains dull, and the week's business in West India amounts to 400 casks, 4,000 barrels and bags. Prices of crystallised Demerara easier. At the auctions to-day 131 bags Mauritius, 218 Porto Rico, and 741

bags Bengal were chiefly withdrawn. In the Clyde market a better demand and prices firmer.

**CORRUM.**—The market is firm. Fine qualities of Mysore brought very high rates to-day, medium, 93s. 6d. to 114s. 6d.; bold, 119s. to 120s. 6d.; small 73s. to 80s. 6d. Other fine East Indian and plantation Ceylon, including bold, are again higher this week. Of the former, 325 casks 462 bags sold to-day—good medium to rather bold, 69s. to 73s. 6d.; fine bold, 90s. 397 casks 203 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold—low middling to middling, 59s. to 68s.; good to fine, 77s. 6d. to 81s. 6d.; bold, 83s. 6d. to 87s.; superior, 99s. Foreign about steady; 3,735 bags mostly sold—a pile of good middling green Costa Rica, 62s. to 62. 6d.; other qualities, 46s. to 55s. 6d.; Nicaragua, 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; New Grenadian, 52s. 6d.; Central American, 43s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

**RICE.**—Another cargo of Nacrausie sold at 7s. 3d. for the Continent.

**PEPPER.**—Black quiet. Singapore 7½d. to 7 3⁄4 16d.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**HOME.**—August 27. Flume E., Sourabaya.—28. Dr t, Rinhon.—29. Clan Lamont (s), Capetown; Cyclops (-), Shanghai; Kheronese, Calcutta; Elsie (s), Karachi; Ludvig Holberg, Bassein; Colombo; Bassin; Melpomene, Rangoon.—30. Benarty (s), Yokohama; Rosetta (s), Shanghai; Brankelow (s), Bombay; County of Anglesey, Rangoon; Juno, Bassein; Imperator, Bassein; Bergette, Rangoon; India, Rangoon.

**BOMBAY.**—August 12. Assyria (s), Bussorah.—13. Mozart (s), Shield.—14. Irene Morris (s), Liverpool.—15. Clare (s), Newport; Athabasca (s), Cardiff; China (s), Genoa; Columbin (s), Jeddah.—16. Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah; C. Haddington, Cardiff; A. Rhaman, Hoodeda.—17. Java (s), Mozambique; Bagdad (s), Karachi; Kashgar, Hong Kong; Culna (s), Calcutta; Clan Sinclair, Glasgow.—18. Bassano (s), Hull; Knight of St. George (s), Cardiff; Scottish Isles, North Shield; Anglo-Indian (s), Karachi.

**CALCUTTA.**—August 10. Giava (s), Genoa; Katahdin, Liverpool.—11. City of Cambridge (s), Liverpool; Evesham Abbey, Liverpool.—12. Shahjehan (s), Colombo.—13. Record, Rio de Janeiro; Monarch, New York.—14. Cachemire (s), Cardiff; Mahratta (s), Calcutta; British Princess, Liverpool.

**MADRAS.**—August 9. Athens (s), Newcastle; Manora (s), London.—10. Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—13. Nuddea (s), Calcutta.—14. Mary MacMaster, Buenos Ayres.—15. Rajah of Cochin, Mauritius.

### DEPARTURES.

**HOME.**—August 28. Trojan (s), Capetown; Asia (-), Singapore; British Yeoman (s), Calcutta.—29. Suez (s), Colombo; Iachmaree (s), Bombay; Orestes (s) Penang; Euphrates (s), Calcutta; Salado, Mauritius.—30. Ning Chow (s), Shanghai; Vega (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Satsuma Maru (s), Japan; Monkseaton (s), Bombay.—Sept. 1. Carl, Singapore.—2. Balcarres Brook (s), Karachi; Killan, Calcutta; Horsa, Anjer; Industrie, Singapore.—3. Gustave and Oscar, Hong Kong.

**BOMBAY.**—August 12. Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; A-sam (s), London.—13. Punjaub (s), Karachi; Lucinda (s), Amterdam.—14. Ellora (s), Calcutta; Canara (s), Mozambique; H.M.S. Dryad, Persian Gulf.—15. Empress of India (s), Jeddah; Mecca (s), Zanzibar; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin.—16. Atrato (s), Havre.—18. Chilka (s), Rangoon; Zambesi (s), China.

**CALCUTTA.**—August 11. Steamer Bouldana.—12. Tibre.—14. Khandalla, Commilla, and Malda.

**MADRAS.**—August 10. Hughenden (s), Cuddalore.—11. Adele, Mauritius.—12. Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London.—13. Medusa, Mauritius; Roderic Dhu, Unknown; Tangier (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Calcutta; Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Clan MacArthur (s), Calcutta; Clan Grant (s), London.—14. Nuddea (s), Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Brindisi*, August 18.

From London: Mr. F. Topham, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, Mrs. Tubbs, infant, and three children, Captain Maxwell, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. J. Tait, Mr. H. A. Harris, Mr. Garston, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Langry, Mr. Smith, Miss Anderson, Mr. A. Stachelbach, Mr. Gowan, Mr. N. C. Mellon, Mr. H. J. Ludlow, Mr. J. B. Hewitt, Mr. G. V. Martyn, Mr. W. S. Wilkinson, Mr. C. E. Allen, Mr. J. Aldred, Mr. Butmanard, Mr. H. J. Flood, Mr. L. Bulmoking, Mr. Gungaram, Mr. J. Kendrick, Captain Vibart, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Jas. Wilkinson, Mr. Koirutolch, Mr. M. V. Smith.

From Brindisi: Captain Fenwick, Dr. Boustead, Mr. A. King, Dr. W. C. Grant.

From Aden: Mr. W. Hobbs, Mr. J. Ootumac, Mr. J. Roasier.

AT BRINDISI, Per *Surat*, Sept. 1.

From Bombay: Mr. Talbot, Col. M. G. Gerard, Mr. R. T. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Wympier, Major Graham Smith, Mr. W. Bryan, Mr. G. M. Macdonald, Mr. L. Gordon, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. C. P. Landor, Mr. E. Morrison, Major Hooke, Mr. A. W. Carey.

From Alexandria: Mr. G. Martindale, Mr. V. Cañarilla and five natives.

AT SUEZ, Per *Pekin*, Sept. 2.

From Bombay: Mr. A. P. Howell, Mr. T. Mackinnon, Eight natives, Hon. Justice Straight, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Carey's native servant, D. W. McConaghy, Major Barrow, Mr. Henley's butler, Major Gray, Mr. Talbot, Mr. C. Barrett, Mr. Pile, two children, and ayah, Lieut. Col. M. G. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Eales, Major Royds,

Mr. R. T. Hobart, Mr. W. Irvine, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Wympier, Col. C. W. Thomas, Mr. J. Mathews, Major T. G. Horne, Mr. W. J. Claque, Mr. J. W. Cuffe, Major Graham Smith, Mr. C. P. London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Assam*, August 12.

For London: Mrs. Glynn, Mr. M. J. Scobie, and Mr. J. Harman.  
For Venice: M. F. Van Bacia.  
For Malta: Mrs. Grant.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Pekin*, August 19.

For London: Mrs. W. Merriman, Mr. J. Mathews, Major S. B. Boyd, Mrs. Pile and two children, Rev. F. L. Page, Mr. C. P. Mathews, Major Barrow, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. D. Wallace.  
For Brindisi: Surgeon Major T. Robinson, Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., Hon. Justice Straight, Col. O. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. Walter Bryan, Col. C. C. Minchin, Major W. Graham Smith, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wympier, Mr. G. McDonald, Mr. R. F. Hobart, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Stewart, Major Pitcher, Mr. Haughton, Mr. C. W. Thomas, Mr. R. E. Quidate, Mr. W. G. Claque, Mr. C. D. M. Eales, Major W. F. C. Gray, Mr. Morrison, Mr. C. H. Barnett, Mr. C. P. London.

For Marseilles: Mr. McLeod, Mr. James, Mrs. J. M. Coates.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the **BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited)**.

Per s.s. *Almora*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Miss Williamson, Rev. and Mrs. Black and children.  
For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Inglis, Miss Waterhouse, Mr. English.

Per s.s. *Merhara*, to sail from London, Sept. 22.

For Townsville: Mr. Horace Crowdy.

For Brisbane: Mr. W. B. Coome.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, Sept. 21.

For Karachi: Mr. E. Gambier, Miss Wyard, and Miss Williams.  
For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Whish.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Aden: Mrs. Radcliffe and child.

For Colombo: Mrs. Talbot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and two children.

For Madras: Miss Fowler, Miss Taylor, Miss Hellier, Miss Carter, Mrs. and Miss Gabbett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Miss Newsholme.

For Calcutta: Mr. Reginald Drake, Mrs. Larkins, Mrs. Wyllie, Mr. C. J. Stewart, Mr. R. C. Rutherford, Mr. W. Taylor.

For Nizagapatam: Surgeon Major and Mrs. Smith.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, Oct. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. Lennox.

Per s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.

For Karachi: Mrs. Watson and infant.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, Oct. 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gun.

The following promotions have been made with the sanction of the Government of India, in place of Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Low, C.B., Deputy Commissary General for Transport, on furlough;—Lieutenant Colonel R. C. R. Olifford, Assistant Commissary General for Transport; Lieutenant Colonel S. Beckett, Deputy Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary-General for Transport; Major L. T. Bishop, Deputy Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class; to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 1st class; Capt. S. D. Turnbull, Sub-Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class, Lieutenant E. H. V. Haldane, officiating Sub Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 1st class; Lieut. C. J. E. A. McArthur, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, to officiate as Sub Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class.

The following appointments have been sanctioned in place of Major E. C. Ellison, Sub Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 1st class, on furlough:—Lieutenant E. M. Nedham, Sub Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 1st class; Lieutenant J. Willcocks, 1st Battalion the Leinster Regiment, to officiate as Sub Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class.

Captain Thackwell, of the Royal Fusiliers, who has joined the Army Pay Department, resigning his combatant rank having only eleven years' service, had not been driven to it evidently by any Royal warrant, and the age clause does not even touch him either, as he was only twenty-eight years of age last February. He commenced his service in the 106th Regiment in August, 1873, joining the Fusiliers in the following September, becoming a captain in June, 1882; he now joins the 14th Hussars at Secunderabad as Paymaster.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 15.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs 99½	to 100
Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..	102½	to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	—	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ..	104½	105

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS	BANKS.	Paid-up Rs.	Cash Rs.
Bank of Bombay ..	..	500	750
Bank of Bengal ..	..	500	750
Bank of Madras ..	..	500	750
Agra ..	..	500	750
Chartered Bank of India and China ..	..	500	750
Chartered Mercantile ..	..	500	750
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	..	500	750
National of India ..	..	500	750
Oriental ..	..	500	750

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba ..	700	780
Frere ..	150	1
Mazagon ..	2,000	780
Port Canning ..	1,000	337½

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkbar Cotton ..	2,850	950
Albert Ginning ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	1,175
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	340
Bellar ..	1,000	550
Perar Cotton Ginning ..	500	610
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	40
Carwar ..	1,500	—
Colaba ..	1,880	1,425
Dhollera Ginning ..	300	180
East India ..	1,000	1,240
Fort ..	8,500	3,175
French ..	500	515
Sind ..	750	610
Mofussil ..	400	425
New Indian ..	125	225
Prince of Wales ..	500	710
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	1,100	1,200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	400	850

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,300	1,415
Anglo-Indian ..	100	118
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	500
Alliance Spinning ..	700	820
Shownagur Mills ..	100	36
Omby United ..	1,000	1010
Central India S. and W. Co. ..	500	700
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	750
D. Spinning ..	2,000	410
Hindustan ..	1,000	800
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,240
Khandeish ..	1,000	803
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	3,250
Manchester Spinning ..	50	—
Mazagon Spinning ..	250	245
National Spinning ..	1,000	815
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	965
Oriental ..	625	630
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	500	720
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,400
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	660

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New 50c Shares ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. ..	21-11-1	—
Do. New 1/2 Shares ..	—	—
B., B. & Cent. India (New 1/2 Shares) 109-15-5	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	500
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	103
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	11
Karachi Land and Shipping ..	300	325
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,400
Tracher and Co. ..	500	1,185
Tracker and Co. ..	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 15.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes ..	Rs 99 11 to —	—
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	99 12 to —	—
4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off ..	—	—
4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..	102 4 to 102 6	—
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..	1 2 4 to 102 6	—
Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..	Pd. off	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 100 4 to —	—
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	100 8 to —	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	100 12 to —	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	101 2 to —	—
6 of 1870 (1890) ..	101 8 to —	—
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	102 0 to —	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	100 0 to —	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

Agra	Paid.	Price
Agra Savings ..	100	125 to —
Allahabad ..	100	135 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	130 to 132
Bank of Bengal ..	500	84 1/2 to —
Do. of Upper India ..	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ..	225	219 to —
H. Malaya ..	100	110 to —
Mysore ..	100	105 to —
National of India ..	500	95 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	530 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	32 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ..	200	20 to 21
Bally Paper Mills ..	100	154 to —
Barnagore Jute ..	100	69 to 70
Bengal Coal ..	1000	1445 to 1450
Bengal Ironworks ..	100	—

Bengal Mills ..	100	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ..	100	113 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	35 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	83 to —
Burrakur Coal ..	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Docking ..	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ..	85	90 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ..	100	125 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	216 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..	100	93 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	100	52 to —
East Indian Railway ..	100	— to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	37 to 38
Goswary Cotton Mills ..	200	200 to 205
Gouripore ..	100	72 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	85 to —
Gowrah Docking ..	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ..	100	66 to 67
India General Steam Navigation ..	100	136 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	120 to —
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	100 to —
Merchant's Steam Tug ..	500	— to —
Murre Brewery ..	100	120 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	100	98 to 100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	100	111 to 112
Nanpore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Reebroom Coal ..	100	83 to 90
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	100	150 to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	90 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association ..	100	70 to —
Riverside Press ..	100	88 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	100	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..	100	255 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..	100	280 to —
Seehpore Jute Manufacturing ..	100	46 to 47
Strand Bank Press ..	100	102 to 103
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	125 to 126

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	70 to —
Amluckie ..	100	95 to —
Arcturipore (Cachar) ..	100	91 to —
Assam ..	100	510 to 563
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	97 to —
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	44 to —
Do. contributory ..	80	33 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	175 to 176
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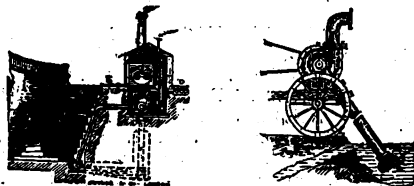
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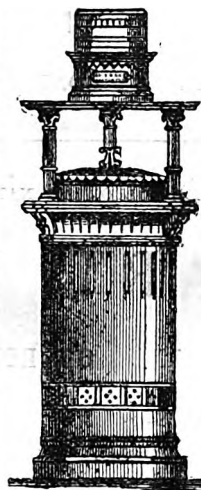
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Aug. 25; Madras and Allahabad, Aug. 24; Calcutta, Aug. 23.

THE appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty appears, we are glad to see from the telegrams, to have given as much satisfaction in India as it has in England. We deal with the subject in our leading columns.

THE arrangement by which Lord Ripon leaves India before the end of the year has evidently been due to a sudden change of mind on the part of either Mr. Gladstone, or of Lord Ripon himself. For not very long ago it was announced, on what appeared to be official authority, that Lord Ripon would not retire before March next. To whomsoever it may be due, the alteration of plan is a wise and beneficial one.

If the change of plan is due to Mr. Gladstone—as is commonly supposed in London—it probably indicates an intention on the part of the Government to resign or dissolve immediately after the second rejection of the one-barrelled Reform Bill by the House of Lords.

To those, however, who are acquainted with the intolerable nature of the *impasse* to which public affairs have come in India, it will appear more likely that Lord Ripon has himself prudently insisted on being allowed to retire before the coming legislative season in Calcutta, so as not to further complicate matters for his unfortunate successor. If this be so, we are sure that all parties in the State will applaud His Excellency's decision.

WITH regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, it was quite evident—as we pointed out last week—that no responsible Government could dream of forcing it into law, after the disclosures of the recently published resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Sonthal Pergunnahs Report. Here in England, Liberals and even Radicals have joined Conservatives in condemning proposals that could only result in making the ryots of Bengal the rack-rented serfs of the money lenders, and in ruining the most loyal and munificent community in India, the Bengal zemindars. Nor was it possible for any Viceroy, however obstinate, to ignore the earnest and strenuous efforts of the zemindars to lay their wrongs before the Government, according to the best methods of our Constitution, by monster meetings, by memorials, by articles in the newspapers, and by every other means open to loyal and law-abiding subjects of Her Majesty.

WE assume that, in this matter, the traditions of the Indian Government will be scrupulously observed, and that the whole subject will be laid before the incoming Viceroy *de novo*, to be judged of by Lord Dufferin on its merits. It will, therefore, behove every friend of truth and justice in Bengal, and every ally in England, to unite cordially at this crisis in a resolute endeavour to obtain from Lord Dufferin a full and impartial hearing of the question in all its bearings. It must not be forgotten that, though Lord Ripon himself has gone, or is going, there still remain in high places and very near the ear of the new Viceroy one or two of those who have aided and abetted Lord Ripon in this, the most ill-judged and the most dangerous of all his many pernicious objects.

WE commend to Lord Dufferin's notice the remarkable and significant fact that some of the most powerful

articles that have appeared against the mischievous Bill have been published by our ultra-Radical contemporary, the *Indian Statesman*. Papers like the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* might be expected vigorously to oppose a measure that is admitted to tend in the direction of confiscation and Socialism; and nobly have they sustained their reputation. But the opposition of the *Statesman* is a very good proof of the fact that the Bill, while it cripples the zemindars, will do no earthly good to any other class in the State—and even a Radical when he possesses the honesty and straightforwardness of our contemporary, objects to wanton and purposeless confiscation.

WE publish elsewhere some remarkable statistics of the Indian wheat harvest of 1884, with a general view of the history and possibilities of the Indian wheat trade. These statistics show clearly enough—from the magnitude of the unexported surplus still available in India, and in other ways—that India is quite capable of fully taking the place of the United States as our granary, and only awaits a little encouragement from us to do so.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay to the *Statesman* says:—

"A London correspondent says that Dr. Hunter has received instructions from the Government of India to push the claim of the Natives of India to an alteration in the limit of age for admission to the Civil Service. The Government of India has taken up the matter warmly and commissioned Dr. Hunter to do all he can in England to win support for its views. Dr. Hunter was to proceed to Oxford, Cambridge, and the Scotch Universities in fulfilment of this object. The Native members of the Northbrook Club were to entertain him at dinner before he left England."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up till Saturday, August 23:—

"Steam tonnage has been freely available during the week, and as there is not much cargo of any description offering, rates had a declining tendency. In sailing tonnage there has been hardly anything doing for London and Liverpool beyond relets in the loading ships; for Dundee five vessels have found employment and two for New York. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 45,000 tons."

WE take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

"In our next Circular we hope to be able to give you the detailed outturns of the various Zillahs in Lower Bengal. So far as we can judge from the figures received, we are led to look for a total of from 16,000 to 17,000 maunds, a result very similar to that of last season. First cuttings are now pretty well worked off in Behar, and will, we think, give a total of about 37,000 maunds, being about 4,000 maunds less than last year, the chief falling off being in Chuprah. We are glad to be able to report that the weather lately has been favourable for the Khoontees, which have improved very much, but it is still doubtful whether they will recover from the effects of the long break in the rains. By next opportunity we hope to be able to give some idea as to what may be expected from the Khoontees, together with a detailed estimate of Morhun outturn. In the Benares Provinces and the Doab the weather has also been more favourable of late, despite complaints of too much rain in some places and too little in others. The natives generally state that the plant is so small and backward, despite the late rains, that the yield from it falls far short of that of last season, and that consequently we may look for a smaller total outturn than that of last year. We are of opinion, however, that the increased area of cultivation will more than compensate for any falling off in the yield, and so far as we can form an opinion from present appearances, we incline to think that the outturn is more likely to exceed than fall short of that of last season. We cannot, however, say much on this subject for another month."

THE same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"There has been rather more competition, and prices have been firm, with but little alteration in values, except for Pekoe Squahong sorts, which are rather dearer."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary till the departure of the mail, Aug. 26:—

"Mr. John Goldney, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismael Khan; Dr. Ananta Chandroba, Honorary Assistant to



the Viceroy and Superintendent of Vaccination, Bombay; Mr. Samuldas Furmanundas, Dewan of the Bhownigger State."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Sept. 14:—

"The news of the selection of Lord Dufferin as Lord Ripon's successor has been received by the entire Anglo-Indian community with feelings of unqualified satisfaction. Public opinion in India has long indicated him as the fittest of all possible candidates for the Viceregal throne, while the journals of every shade of politics unite in declaring that the choice of the Ministry could not have fallen on a better man, and in pointing out that Lord Dufferin's experience in Canada and at Constantinople and St. Petersburg pre-eminently qualifies him for taking the reins of Government in India at a moment when strained race feelings within and Russian menace beyond the borders have become questions of the gravest importance. The native newspapers on this side of India, with one exception, have not yet spoken on the subject. The one which has expressed itself, a rabid anti-English journal, carps at the selection, apparently for no other reason than because it meets the approval of Europeans. Lord Ripon leaves Simla towards the end of November. He will probably make a short visit to Agra, and perhaps also to Chopal and some of the Central India States. He will arrive in Calcutta about the beginning of December, a few days before Lord Dufferin's arrival, and will start homewards immediately after making over his charge.

"An apparently inspired article, which has appeared in the *Pioneer*, seems to show that the recent agitation against the removal of Government to the hills has not been entirely without effect. The writer states that in future officers of the North-West Provinces Government, other than the Lieutenant Governor and his secretaries, will not be allowed to be more than two months continuously in the hills, and then goes on to admit, what has long been obvious to the non-official mind, that officers whose work is essentially that of supervision and inspection, such as inspectors-general of police, gaols, education, and sanitation, directors of agriculture, surgeons-general, and so on, cannot perform their duties equally well in remote hill stations. He next suggests that all local governments might spend May, June, September, and October in the hills, returning to the plains for July and August, according to the custom which always prevails in Bengal. This suggestion, if carried into effect, will certainly be a step in the right direction but the Indian public is not likely to rest content until governments, supreme and subordinate, honestly admit the fact that their duties lie in the plains, and that the hill stations are only to be used as places of relaxation and for recruiting health.

"The fact that 6,501 British soldiers will join the first class reserve this trooping season, and that 1,661 will be invalided from the effect of the climate, is causing anxiety to the military authorities regarding the location of these men in civil life under respectable conditions. The Commander-in-Chief strongly supports the movement now being made to institute county agencies in connection with the army territorial system, to pass to employment men who have served meritoriously in the county regiments. He desires to invite the co-operation of the militia and Volunteer battalions, and also to enlist the sympathy and support of employers of labour in England in regard to the movement, which he considers must fail unless it acquires a national character. Nineteen battalions serving in India have initiated regimental action in this direction, and are in communication with their respective depot centres with a view to creating county agencies. The Indian Government cordially supports the scheme, believing that its acceptance by the mother country at large may lead to results of the greatest importance. Sir Donald Stewart and the principal military authorities in India are also strongly in its favour, some of them freely expressing the opinion that unless the country generally is prepared to recognise the *status* of the reserve soldier, and particular counties to accept the responsibility of helping men who have served meritoriously in the county regiments, the maintenance by a force for Indian service by voluntary enlistment will soon become impossible.

"Last week's crop reports shows some improvement. A fairly good rainfall in Bengal has been doing much good. Some small relief measures have been commenced in Beerbhom, but even in that, the worst district, the crops have benefitted by the rain. Madras reports insufficient rain and backward crops. In the Madura and Coimbatore districts scarcity is inevitable. In Mysore serious floods have occurred. In the Bombay Presidency the unfortunate town of Surat has fared almost as badly as it did from a similar cause last year. Several houses have been damaged by the overflow of the Taptee river, and some lives lost. The traffic on the Bombay and Baroda Railway was interrupted for some hours.

"The long-pending question of the defences of the Attock Railway bridge is at last decided. They will consist of double-

storied block houses, through the upper stories of which the trains will pass. The work will be commenced shortly.

"The report that the Mengwoon Prince has escaped from Pandicherry and intended to proceed to Burma through Siam caused some excitement at Mandalay, but it is now said to be unfounded. The news from all parts of King Theebaw's dominions is of the usual character. The people are discontented, crime is rife, and life and property are insecure.

"Nothing tangible is known in India regarding Burmese feeling in respect to recent events in Annam and China. It is thought in well informed official quarters that certain French adventurers working their own purposes are inducing the Mandalay authorities to consider themselves as likely to benefit by an extension of French power in the East. That idea if once thoroughly implanted in King Theebaw's mind may cause us very great trouble. The possibility of a Burmese and Eastern Asia question assuming a form and proportions similar to the existing Afghan and Central Asia questions is one which can hardly be contemplated with complacency.

"The Indian Government has heard nothing about the Russian travellers who are said to be making their way through Chitral to Cashmere, but thinks it possible that Mahomedans in Russian pay may be roaming about those regions.

"A correspondent of a Lahore paper states that, when at Jummoo in May, he heard of Russian pioneers being in Kafiristan, and intending to explore towards Yassem, Gilgit, and Cashmere. Some chiefs from those countries were then visiting the Maharajah of Cashmere at Jummoo. It is thought that one of the travellers may be either M. Regal or Captain Pontalba.

"The departure of the main body of the Zhob expedition from Quetta is postponed to the 20th inst. The force will probably march from the rendezvous at Duki about the 5th of October."

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

"THE TIMES."

It is officially announced that the Marquis of Ripon will retire from the post of Governor General of India before the close of the present year and that his place will be taken by the Earl of Dufferin. We cannot doubt that this announcement will be received by the country with great and general satisfaction. With every desire to do justice to those who serve their country in responsible and arduous positions, we cannot pretend to think that the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon has been a conspicuous success. His original appointment was regarded with some surprise by the country, and his tenure of the office has justified in more than one important respect the apprehensions that were entertained. He reached India at a moment of no little anxiety, and he was hardly established in office when the disaster of Maiwand occurred. The successful conduct of the campaign which ensued and the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan may fairly be reckoned to the credit of Lord Ripon's Government. For the policy then pursued the Home Government was no doubt responsible in the main, but Lord Ripon was the instrument of its execution, and he discharged his difficult task with commendable energy and success. Of his general domestic policy, however, we find it impossible to speak in terms of similar commendation. We are willing to accord him the utmost credit that may be due for industry, good intentions, and active benevolence. But his natural disposition, engaged and developed by the circumstances of his life, is sentimental, visionary, and *doctrinaire*, and these are qualities which, though amiable and respectable in themselves, are singularly out of place in the ruler of the Indian Empire. We have no desire to revert to the painful and mischievous controversies which were re-used by the Ilbert Bill and other legislative proposals of Lord Ripon's Government. It is, indeed, quite unnecessary to do so. Whatever the merits or the demerits of these measures, and of the Ilbert Bill in particular, it is sufficient to say of the latter that its fate was its condemnation, and the condemnation of the Government which proposed it. The effect of proposing it might have been foreseen if Lord Ripon had been less attached to his own ideas, and more ready to listen to the counsel of those whose knowledge and experience of India were far greater than his own. It should never have been proposed at all, unless the reasons for proposing it were sufficiently strong to overcome the opposition it was sure to encounter. To propose it and then to reduce it to a practical nullity was an exhibition of misplaced obstinacy and weakness, of unsound judgment and feeble resolution, little to the advantage of India, and little to the credit of the Viceroy's reputation for statesmanship.

"MORNING POST."

It would be the merest affectation to pretend that Lord Ripon has demonstrated his possession of high qualities of statesmanship to any marked degree. Lord Dufferin, on the other hand, has proved that he is well qualified to discharge the duties of the high office which he has now assumed. He was a popular and successful Governor General of Canada, and has proved

himself singularly capable of understanding and dealing with the subtleties of Oriental diplomacy. While acting as Ambassador to the Porte he displayed powers of firmness and conciliation in a degree rarely seen in association. His more recent efforts at Cairo to settle the Egyptian Question were not particularly fruitful of good results; but this is to be attributed more to the extraordinary folly and incapacity of his official superiors at home than to any lack of ability in himself. As Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin will have a wide field indeed for the display of statesmanlike qualities. If he should only succeed in rectifying some of the mistakes committed by his predecessor in office, he will deserve well of his country.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

There never was an Indian Proconsulate yet which did not bring forth events altogether unexpected and unprovided for; and that happy internal calm which we hope for in India under Lord Dufferin may not be attained. The Governors who were sent out by the company to keep the peace generally waged tremendous wars, and among recent Viceroyalties we have seen the quiet rule of Lord Northbrook darkened by the great famine. The omens, however, are fair at present for a period of restful government, during which the simple and unsubversive yet beneficent reforms which India most wants can be calmly furthered, and all sentimental revolutions put aside. We do our duty best to India, in that vast and marvellous charge laid on us by providence, when we most fortify, for her sake, that British Government which has been the greatest blessing of her recent history, and is the surest guarantee of her future development. And that Government must be fortified by two simultaneous policies—a sincere spirit of justice and kindness in our administration, and a resolute and unflinching maintenance of our material forces within and without. Both policies have strength, not sentiment, for their true foundation; and it is the merest dream to believe that we can trust the affection of those we benefit, or the gratitude of those we bribe to safeguard our front and rear, our borders, or our stations.

"DAILY NEWS."

We hold not merely that the advance of Russia in Central Asia has been a vast gain to civilisation; but also that both England and Russia can, without collision, fulfil their respective destinies in the East. The despatch of the Anglo-Russian Mission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier is the indication of their common conviction that the two Empires can safeguard their interests without any display of jealousy, much less of hostility. Still, the Russo-Indian question, which is practically an Afghan question, demands skilful diplomatic handling. Indeed, it may be very safely inferred that Lord Dufferin's acquaintance with the Central Asian question constitutes one of the reasons for his new appointment. While he was at St. Petersburg one of his principal duties during a considerable time was to keep his Government informed on Russian enterprise in Central Asia, and the possibilities of Russian dealings with the Afghan Ameer. In the execution of that task he displayed that combination of dexterity, shrewdness, firmness, and tact of which he subsequently gave so many proofs in Constantinople, and still later, and in a lesser sphere, in the city of the Caliphs.

"BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST."

It is hard upon the Government, though perhaps harder on the nation, that Lord Ampthill and Lord Dufferin should be removed from the scene of European politics at so critical a juncture. The course of events in Egypt is not likely to be smooth, and with a weak and vacillating Government the chief safeguard was the strong diplomatists at Berlin and Constantinople. Lord Dufferin's experience, gained as Envoy-Extraordinary to Egypt, would have been invaluable to the Government at the present moment, however much the Premier might consider it inconvenient. It is a matter of history that his lordship's former advice was not acted upon, and it is a matter of reproach to the Government that had it been adopted the present enormously costly expedition to rescue General Gordon would have been unnecessary. In this circumstance lies the danger to the country, and especially to its reputation and prestige, of the removal at the present time from Europe of so able a diplomatist and so keen-sighted a statesman as Lord Dufferin. Otherwise, the appointment will be acquiesced in by all parties, and the new Viceroy will leave these shores for India with the hearty good wishes of his fellow-countrymen.

"LIVERPOOL COURIER."

The new Viceroy is about the same age as the retiring one, about 58, but his record is very different; and there will be general confidence in India as well as in England, that in this instance Mr. Gladstone has made the best appointment in his power, and has thus done something to make amends for the blunder which constituted the Marquis of Ripon Governor-General four years and a-half since. Confidence in the new Viceroy will of course be to some extent qualified by the circumstance that he will be subordinate to the Government in London, and that the influences which rendered him powerless for good in Egypt may operate against his administration in India. Still, making all allowances for such possibilities as are

associated with the Gladstonian regime of blunder and humiliation, the British and Indian public will rejoice in the change which removes the Marquis of Ripon from the Governor-Generalship of the great Asiatic Empire.

"LIVERPOOL MERCURY."

Of the out going Governor-General, whose tenure of office has been far from being uneventful, though free from bloodshed and aggression, there can be but one candid opinion. He has striven honestly, and with characteristic resolution, to reform civil, municipal, and social abuses. He found disabilities flourishing which were not only obnoxious to a just and generous representative of Her Majesty, but inimical to peace and contentment in the country. So far as it lay with him he repressed them; and the natives—the real people of India—greatly recognised in him a governor who desired to establish some kind of equality between the conquerors and the conquered. It is the fate of reformers to arouse the anger and incur the slanders of the privileged, but impartial history will pay to Lord Ripon the well-deserved tribute of having unselfishly devoted his considerable talents to the realisation of measures calculated to permanently strengthen the link which binds the millions of India to the British Imperial Crown.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

It is a melancholy fact that the Indian Government at present refuses the chance of a military career under our flag to the members of Indian princely families, and many a princeling, in whose veins flows the blood of the gallant soldier and who might have made a magnificent leader of light cavalry, is eating his heart out in forced inactivity and sullen resentment against the stifling pressure of a rule which leaves him no chance of showing what is in him. It is not enough to say that such men cannot be utilised without danger. Such a plea is a criticism of our rule far more serious and far more damning than the lying nonsense that is sometimes talked about the over-taxation of the Indian people. To great capacity it is our duty and should be our privilege to open a great career. It is because Lord Ripon has been so strongly penetrated with these principles that he has been beloved in India and will leave there an honoured name. It will be for Lord Dufferin to conciliate the opposition which Lord Ripon's policy has aroused among his fellow-countrymen, and yet in essentials unwaveringly to continue it. For this double function he is well fitted, and if he worthily discharges it he will have done well by England and by India.

"NORTH STAR."

The Marquis of Ripon is coming home—before his time officially, though not before it is high time otherwise—and Lord Dufferin will rule India in his stead. This is a matter for unalloyed satisfaction, both because of the coming and of the departing guest. As Viceroy, Lord Ripon has been a failure, whose only admirers are those Radicals at home whose praise is of exactly the same value as the applause of *claqueurs* in the Paris Theatres. Lord Dufferin is a happy and hopeful selection. If Mr. Gladstone is only as fortunate in finding fit men for Constantinople and Berlin as he has been for Calcutta, he will in some measure atone for that deplorable series of blunders in foreign policy, which has all but isolated England in Europe.

"BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR."

The country will hear with a sense of relief that the Ministry have at last made up their minds to accept the resignation of the Marquis of Ripon, and to instal Lord Dufferin in his stead. Lord Dufferin, who succeeds to the position, is a peer of a very different stamp, and has doubtless been selected in order to rectify, as far as possible, the many mistakes of his predecessor. It is not often that we are able to congratulate Mr. Gladstone; and we are therefore all the more pleased to do so on the present occasion. A better appointment could not have been made. The announcement of the change will, we think, be received with general satisfaction, apart altogether from party considerations. Until recently, Indian affairs have been excluded from the field of party politics, and though there has been a complaint, not without some ground, that India does not receive a fair share of the attention of Parliament, this state of things has had its compensations, in the freedom that has been accorded to the Indian administration, and the absence of those jarring elements of discord, which might accompany a too assiduous application of Imperial supervision. The Viceroy of India have enjoyed opportunities of almost autocratic rule, and their position has not hitherto been abused. We do not allege that Lord Ripon has abused the responsibilities entrusted to him; but the period of his Viceroyalty has been marked by the raising of particularly unwholesome controversies. There was the perverse attempt to introduce, in the form of a Rent Bill, in one of the Indian Presidencies, all the most objectionable features of Mr. Gladstone's confiscatory Irish Land legislation. This Bill, which excited nearly as bitter a controversy as the Ilbert Bill, has been in abeyance for some time, and will probably be shelved altogether on the retirement of Lord Ripon; for Lord Dufferin, who is to be the new Viceroy, is anything but a visionary, and

is not given to the indulgence of philanthropic sentiment to the neglect of practical considerations.

"WESTERN MORNING NEWS."

Lord Dufferin is Lord Ripon's successor. There, we fancy, is a great public appointment at which the most fanatical revilers of the Government will find it difficult to cavil. All manner of hard things have been said of Lord Ripon. His Viceroyalty of India has been stormy, and not wholly successful, though he has made a rigorous stand for principles which are dearer to Englishmen than to Anglo-Indians. If Lord Dufferin can sustain in India that charm against criticism which has enabled him to pass unharmed through fires which would at least have singed the characters of other men, he will occupy a unique position in our modern political history, and if at the end of his Viceroyalty he is as safe from aspersions and misunderstanding as he has hitherto been, the Government of the day may instal him at Dublin Castle, and feel assured that not even the tongues of the Biggars and the Healys will wag against him.

Lord Ripon will come home and join the Cabinet. He can hardly be long outside it. Not once has he lost touch of home affairs. Not for a moment has he ceased to watch the progress of politics. He will, of course, be made a duke, and offered a seat in the Cabinet on the first vacancy.

"ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

THE selection of the Earl of Dufferin as successor to the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroy of India will be hailed with general approval. In the precarious, if not strained state of our relations with most foreign powers, it is of the utmost importance that the governors of the outlying portions of our Empire, as well as our representatives at European courts, should be men of uncommon tact, ability, and force of character. In his new position Lord Dufferin will find ample scope for the exercise of those valuable qualifications which he possesses in an eminent degree.

#### MR. COMMISSIONER FORJETT ON THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

COPY OF LETTER TO LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.  
147, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, W., July 15, 1884.

My Lord,—With one exception, you are the only M.P. to whom I wrote and enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Gladstone on the advances made by the Russians in the direction of India, and the peril, to India and Great Britain, which those advances involved. I also stated circumstances which would place it out of our power to encounter the Russians on the borders of India with any hope of success. I was induced to place myself in communication with you from the evidence your speeches afforded of "the promising statesman." And being a perfect stranger to you, I accompanied the letter with two extracts from histories relating to the Indian Mutiny, and copies of two letters to Lord Kimberley, in order to afford some evidence that my connection with India warranted the expression of the opinions embodied in the letter to Mr. Gladstone.

I received a reply, in which the designation of the writer is not stated, but who, I presume, is your private secretary, in which I was informed that your lordship had perused the papers I sent you with much interest. The simple perusal of the papers, I beg to say, was not my object. They were sent to you in the most anxious hope that some degree of consideration would be bestowed with reference to the remedy proposed—i.e., war in Europe in alliance with Austria and Turkey—by which the calamity that is surging on and which, if not arrested, must and will overwhelm, should be encountered.

War is abhorrent in all its aspects, and as stated in my letter to Mr. Gladstone, "He who advocates a war which is unnecessary or preventable would deserve the execration of man, the malediction of heaven: but it becomes a duty, a holy, a sacred duty when country's needs point to and it is undertaken." I repeat that disasters from the Russian advance are surging on, and if not arrested will overwhelm. The individual, Liberal or Conservative, I should presume, does not exist who would not readily elect to die sword in hand to avert national calamity. And remissness on the part of the leaders of the nation, a shroud of dishonour, and of leading, in a few years, to a naval rivalry, the consequences of which will reach every homestead and spread want and devastation and pauperism throughout the land, would be condemnatory in the severest sense of the word.

A golden opportunity presented itself just previous to Lord Beaconsfield's Government being forced to take part in the Berlin Congress, when the Sepoy regiments were brought to Malta, and when Russia, in a state of material and financial exhaustion, could have been easily broken up. But Russian instrumentality had incited the Bulgarians to revolt, and to the commission of atrocities on Turkish subjects. Suppression by means of disciplined troops was contemplated by the Sultan, but the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople deliberately initiated Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian horrors" by counselling the employment of Bazi-Bazouks, a semi-savage militia. The Russian Emperor was then at Yalta, loud in his professions of Christian

love and humanitarianism; loud in his professions of perfect freedom from ideas of territorial aggrandisement. But he was not withstanding, carrying on a vast mobilisation of Russian troops on the frontier, and laying in enormous stores of corn and food in Wallachia—this, too, while the Conference in Constantinople was sitting! For three years previously the Russian arsenal had been in full work in manufacturing arms and munitions of war, and contracts had been largely entered into with America for the same purpose. Europe in the meantime, was being diverted with notes, memorandums, protocols and solemn professions of peace and good-will, while it was patent to every small chemist in London, from the enormous quantity of quinine that was purchased and stored away in Russia, that war with Turkey was the object which the Russian Emperor had in view. Prepared at all points, he was awaiting the opportune moment. Of all this Mr. Gladstone was, of course, in quite a state of ignorance, and ambulating England and Scotland, he freely diverted the British public with tales of fiction, and at the moment in keeping with the Russian Emperor's opportunity, his "Bulgarian Horrors," stepped deeply in misrepresentations and vituperative venom, was launched upon the British public. It had the desired effect. The sentiments of the people received a shock; their political views, influenced by such a production from the pen of the "Grand Old Man," became seriously divided; the Government was rendered helpless; the opportunity for the vindication of right and justice, for the security of the peace of England, of Europe, of the world, and the protection of British interests became miserable sacrificed. The Emperor was led on to war, and

"Slaughtered hecatombs around him bled."

And still Mr. Gladstone had the audacity to give the Midlothians to understand that if the Government of Lord Beaconsfield had taken his advice "not a drop of blood would have been shed."

I stated in my letter to Mr. Gladstone that "under a continuation of his policy of confidence in Russia, the Russians will be at Herat within three or four years, and, casting the veil of deception over Persia on the one hand, and over the Afghans on the other, and rendering them their devoted allies, a move will be made upon India. And with their own 100,000 and more Russians; with more than that number of the Khanate hords; with their Afghan and Persian auxiliaries; with the warrior tribes within our own limits stimulated to disaffection by Russian intrigue; with the confidence of the masses and the faith in the sepoy army in British might undermined, there can be no hope of our being able to hold India."

It will be seen from the following extract from the *Home-ward Mail* of the 30th of June last, that disloyalty in the Punjab is already in a state of fermentation:—

The *Punjab Times* says:—The advance of Russia towards India is being more and more closely watched by our countrymen day after day, and her most recent achievements have created no little stir among those who interest themselves in political questions. If war should ensue between the two great Powers now standing face to face, the tide will in all probability set in from the frontier, towards the Punjab, and we shall then be placed between two fires. One of the most important points in the discussion, concerning this province, is as to what our eventual fate will be should the British be defeated, and turned out bag and baggage to make room for a successful rival. It is impossible for us to avoid asking ourselves whether we should, as a nation, be better or worse off if placed under Russian rule than we are at present. So far as she had advance up to this date, Russia does not appear to have caused herself to be regarded as an oppressive Government; on her line of march she has established and maintained order, and at the same time has, under control, left the internal social systems of the countries she has annexed very much to the people themselves, and as she found them; without forcing upon the populations her own peculiar forms. This has unquestionably been a wise policy, calculated to induce contentment; to encourage peace; and to lead to general prosperity; and although a tribute is exacted, we do not hear complainings of its being burdensome. Can the British Government say as much in regard to the possessions it has acquired in the East? There is no reason why it should not be in a position to do so, if it chose to lay itself out to remove existing causes of complaints. Instead of throwing thousands upon thousands upon the world without employment or means of existence, would it not be more humane and wiser to reduce the salaries of the higher officials from the top to the bottom, and to lower the terrible burden of charges incurred to maintain the Secretary of State's red-tape establishment?

In the *Daily Telegraph* of the 3rd instant is a letter from

a I fear in much less time.

b In this respect the conduct of the Russians in Central Asia has been the reverse of the proselytising efforts which followed their conquests in Europe; there they were unsparing in their use of fire and sword of Cossack whip to bring about conversion; but in Central Asia these instrumentalities have been abandoned in order that the susceptibilities of the people may not be excited; this, in itself, is strong evidence of the conquest of India being their object.

their correspondent at Cairo, in which it is said that there are "several European adventurers amongst the Mahdi's troops." Can they be any other than Russian adventurers engaged in "unofficial warfare" as had been the case in the Balkan provinces, and British complication and embarrassment their object, and the object of those who started the adventure?

In the *Daily Telegraph* of the 4th instant is a letter from their Vienna Correspondent, forwarding the following extract from a Russian paper, the *Politische Correspondenz*, and he says "the seizure of Merv was foreseen and predicted in Vienna some weeks before it occurred, and at a time when the Indian Department in London treated the mere notion of it with scorn." It runs thus:—

"The last news received from Central Asia state that the Ameer of Afghanistan has assumed a hostile attitude towards Russia, and even that he is arming, as there is reason to believe, against Russia. Nevertheless complications need scarcely be apprehended, as the Russian Government is resolved not to take exception to this provocation. Having adopted as a principle that according to existing treaties, they have only to deal with England in all questions affecting Afghanistan, it is with England alone that they are disposed to treat such matters. If Abdurhaman means to meddle it will certainly require no more than an appeal to the loyalty of the British Government to exclude the Ameer from the debate, and to keep him within bounds of that conciliatory policy of which England and Russia have given each other numerous proofs in the affairs of Central Asia."

The idea of Abdur Rahman, the protégé and late pensioner of Russia "arming against Russia" is monstrously absurd. He is in no intellectual destitution to entertain the thought of measuring conclusions with Russia. If he is arming, he is arming in collusion with the Russians, and in furtherance of their views, and the information contained in the *Politische Correspondenz* may be viewed as being the first blast of the gathering storm, which will flash a quiver through every heart in the realm, and exemplify the political folly and irrationality of the Government, in believing that Abdur Rahman's allegiance was to be secured by the grant of a "handsome" subsidy.

The disaster will prove inevitable if not warded off by war in Europe. To lose time in forming the necessary combinations would be veritable folly. To suppose that the Russians can be encountered on the borders of India is to indulge in a make-believe remedy, and to leave the nation in a state of ignorance which the coming catastrophe will brush away and open to conception the faint-hearted and cowardly policy of the Government, and the selfish motives by which it is influenced.

Of professions of friendship and good faith by the Czar, while on board the Pembroke Castle, there may have been an abundance; but Mr. Gladstone should remember that there will always be in the background, as there has always been, a goodly number of the "unforeseen" and "the unexpected."

Of all the duties in connection with life, that of Member of Parliament may be said to be the most sacred. They take upon themselves a solemn responsibility in undertaking the enlightenment of the masses. I hope I am indulging in no antithetic lament by venturing the observation that in the exercise of those duties, individualism becomes largely commingled and self made preponderant. Let Mr. Gladstone's case serve as an example. During his "Midlothian campaign" his declamations against war and his advocacy of the rights of down-trodden nationalities, were of the most fervid—the most hectic kind; but in every word he uttered, his own individuality—his I, I—were set forth with the greatest prominence, and were intended to portray the immeasurable superiority which separated him from Lord Beaconsfield; and during which "the hands off" and "the bag and baggage" denunciations were rendered historic. It suited Mr. Gladstone's purpose, and he gained his object. Judging from his speeches, the Egyptians, who were labouring under the most barbarous injustice in consequence of the Dual Control, and the exactions of the bondholders became inspired, with the belief of Mr. Gladstone would do them justice, and his accession to power was prayed for. After two years of weary waiting, the revolt became pronounced. Justice might even then have been done; but there was further delay. All hope of relief seemed barred. And driven to despair, the crisis followed; and fire and sword, and bayonet became immediately after, very plentifully meted out to them. This, too, suited Mr. Gladstone's purpose.

Great responsibilities, I beg to say, now rest upon Members of Parliament. The time has come when—sustained in their efforts by the solemn recollections of the great and glorious memories which, till within late years, have traditionally haloed Great Britain, and rendered her an object of international homage—they will, it is hoped, realize the necessity for their best and sustained efforts, in bringing about the result of safeguarding all that is nationally vital and dear to Great Britain.

I would further call attention to the critical fact of the Government being so absorbed in the Franchise Bill and the object of bringing in the proposed Redistribution Bill, as to

lose sight of all else—of the Russian Advance of the peril to India, and of the disaster in which Great Britain would become involved by their possessing themselves of Constantinople and the Black Sea! These are grave facts, facts in respect to which they seem to be in a perfect state of unconsciousness! Are they are to be allowed to continue in such state, and left to be awakened by some fresh stroke of Russian success and British disaster and dishonour?

The Government of India is hastening on the railway from Sibi to Candahar. This is playing into the hands of the Russians. It is facilitating the means to enable them all the more easily to find their way into India.—I have the honour to remain, my lord, your lordship's very obedient humble servant,  
C. FORJETT,

Late Commissioner of Police in Bombay.

To Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P.

#### NOTES ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884, BY THE EAST BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER III. SECS. 6 TO 22. TENURE-HOLDERS. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT. There is a class of tenure-holders to be found in some parts of East Bengal whose tenures are of a peculiar nature. From time to time various permanently settled estates were put up to sale for arrears of revenue and purchased by Government. When the Government took possession of these estates it found that there were some tenure-holders in the mehal whose tenures did not date so far back as the Permanent Settlement but had been created subsequent to that date. In some cases Government collected the rents of the mehal under khas management for some time and then having made surveys and assessments let out the lands to the tenure-holders for a definite term at a jumma far above their original rent. The jumma put upon these tenures was generally based upon the gross assets making an allowance of Rs. 10 per cent. as collection charges and Rs. 10 per cent. as malikana to the tenure-holders. In other cases the tenure-holders were never dispossessed but settlement was made with them on the above principle after survey and assessment. These settlements were renewed from time to time though not at rents adjusted at the time of the first settlement. Subsequently these khas mehals were sold by Government at public auction and were purchased by persons other than the tenure-holders. These purchasers evicted or tried to evict the aforesaid tenure-holders. The litigation that followed these acts or attempts has generally been decided in favour of the tenure-holders. The High Court has generally held that these tenure-holders have by the above mentioned indulgence of the Government got a status in the mehal and that though they could have been altogether ousted by the Government as auction purchaser at a Revenue sale, yet they having been retained in possession or subsequently put into possession of their tenures at an enhanced rent, their tenures have not been avoided altogether but that they have permanent tenures with variable rents. When the Government made settlement with these tenure-holders it did not make any contract as to the principle on which their rents were to be assessed in future; it simply made arrangements for a definite term which were to come to an end after the determination of the prescribed period. There have also been cases in which no allowance was made to tenure-holders expressly by the name of *malikana*. In both these classes of cases difficult questions often arise as to the rate of rent payable by them to the subsequent purchasers of the mehal and as to the rate to which their rents are liable to enhancement. Formerly section 8 of Reg. 5 of 1812, now repealed, which provided the allowance of 10 per cent. as profit to such tenure-holders together with a reasonable allowance for collection charges covered the cases of such tenure-holders. The existing law has no definite provision bearing on such cases. At the present time the Courts generally decree enhancement to the full extent allowing the tenure-holders collection charges at the rate allowed by Government as also the extra allowance received either as *malikana* or by any other name.

It is submitted that the present Bill does not make any definite provision to cover such cases but leaves the law in the same indefinite state that it has been in since the repeal of the above mentioned Regulation V of 1812. When distinct provision is intended to be made in the present Bill to cover all possible cases of enhancement in respect of all classes of tenures, it is submitted that clear provisions like those in Reg. V. of 1812 should be enacted so as to cover all conceivable cases. It is very doubtful whether Sec. 7 of the present Bill will properly and adequately meet such an object. The word customary used in Sec. 7 will be a fruitful source of great difficulty to the landlord. The same difficulties that have to be met with and surmounted in proving a custom will stare the landlord in the face when a customary rate will have to be proved.

Sub-section 3 of Sec. 7 should fix a maximum limit of profit that may be allowed to tenure-holders. The maximum limit of profit at 30 per cent. under Sub-Section 3 of sec 21 of the Bill of 1883 was rather hard on the landlord. Clause C of sub-section 3 of sec. 7 which requires the Courts to regard the "risks of collection" to be incurred by the tenure-holders, adds

<sup>a</sup> Russian proofs have been proofs of political perfidy.



only an item of indefiniteness with regard to the adjustment of their rents. Such vague expressions are productive of no good but of contentions most difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with. When the landlords cannot expect to claim any indulgence with respect to the stringent provisions of the sunset law even when the source of their income is stopped either by flood or famine, or by drought or agrarian disturbance, when no considerations are made by Government towards them on the ground of "risks of collection" although admittedly no facilities have yet been given to the landlords to collect their rents, why then should such considerations be shown to mere middlemen who are neither *bond fide* cultivators nor proprietors of land?

Sub-section 4 is not based on fair principle. "Fair and equitable rent" in such a case is an indefinite expression. In the cases contemplated by this sub-section, the rent to be calculated should be the rent payable by ordinary or at most occupancy ryots to a tenure holder for similar lands with similar advantages in the vicinity. Sections 8, 9 and 10, which limit enhancement to double the amount of the rent previously paid vesting the Court with a discretion to allow a period of five years for the full fruition, by yearly instalments to be settled by the court, of an enhancement decree and further imposes a period of ten years as the shortest interval between any two consecutive suits for enhancement, are very objectionable as general propositions meant to govern all cases and all classes of tenure holders. Why these middlemen tenants should have these indulgences is not very clear. These restrictions on enhancement, even if they can be defended with some show of reason and fairness in the case of occupancy ryots, can hardly be defended when applied to the cases of tenure holders. The tenure holders as a rule collect the rent from their tenants and make a profit out of these collections. Nobody grudges to allow them to have that profit but why should they be allowed to retain by way of right an extra sum, simply because the landlord did not keep their rent always running in the highest level attainable. Why should the landlord suffer because he allowed the tenure holder to hold over for some time at a very low rate of rent? There is no hardship in the case of these tenure holders at all, if they are asked to pay up the landlord's just share after full allowance is made for their share of the profit. Why then should there be a gradual increase in their case? As these provisions restricting the limit of enhancement of tenure holders rent have been embodied in the sections relating the enhancement of the rent of occupancy ryots, with this difference only that the latter restrictions are more stringent, it is submitted that the remarks that will be made under those sections against the general principle of these limitations, may be taken in consideration in deciding the justness or otherwise of the restrictions imposed by these sections on the enhancement of rent of the tenure holders. At least an exception should be provided to sections 8, 9 and 10 in the case of such tenure holders as have been mentioned above and also in the case of those that hold their tenures under a contract which allows them only a prescribed percentage on the gross collections. In the case of such tenure holders it would be most unjust to curtail the right of the landlord to the full assessment simply because he has been very indulgent and neglected to trouble the tenure holders even now and then by insisting rigorously on his strict legal rights. No such exception is asked to be made in favour of persons whom the Bill will directly convert into tenure holders or who just stand a chance of an elevation to that class under the gradual operation of the Bill when passed into law.

There is nothing objectionable in Section 11 when applied to these tenures which are recognised at the present day as permanent and transferable. But if the Legislature means to classify tenants who hold more than 100 bighas of any kind of land for any purpose and who have been subletting the whole or a part of those lands, as tenure holders and promote other classes of tenants to these grades, it is submitted that the provision contained in this section relating to the general power of sale gift and mortgage given to all permanent tenure holders is most objectionable.

Again tenures which are only heritable but not transferable are rare in the country. There are also very old tenures which by the conditions of the contract creating them are not transferable. Even these tenures are made transferable by one sweeping provision contained in this section 11 and the condition of non-transferability which was embodied in the contract say even twenty years before this Bill was made is swept away and made illegal by section 12.

The unfairness of these provisions is apparent. If the landlord knew that he would not be able to make such a contract to protect himself, very likely he would not have created such a tenure at all. To make such conditions in a pre-existent contract null and void and to take the landlords by surprise and to cut off the reversion of the tenure to the landlord on failure of heirs by allowing the last owner to transfer the tenure, against the implied or even the express conditions of contract creating it, can hardly be said to be just. It is not unknown that when at the time of the creation of a tenure heritability only is given or a restriction is imposed on its transferability the landlord forsakes a part of the bonus which he would otherwise be entitled to in full. Under such circumstances to secure to the middleman a

right for which he did not pay and which the landlord would not have yielded even for a consideration must be said to be subversive of his proprietary right.

The phrase "a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act" used in section 12 will be productive of misapprehension and dispute. The Bill does not and cannot give an outline of the principles which may guide the court to determine what conditions are consistent with its provisions. It is doubtful whether such conditions as are not forbidden by the Bill can be said to be consistent with its provisions.

Again, the wording of the section is such, that the onus of showing that a particular condition solemnly agreed upon by the tenant, is consistent with the provisions of the Bill, appears to be very unfairly thrown upon the landlord. The just and fair principle is that where an admitted condition is sought to be nullified as being illegal, the party who wants to get over such condition on such plea should substantiate it.

(To be Continued).

#### THE NATIVE ARMIES IN INDIA.

THERE can be no question, we should suppose, but that the native armies of India are only barely adequate to the task they have to perform. In ordinary times, that is, in those times when small frontier expeditions, or the suppression of some turbulent chief, alternate with the ordinary garrison duties of peace-time, the natives armies of India are sufficiently strong for the work that has to be done. But the Afghan War showed that a prolonged campaign beyond the frontier would very heavily tax the strength of the native army, and that it became at last a very difficult matter to provide any reliefs.

For many years past responsible and irresponsible writers on the thousand and one subjects which require attention in the Indian army have directed public notice of solving for India the problem which has been for so many years a burning question among the army reformers in England and on the continent. Many schemes have been propounded for the application of a system of reserves to the native army. These propositions have frequently been placed before our readers in one form or other, and we do not intend at this moment to make any special reference to them beyond saying that the ideas have hitherto taken no practical form, and that, except in the raising of regiments to a somewhat higher strength in time of peace by the simple and economical expedient of reducing a number of corps and distributing their men throughout the army, nothing has been done towards the creation of some means by which the native army can be increased in time of war. A proposition has, however, lately been put forward in the columns of an up-country contemporary upon which we feel bound to make a few remarks. In the journal to which we have referred there has appeared a series of extracts from the report of the Simla Army Commission of 1879, and in the first of these that was published there was a long extract giving the views of the Commission on the armies of the native States. The armed force of the native States aggregate, the Commission says, 381,000 men, of whom 69,000 are cavalry and 10,964 artillery, with 2,698 serviceable guns, but of which few are manned and horsed field guns. Passing by the statements made by the Commission in their investigation of the materials of which this great host is composed, the Commission recommend that the strength of these troops of native States should be kept as low as possible, that arms of precision should not be given, that their field artillery should be kept within the smallest possible limits, and that the contingents of the different States should not be employed or exercised together. The Commission considered that they should not be part of the Imperial Army, or of the reserves, and that they ought not to be brigaded with our troops or cantoned in British territory during time of peace. In short, the Commission thought that while these armed forces should be kept within limits, they might be employed, as during the Afghan War, as contingents auxiliary to the Imperial army. The propositions made in the columns of our contemporary are that the men of the armies of natives States should be looked upon as reservists to be drafted into our own regiments in time of war. This scheme we believe to be wholly impracticable, and impolitic even if it were practicable. The whole is no doubt hedged in by difficulties, and the question of finding some means to increase the native army in time of war is certainly a very pressing one. But we venture to prophesy it is not to be solved by putting forward schemes which on the face of them bear the mark of the theorist. That this is the case in the scheme to which we have called attention is a statement which we think will be found justified when we come to investigate the details of the proposition submitted to the public. We shall hope to do this on an early occasion, because all these great questions, affecting the efficiency of the native army and the supremacy of British power in India, are matters which vitally concern the whole of the European community in this country, whose lives and fortunes, and the enormous interests of which they are the representatives, are absolutely bound up with the maintenance of the imperial strength in its military development.

## THE ROORKEE RESOLUTION.

THE *Indu-Prakash* says:—

"We are not sorry to hear that the Secretary of State has withdrawn the famous Roorkee Resolution which has formed the theme of a great deal of not unnatural denunciation. Lord Ripon was, we think, fully justified in demanding its withdrawal, since it professed to benefit one class at the expense of another. The natives of India, we think it necessary to repeat over and over again, are not for measures of this kind. All they wish for is justice and fair play. But we do not think the withdrawal of the Roorkee Resolution will lead to much good unless the agitation is followed up and the abolition of the Cooper's Hill College secured in the interests of the engineering colleges in India. This is the question which deserves to be fought out by the natives and Eurasians alike, for both are equally interested in maintaining that the Government is not justified in patronising a college in England for the supply of engineering talent in India, when the latter country has talent of the sort more than enough for its necessities."

## VICEROYS OF INDIA.

STRICTLY speaking, Lord Dufferin will be the eighth "Viceroy of India," not counting temporary holders of the office. Lord Napier and Ettrick, for instance, was acting Viceroy for more than two months after the assassination of Lord Mayo; but a well-understood if not clearly defined rule has always limited the duties of acting officials, especially of the highest rank, to the maintenance of the *status quo*. They are not expected to make history. The first "Viceroy" was Lord Canning, on whom that style was conferred in 1858; the first "Governor General of India" was Lord William Bentinck, who received the title by Act of Parliament in 1833. His predecessors at Calcutta were "Governors General of Bengal;" the first of them having been Warren Hastings, appointed under the Regulating Act. He governed from 1772 to 1785, and was succeeded by the Marquis Cornwallis, though more than a year and a half elapsed between the departure of the one Governor General and the advent of the other. During the interval Sir John Macpherson presided in the Council. "Lord Cornwallis," wrote Macaulay to Mr. Maovey Napier, who wanted an article for the *Edinburgh Review*, "is not an attractive subject. Clive and Hastings were great men, and their history is full of great events. Cornwallis was a respectable specimen of mediocrity. His wars were not brilliantly successful; fiscal reforms were his principal measure; and to interest English readers in questions of Indian finance is quite impossible." It is to be feared the last statement remains almost as true as in 1842.

Sir John Shore—afterwards Lord Teignmouth—became Governor-General in 1793; while in 1798 Lord Mornington entered on that brilliant administration, one reward of which, to his intense disgust, proved to be an Irish marquessate. "Anguish" was one of the teams he used in expressing himself to Pitt about his unlucky distinction. "And as I was confident," he continued, "that there had been nothing *Irish* or *Pinchbeck* in my conduct or its result, I felt an equal confidence that I should find nothing Irish or Pinchbeck in my reward." He signed in these words:—"Mornington (not having yet received any double-gilt Potatoe)" In spite of this fancied slight, Lord Wellesley's affection for Pitt continued undiminished to the last. On the retirement of the latter in 1801 the Governor-General offered to quit what he characterised as "the most lucrative, honourable, and powerful station which any British subject can hold," if by so doing he could render better service to his political leader. He gave another proof by the way, if such were needed, that a dandy can possess most of the unruly virtues. Certainly no one could govern a province or tie a cravat better than Lord Wellesley. He returned to England from the East in 1805, partly from choice and partly from disagreements with the Court of Directors on questions of imperial policy. The Duke of Portland—he who was twice Premier—begged that the place might be given to his second son, Lord William Bentinck, then only thirty years of age, but already Governor of Madras. Pitt, however, and the Directors decided to send out Lord Cornwallis a second time. The veteran died at his post a few months later; and a Ministry of All the Talents had to decide on a successor. Sir Philip Francis suggested himself in vain, but was offered the Cape; the Prince of Wales adding that if Francis would take the minor appointment, himself, on becoming Regent or King he would "send him on further." Ultimately the choice of the party fell on Lord Minto, who had acquired a high reputation as Viceroy of Corsica, an island which he thought England ought to have kept, and which was unquestionably satisfied with English rule.

After Lord Minto came Lord Moira, better known as Marquess of Hastings, whom somebody described as "the state-liest being on whom he ever set eyes." Indeed, one is tempted to think he may have been the true hero of a story which Lord Stanhope tells of the first Marquess of Abercorn. The nobleman in question having called on the Prime Minister, "Thank goodness!" exclaimed the latter when his visitor left, "he only

wanted the Garter. I was afraid from his look that he came to ask my influence to get him elected Emperor of Germany." As Kenyon generously said of Mrskine, Lord Hastings had some right to entertain a good opinion of himself. Like Lord Dufferin, he seems to have been thought and to have been in truth fitted for nearly any post. He remained nearly ten years in India (1813-23), and was to have been replaced by Canning, who had made all his arrangements to leave England, and was actually at Liverpool bidding farewell to his constituents when the suicide of Lord Londonderry changed the position of affairs. Canning having accepted the Foreign Office, Lord Amherst (nephew of the illustrious soldier who completed the conquest of Canada) was despatched to Calcutta. After Lord Amherst came (in 1828) Lord William Bentinck, to verify the good old proverb about "him who waits." His term of office was distinguished by the abolition of suttee, and he otherwise showed himself an admirable ruler. A curious instance of the authority which could then be exercised by the Governor General is to be found in the fact that a Scotch doctor, a Jacobin and a freethinker, was compelled to go to church by positive orders from his Excellency. In March, 1833, Lord William sailed for England, leaving the government in the hands of Sir Charles (ultimately Lord) Metcalfe, who might well have been confirmed in the appointment. Unhappily, Lord Melbourne wanted it for Lord Auckland, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in a rather crowded Cabinet. The sequel is well known. India was not then governed directly from Downing-street; and for the series of disasters which grew out of the first Afghan war Lord Auckland, as Governor General, must be held largely responsible. Lord Ellenborough, who succeeded him, may have committed serious errors; but it must not be forgotten that the previous *regime* had made his task an incalculably difficult one. It was, in fact, this consideration which Sir Robert Peel urged with so much force in his defence of Lord Ellenborough in the House of Commons. But to pursue the theme is to neglect the sensible caution of Horace to Pollio, and to "tread on fires concealed by treacherous ashes." Although a soldier, Lord Hardinge (who replaced Ellenborough in 1844) was painfully anxious that his administration should be a pacific one; with the not unnatural result that he was chiefly engaged in the conduct of wars. The winter of 1845-46 is one of the most glorious periods in Anglo-Indian history: Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon having all been fought and won within the space of less than two months. Lord Dalhousie was careful to make no proclamation of "peace principles;" though his first official words, uttered in 1848, indicated a firm rather than a warlike purpose. "We are," he said, "lords paramount of India, and our policy is to acquire as direct a dominion over the territories in possession of the native princes as we already hold over the other half of India."

The Viceroys who followed Lord Dalhousie are:—Lord Canning (1856-62); Lord Elgin (1862-63), who loved to say that "he and the Emperor of China governed half of the human race;" Sir John Lawrence (1863-68), of whom the story ran that Lord Palmerston met him by accident at a railway station and accosted him with the words, "Oh! Lawrence. I want you to go to India as Governor-General;" Lord Mayo (1869-72), Lord Northbrook (1872-76), Lord Lytton (1876-80), and Lord Ripon. —*St. James's Gazette*.

## LORD RIPON AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

How rejoiced the English in India must be at the prospect of losing Lord Ripon we need hardly be told; and yet it may be worth while to print the following remarks, written by a prominent member of the European community in Calcutta:—

The Marquis of Ripon's retirement will be so welcome to Anglo-Indians, that few of them will be disposed to quarrel with them for delaying it so long. It will be regretted, however, that the telegram announcing the joyful news was not published in Calcutta at a time when it might have been greeted with an appropriate response. Had the officialdom now at Simla been present in its offices and its clubs on the Hoogly, what a scene of congratulation Calcutta would have been! "Of course, you mustn't go to Government House" was the first piece of advice tendered to every non-official among the new arrivals who swarmed into the Great Eastern Hotel and overran the boarding-houses in Chowringhee at the beginning of last season. The Czar, reflecting on the frost-bitten festivities at Warsaw, may know something of the mortification which Lord Ripon experienced in Calcutta during the whole of the period which followed his declared determination to force the Ilbert Bill into law. Only, in the Viceroy's case the feeling of animosity was more marked in his own fellow-countrymen. Lord Ripon seemed never to understand that it was his duty to create a bond of personal sympathy between himself, as representative of the Crown, and the Englishmen who are employed in administering the affairs of the Indian Peninsula. The military and civil officers who are compelled to bow themselves in the house of Rimmon often did so with manifest unwillingness. If I mistake not, it was either on the occasion of the

Viceroy's landing at Madras, or during his progress to Hyderabad to assist at the installation of the Nizam, that, in order to provide a reception which should not be ludicrously meagre, all the military officers who were not on duty were desired to present themselves.

Among the residents of the capital, all through the period of the Ilbert Bill discussion, there was always, mingled with active antagonism, a sort of amused contempt of the man who could be so easily gulled by the glib chatter of a few Bengalee Baboos. Had Lord Ripon persisted in his headstrong course, it would have been almost impossible to have prevented some more or less scandalous scenes. The wildest methods of practically protesting against his betrayal of English interests were discussed; even such plans as forcing him into a fast launch lying in the Hoogly with her steam up, and then into an equally fast steam-ship privately chartered, and lying at the Sandheads; and so giving his lordship a trip to Java, or Japan. I mention these things to show how intense will be the feeling of relief in India caused by the announcement of the departure of a Viceroy who has shown so much genius for disgusting his fellow-countrymen.

Lord Ripon has never known anything of the sentiments of the Anglo-Indian population. His hospitality has been magnificent enough for those who accepted it; but he has never learned anything of his guests. With the exception of one or two men who had the faculty of formulating for legislative purposes his ideas for turning Bengal into an Oriental Birmingham, he has listened to no one. Fond of talking, with the proxy verbosity which might be just tolerated at a farmer's dinner, he always took care that his conferences should be monologues. Even with the natives, whose favour he has been so anxious to buy, he has, outside of the narrow circle of journalists and office-seekers, been regarded only with the half-contemptuous feeling bestowed upon a man who has evidently forfeited the regard of his own people. The native sentiment was exactly expressed, when the Duke of Connaught paid a brief visit to Calcutta, in a story said to be current in the bazaars—"The sahibs have put the Lord Sahib out of caste. And he sent for the Rajkumar (the younger son of the Queen) to come down from Meerut to put him into caste again. But when the Rajkumar came to Calcutta, and found that the sahibs would not eat with the Lord Sahib, and that he himself had to eat with a man out of caste he was very wroth, and then went back to Meerut, and came no more to Calcutta." The holding of the exhibition increased the dislike in which the Viceroy was held. No one who was present at the closing ceremony will easily forget the almost ludicrous figure of the Viceroy pouring out platitudes to which no one listened, until a soldier of the Cheshire Regiment standing on duty in front of the dais, overpowered by too much sun and the Viceregal eloquence, suddenly fell on the floor in a dead swoon.—*St. James's Gazette*.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### NATIVE OPINION ON THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

##### "THE LIBERAL."

COLONEL R. D. OSBORNE, than whom we know few warmer friends of the Indian people or more consistent enemies of that bureaucratic system of rule which is the bane and ruin of India, wrote some time ago to our local contemporary, the *Statesman* as follows:—"An independent member, who tries to interest Parliament in the state of India, solely or chiefly in the interests of the people of India undertakes an almost impossible task, as matters stand. No matter what Government is in power, Liberal or Conservative, its influence is dead against him, for, as I have repeatedly said, all Governments and 'all official personages having the honour to be,' are the natural and implacable enemies of justice, of free inquiry, of everything, in fact, which constitutes good Government. The present Government is a remarkable instance in point. How beautiful, how truly admirable were its sentiments so long as the members were out of office. Its ways were ways of pleasantness and all its paths of peace. . . . Well, when it is known that the Government is opposed to any particular course or inquiry, which an independent member desires to pursue, all right-minded members of Parliament side with the Government and go against the disorderly personage who shows such unseemly restiveness. And so it is that the agitation which begins and ends in Parliament is productive of the smallest utility. The Government of the day cares nothing at all for its intrinsic importance or justice. Right and wrong, justice and injustice are words, which have no meaning for 'members of Cabinets.'" We need go no further for an illustration of the truths insisted on by Colonel Osborne than the defection from our cause of Professor Fawcett, who had deservedly earned the honourable nickname of "Member for India," who had been even helped to the suffrages of Hackney by funds raised from the Indian people and who manfully stood up and consistently fought for their rights and interests, till he was muzzled with the office of Post-

master General under the present Cabinet, since when he has held a discreet, even though an enforced silence on those Indian questions, which he has so thoroughly mastered. Another and a better illustration is to be found in the whole history of Mr. Gladstone's present administration, which is a practical abnegation of all those grand principles of justice and righteousness, which he preached during his splendid Midlothian Campaign only to show how little value he sets on those principles while he has been holding the reins of power.

Colonel Osborne then continues: "And it is of vital importance that the educated and the energetic among the people of India should keep this steadily in mind. They have less than nothing to hope for from the Government or the India Office or from Parliament taken as a whole. The weight of all these bodies will be dead against them. It is to the people of England in the broadest sense of the term, that they must make their appeal. Nothing for the good of India can be done by any one here in England until the people of India take the field in person." In another letter received by the last mail, Colonel Osborne reiterates the same advice. Referring to a plan proposed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson and other members of Parliament to get Mr. Lalmohun Ghose into the House of Commons, our contemporary the *Statesman* observes:—"If a dozen competent Native gentleman can secure seats in the House, they will find at least a hundred members prepared to co-operate with them and a compact body of this kind will force 'India' upon the attention of the House, as Ireland has been so forced and with at least as much reason. If the people of India are wise, they will make every effort to get a few Native members into the House." We quite agree. Already, the House contains members representing almost every part of the British Empire except India; and it is time that India also were represented. Our countrymen should heartily unite with will and purse to hasten the hour, which will usher in those "good days" for India, that are always coming but do never come.

### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

His Excellency Lord Ripon has gone to Mahasu for a few days.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council held at Simla on Wednesday, the 20th August, the Hon. Mr. Ilbert presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the validation of decisions passed by certain settlement officers in the Punjab. He also introduced the Bill to legalise the performance by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Gibbs and Qu'nton, and the mover.

A new social club has been opened in Calcutta, with Mr. J. J. Keswick, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, as president.

The Bengal Government has appointed a Commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of Calcutta.

At a meeting of planters, held at Golaghat, on the 18th ult., it was resolved to raise a fund with a view to the prosecution of the persons who were instrumental in bringing a false charge of murder against Mr. Francis.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment at Meerut on Wednesday, the 20th ult., previous to its departure for Egypt.

A large consignment of rifles and ammunition, lately received from England, is being sent to Cabul through the Khyber Pass.

It is not the intention of the Government just at present to fill up the vacancy in the Legislative Council caused by the death of Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor.

RUNGPORE.—At a crowded meeting of landholders held here on the 15th ult., the amended Bengal Tenancy Bill was condemned as by no means an improvement on the existing rent law, but introducing complications calculated to create endless disputes and litigation between landlords and tenants, and threatening to disturb the existing rights of the zemindars, while at their expense it confers new rights on the ryots, inconsistent with the spirit of the terms of the Permanent Settlement, and it fails to provide for the speedy realisation of rent, which was one of the primary objects in the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. Behramji M. Malabari has sent us a paper written by himself on infant marriage in India and on enforced widowhood. Both of these customs he wishes to see abolished, and he suggests the formation of a large national association to endeavour to impress upon the people the advisability of getting rid of these two evils.—*Englishman*.

TEA NOTES.—Tea prospects in Kamrup are not very bright. Sibsagar tea prospects are reported improving; rain is much wanted and the heat is great. The prospects of tea are reported good in Lukimpur. The weather has been hot and rain is much wanted. In Cachar the prospects of tea is good, red spider is gone, and blight is not increasing. The weather is warm. Rain is urgently needed for tea in Sylhet. The weather is sultry, and cholera, small pox, and fever are raging in several places.—*Indigo and Tea Planters' Gazette*.

The Excise Commission will submit its report within a week.

LANDSLIPS IN SIMLA.—There have been several small landslips in Simla, in consequence of the recent heavy rains. Among other buildings, the Tonga office has suffered somewhat; and it is reported the new Government offices evince a disposition to slide down the *khud*.

Simla is to have two days' races as soon as the weather clears; of which, however, there is no prospect at present.

## MADRAS.

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR GENERAL ROWLANDS.—We regret to record an accident to Major General Rowlands. The General was out riding on a spirited waler, and when opposite the volunteer barracks, the animal grew restive, and becoming unmanageable, threw its rider. General Rowlands again mounted, but was thrown again. We are, however, glad to state the injuries received were slight, although General Rowlands proceeded home in a carriage.—*Bombay Gazette*.

The *Madras Mail* is informed by Mr. Eugene Renaud that a telegram has been received at Pondicherry from Paris, stating that the 1st prize of Rs.2,00,000, or francs 500,000 fell to the lot of the owner of ticket No. 4,497,327 in British India.

The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the London Board of the Madras Railway Company, has sanctioned the extension of the South West line of the Madras Railway from Bepore to Calicut. The Madras Government telegraphed the sanction to the Collector of Malabar on the 19th instant. It is now believed that the work will be put in hand without any great delay, for the railway company are as anxious as the Government to have the line extended. The extension is estimated to cost Rs.12,82,000, and the line will be constructed by the Madras Railway Company as an integral part of their undertaking.

A curious coincidence, the *Madras Times* says, occurred at Calicut on Thursday last. Some gentlemen were dining with the officers of detachment of the Hampshire Regiment stationed there. Towards the end of dinner the subject of conversation was the regulation which requires each soldier to be supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition in his pouch. As one of the party made the remark that the regulation was dangerous, and put temptation in the way of drunken men to shoot themselves or others, the report of a gun was heard, and two or three minutes afterwards a sergeant came up with the report that a private had shot himself.

Some time since Mr. J. Mills, Inspector of Cattle Disease, Madras, made some experiments at the Saidapet farm, with a view to testing the efficacy of M. Pasteur's anthracine (vaccine). He found that the anthracine might with safety be imported and used in that country as a protection against anthrax, and he recommended that protective inoculation should be given a trial among army horses. The Madras Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,000 to cover the cost of making further experiments at Saidapet on a more extended scale. Should the results prove satisfactory a further allotment will be made hereafter, but until the knowledge of the subject has been extended by experiment, the Government are not prepared to accept the charge of innoculating the cattle throughout the Presidency.

## BOMBAY.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association a resolution was passed suggesting that Government should take steps to discourage the practice of ginning different seeds together and thereby producing a mixed and deteriorated seed.

The Government of Bombay has issued a resolution introducing a system of "assessing by a light rate the water producing qualities of the soil, instead of assessing highly only such lands as are found to be already supplied with wells."

H.E. the Commander in Chief of Bombay sustained an accident while out hunting with the Gunesh Khind hounds recently. One of his ribs was broken; he also sustained some internal injuries.

■ The hostilities between France and China are having a depressing effect upon the value of mill shares in Bombay.

Mr. Naylor, C.S., the Legal Remembrancer, will succeed General Merriman as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Darya Khan, the sentry accused of robbing the Bombay Mint, has been committed for trial.

Inspector Collett, of the Bombay Police Force, has been committed for trial on a charge of receiving bribes.

There were fifteen fatal cases of cholera in Bombay during the week ending August 20, against four in the preceding week.

In parts of the Deccan the young crops are withering for want of rain.

A movement has been started by Mr. Malabari, of Bombay, with the object of discouraging infant marriage and enforced widowhood amongst the Hindoos. The movement is receiving influential support.

A fire has occurred in Main-street, Poona. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

The General Committee of the International Exhibition has passed a resolution, with reference to the telegram of the Secretary of State, to the effect that it would be detrimental to the interest of the Exhibition were it postponed to 1887.

Mr. Johnston, the acting agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has received a telegram from Hongkong stating that war was imminent between France and China.

A proclamation by the Sheriff of Bombay states that the fourth Criminal Sessions of 1884 will commence on September 10.

A Bombay native paper hears that Miss Anandi Bai Joshee, a Hindoo lady who went to America last year to study medicine, has passed the entrance examination of the Medical College for Women in Pennsylvania.

On the 15th ult., the Vihar lake contained 55'80 feet of water, after a total rainfall up to date of 47'11 inches. On the corresponding day last year, when the rainfall had been much heavier, there were only 50'20 feet of water in the lake. Tulsi lake contained 45'50 feet of water on the 14th inst., or three feet less than on the corresponding day of last year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic

for the week ending the 16th inst. shows a decrease in earnings of Rs.83,854.

## BURMA.

News from Burmah states that Mr. Hallett's health has suffered to such an extent during his last travels in the Shan States, that he will at once return to England for some months, after which he will come back to Bangkok to renew his work.

The Burmese authorities have succeeded in capturing 235 dacoits infesting the country between Mandalay and Bhamo. Fifty were crucified, and quiet is restored.

Another dacoity has been committed on the river in the interior. Five men, armed with guns and revolvers, attacked a boat and shot the boatmen dead, drove off the villagers, and escaped with their plunder.

Mr. E. W. Oates, executive engineer, British Burma, will shortly be transferred to Simla, where his knowledge of "Ornithology," will, we understand, be utilised in forming a catalogue of the birds of India, as he has already done of those found in this province.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

The assets of the Rangoon Municipality, including block account, amounts very nearly to twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, while its debts are a little under fourteen lakhs.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 19.)

The I. G. S. Canning will come out of dook to-day.

The Hankow will probably go on to England after dropping the Royal Irish in Egypt.

Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Woodward, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on eight months' leave.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Unwin, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Ghorkas, intends retiring from the service.

Major Watling, Assistant Quartermaster General, from Mhow, releases Captain Dean-Pitt on the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant H. W. W. Barlow, 1 Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, has been posted to the Depot Battery, 3rd Brigade.

Major A. J. Dunnage, Royal Artillery, has been placed in command of M. Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Peshawur.

Lieutenant P. L. Williams, M Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has been directed to proceed to England forthwith.

During the absence of the Hon. L. H. Bayley on leave Major M. R. Wyer officiates as commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Corps.

The services of Colonel F. J. T. Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief.

General Dandridge, commanding the Peshawur District, remains at Murree, on sick leave, until the 1st November next.

Colonel Fergus Graham, Calcutta Volunteers, having proceeded on two months' leave, the command has devolved on Major Brown.

Major J. H. Abbott, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, has been granted leave of absence to England for one year on medical certificate.

The General Order placing the services of Lieut. R. Mo C. De Butts, R.A., at the disposal of the Government of India has been cancelled.

Major E. Lake, Royal Artillery, Cawnpore, has exchanged into No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, in England.

Captain A. J. St. G. French, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, has been ordered to join the 1st Battalion, instead of Captain Wood.

Surgeon-Major Boustead has been appointed to the medical charge of the Marine Battalion, and Surgeon Barry is placed on general duty, P. D.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Tyndall, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command of the Madras Pioneers, is about retiring from the service.

Lieutenant J. Piers, D Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has been promoted into a Field Battery in England, and ordered to proceed home.

Mr. Richard Townsend Greer, C.S., has been appointed Lieutenant in the Shillong Volunteer Corps, vice Lieutenant W. C. Macpherson, resigned.

The Calcutta Naval Artillery Battery held a meeting on the 14th instant for the nomination of a Captain-Commandant, vice Captain Brebner, resigned.

It is stated that Captain E. A. H. Webb, Army Pay Department, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is about to proceed on sick leave.

Major S. B. Boyds, on exchange from the 2nd Middlesex Regiment to the South Wales Borderers, has been directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion.

The 1st Bengal Infantry, from Rawalpindi, have been ordered to join General Tanner's force for the Zhob Valley Expedition, and will be railed to Sibi this week.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1884.

## THE NEW VICEROY.

It has been so seldom of late that we have been able to speak with approval of any action of the present Government in Indian matters, that it is with no ordinary satisfaction we are able this week to record the very best and wisest appointment that Mr. Gladstone has ever made, in the nomination of the Earl of Dufferin to the important office of Viceroy and Governor General of India. It may indeed be said, without unfairness, that Lord Dufferin was so obviously and clearly the one man—among those to whom a Liberal Government was at all likely to offer the post—marked out alike by his genius and his achievements for the exceptionally difficult work that awaits him, that nothing but wanton perversity could have passed him over if he were willing to undertake the task. It is true that—with the possible exception of Lord Lorne, whose near relationship to Her Gracious Majesty would have appealed in an especial degree to that sentiment of personal loyalty which is so strong in the hearts of our Native fellow-subjects—there is probably no one who would have polled a single vote, if put into competition with Lord Dufferin for the voices of those who are best acquainted with the needs and requirements of the Indian Viceroyalty. Still, it is, as we have said, satisfactory to learn that the Government has, in this most important appointment, obeyed the dictates of reason and experience; and the Empire is to be congratulated on securing the services of the right man in the right place at a most critical moment.

There is perhaps no country in the world whose happiness and prosperity so largely depend on the personal character of its supreme ruler, as India. And this is especially the case just now, when the harvest of the last four years and a half has to be reaped. Distinguished alike as a statesman, as a diplomatist, as a writer, and as an orator, Lord Dufferin has had the

rare good fortune to deserve and to retain the sympathies and the admiration of the best sections of both the two great parties in the British body-politic. Technically classed as a Liberal, he has ever shown himself free from the acrid narrowness, the lawlessness, and the strife-mongering of the modern Radical party. His famous speech at the Empire Club, read as a commentary on his administration of Canada and his diplomacy in the East, revealed the secret of his success, in his lofty appreciation of Britain's Imperial responsibilities, in his earnest determination to maintain unimpaired the heritage handed down to us from our forefathers, and in his manly belief in the glorious future of English rule. His appointment to the very onerous duties of the Russian Embassy, at the most critical epoch of our relations with that country, showed clearly enough what opinion had been formed of his character and abilities by that consummate judge, Lord Beaconsfield—and at the same time furnished the world with an admirable illustration of the fact (unhappily too much obscured of late) that the line which separates patriotic Liberals from patriotic Conservatives is little more than an imaginary and conventional one. Lord Dufferin is a living embodiment of the undoubted fact, that Liberals like himself, and Mr. Forster, and Mr. Goschen, and the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Cowen, and many others whose names will readily occur to our readers, are in reality far more nearly allied to the party of Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, than they are to those Liberals, falsely so-called, who scuttled out of Kandahar, who surrendered to the Boers after Majuba Hill, who negotiated the Treaty of Kilmainham, who betrayed Bethell, and wished to betray Gordon. It would be difficult to name a single point of important divergence between the political opinions of Lord Dufferin and those of the front Conservative Bench; it would be still more difficult to name a single point of contact between the opinions of his lordship and those of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bradlaugh. Spite of the miserable legacy of discontent within, and danger from without, to which the new Viceroy succeeds, both England and India will view his accession to the Viceroyal throne with confidence and hope. We trust that, with the blessing of Providence, that confidence will be justified and that hope realised.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 9.)

The services of Surgeon Major H. Whitehell, officiating medical officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PHILLIPS, Mr. A., standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is appointed to officiate as advocate general for Bengal, during the absence on leave on private affairs of the Hon. G. C. Paul, B.A., C.S.I., or until further orders.

PROTHEROE, Lieutenant Colonel M., C.S.I., deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**HOLDICH**—The services of Major J. H. Holdich, R.E., deputy of the 3rd grade, and Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E., officiating assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, Survey of India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, from September 1.

**HODGSON**, Lieutenant G. B., B.S.C., probationary assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Survey of India Department, is confirmed in that grade, from July 23.

**HOLDERNESS**, Mr. T. W., C.S., under secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, from 18th inst.

**THOMPSON**, Mr. R. G., C.S., officiating senior secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as under secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, during the absence of Mr. T. W. Holderness.

**BAYLAV**, Lieutenant Colonel C. A., additional political agent, Kotah, is appointed to officiate as resident of the 2nd class, and as resident in the Western States of Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant Colonel P. W. Powlett.

**COOKE**, Mr. J. E., having been directed to join his substantive appointment as deputy accountant general, N. W. P. and Oudh, received charge of that appointment from Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph on the 28th July.

**DONALD**, Mr. W., having been granted privilege leave for one month and 27 days, made over charge of the office of deputy accountant general, Madras, to Mr. H. S. Groves, and availed himself of the leave granted to him on July 31.

**CALROW**, Major R., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary, is appointed executive engineer, 3rd grade, from November 23, 1883.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers, from July 19:—

**PERKINS**, Col. A., C.B., R.E., from chief engineer, class 3 (special to chief engineer, class 2 (permanent)).

**TYNDALL**, Mr. R., from superintending engineer, class 1, sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, class 1 (permanent).

**SWETENHAM**, Lieut. Col. E., from superintending engineer class 2 sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, class 2 (permanent).

**COLE**, Major H. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to Central India.

The following promotions are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, from July 26, and until further orders:—

**POSSMANN**, Mr. J., superintendent, to officiate as engineer and electrician, vice Mr. H. C. Mance, on furlough.

**PATTEN**—Survey of India—Mr. F. A. Patten, assistant superintendent, to officiate as superintendent, vice Mr. J. Possmann.

**HAWKINS**, Mr. J. P., 1st grade clerk, to officiate as assistant superintendent, vice Mr. F. A. Patten.

**SMITH**, Mr. J., is appointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, from Aug. 1, to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

**JOHNSON**, Mr. E. J., is appointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, from August 2, to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

**WOOD**, Mr. C. G. S., is appointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, from August 2nd, to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

The following promotions are made from the forenoon of August 7, vice Mr. J. O. N. James, deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, who has retired, from the above date:—

**BARRON**, Major W., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of deputy superintendents.

**ROGERS**, Mr. M. W., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in the 3rd grade of deputy superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

**HUTCHINSON**, Major H. S., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in the 4th grade of deputy superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

**WAHAB**, Lieut. R. A., R.E., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

The following temporary promotions are also made from the same date:—

**WILKINS**, Lieut. Col. W. H., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

**WILMER**, Major J. R., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy assistant, 3rd grade.

**TALBOT**, Lieut. the Hon. M. G., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

**TOWNSHEND**, Lieut. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Beluchistan Circle.

#### FURLONGS.

**CROMMELIN**, Mr. C. A. R., assistant traffic superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted twelve months leave out of India, on medical certificate and ten days subsidiary leave from July 11.

**MORTON**, Mr. A., in class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishments, Locomotive Department, is granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months, together with the necessary subsidiary leave, from Oct. 1 or subsequent date.

**MANCE**, Mr. H. C., C.I.E., engineer and electrician, has been granted by the director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for six months, from July 26, subject to confirmation by the director in chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

**GABE**, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted six months' furlough from July 29, the date on which he embarked at Madras for England.

**MONCKTON**, Mr. M. J., executive engineer for irrigation in Meywar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from the forenoon of July 7.

**POWLETT**, Lieutenant Colonel P. W., resident, Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days from September 8, or subsequent date.

**SMITH**, Major A. W., second in command, Merwara Battalion, is granted fifty-two days' privilege leave from August 6, or subsequent date.

**CONOLLY**, Lieutenant Colonel A., commandant Meywar Bhil Corps, and political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is granted privilege leave for fifty days from August 12, or subsequent date.

#### MILITARY.

**DICK**—Appointments—Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. A. R. Dick, Border Regiment, a candidate for the H.S.C., to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, from July 29.

**WAPSHARE**, Lieut. R., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the staff of the Expeditionary Force about to proceed into the Zhob Valley, to take effect from the dates on which the several officers enter upon the duties of their respective posts:—

**TANNER**, Brigadier General Sir O. V., K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to command.

**WALKER**, Captain J. N., Bombay Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant adjutant general.

**CHASE**, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant quartermaster general.

**BRADSHAW**, Brigade Surgeon A. F., Army Medical Department, to be principal medical officer.

**REILLY**, Captain B. L. P., Bombay S.C., to be commandant and treasury officer.

**PARKIN**, Lieut. H., Bombay S.C., to be assistant to the executive commandant officer.

**FRANCIS**, Captain G. F., Bombay S.C., to be transport officer.

**TOMKINS**, Major W. P., R.E., to be commanding engineer.

**HOSKINS**, Captain C., R.E., to be field engineer.

**MARTIN**, Captain M., R.E., to be assistant field engineer.

**BLYTH**, Lieut. F. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be superintendent of army signalling.

**SMYTH**, Major H. F., R.A., to be provost marshal.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**ROWLAND**, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H., Infantry, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, private affairs, for two years.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**STEWART**, Lieut-Col. G. G., Hill Depots, Kasauli, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Col. G. K. Shaw, deceased.

**MENZIES**, Lieut. H. M. R., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut. J. S. Guille, appointed adjutant, dated July 31.

**CHARLES**, Surgeon R. H., M.D., 11th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

**CROMMELIN**, Lieut. C. Y., 3rd Native Infantry, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated July 24.

**TWIGG**, Lieut. R. H., 12th Native Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster 43rd Native Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major Hartshorne, placed on half pay.

**WILLIAMS**, Lieut. A. B. C., 33rd N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Ford, deceased.

**DOWSE**, Major R. T. E., Suffolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

**WILLOCK**, Major G. W., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of privilege leave from July 30 to September 20, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on special duty at Simla whilst on privilege leave.

**BITTLESTON**, Captain G. H., R. A., is directed to proceed from Rawalpindi to England, and join No. 1 battery 1st brigade Welsh Division, into which he has been promoted.

**BURTON**, Lieutenant R. de H., Middlesex Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is attached to the 2nd battalion of his regiment, pending orders from H.R.H., the Field Marshal Commander in Chief as to his disposal.

Headquarters, Simla, August 18.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BRIGGS**, Lieutenant F. C., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, having passed the higher standard in Hindustani, is confirmed in the appointment of interpreter.

**HEATH**, Captain H. H. R., 11th Bengal Lancers, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Money, seconded for service on the staff.

**WRIGHT**, Lieutenant H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Heath.

The candidates named below have been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 24, B. A. R.:—

July 7, 1884.

**SPINNER**, Captain T. E., Staff Corps, degree of honour, Urdu, first division.

**TAYLOR**, Lieutenant T. E., Staff Corps, high proficiency in Persian.  
**WOOD**, Lieutenant C., Royal Artillery, Subaltern No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, higher standard in Hindustani.

**DAVIDSON**, Lieutenant C., N. Lancashire Regiment, attached 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation.

**HAWKINS**, Capt. J. W., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Jutogh to England, and join B Battery B Brigade, R.H.A. to which he has been appointed.

The following order is confirmed :—

**MILNE**—Oudh Division order, dated June 15, appointing Lieut. R. L. Milne, Seaforth Highlanders, to take charge of the Transport Depot, Lucknow, from June 16, as a temporary measure.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 20.)

**ROGERS**, Major G. W., deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, is posted to the 4th Circle at Mesrut.

**BATHER—MAYNE**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names :—Capt. T. J. A. Bather, 2nd Battalion King's Own Borderers, and Capt. G. N. Mayne, 1st Battalion Kings Own Borderers.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

**DANDRIDGE**, Brigadier General E., S.C. (commanding the Peshawar district), to remain at Murree, on medical certificate, from August 4 to Nov. 1, under the furlough rules of 1868, in extension of sixty days' privilege leave.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

**WOODWARD**, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel W. W., Royal Artillery, for eight months, on private affairs.

**MAYNE**, Captain O., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

**HODGE**, Lieutenant E. F., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

**PHIBBS**, Major W., 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, to Murree and Rawal Pindi, on medical certificate from July 10, 1884, to Jan. 6, 1885, in extension of sixty days, privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Peshawar district.

**CLARE**, Major A. B., 16th N.I., to Simla, on medical certificate, from July 29 to October 28, under the furlough rules of 1868.

**MOIR**—The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Col. A. Mc A. Moir, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regt., dated July 16, is extended by three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

**DOWSE**, Capt. R. T. E., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regt., for six months, on medical certificate.

**LEIGHTON**, Capt. C. A. B. K., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

**ETHERIDGE**, Lieut. A. A., Northumberland Fusiliers (officiating wing officer on probation, 38th N.I.), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

**CALTHROP**, Surgeon Major C. W., Indian Medical Service (in medical charge, 4th Bengal Cavalry), for June 1, to enable him to rejoin from the privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Gwalior district, and Surgeon Major C. W. Calthrop, in medical charge, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Palampur, Kangra District, on private affairs, from Sept 5 to Oct. 31.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 20.)

**MURRAY**, Mr. C. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is appointed temporarily assistant district superintendent of police of that district, during absence of Mr. I. H. W. D. Clark.

**KEWN**, Mr. R. W., assistant superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, on leave, is transferred to Serajunge, in Pubna.

**STACK**, Mr. J. C., assistant superintendent of police, Serajunge, Pubna, is transferred to Mymensingh.

**WARD**, Mr. R. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Sarun.

**WARD**—The order of July 24, granting leave to Mr. R. L. Ward, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is cancelled.

The orders of July 5, granting privilege leave to Mr. G. R. K. Meares, district superintendent of police, Gya, and appointing Mr. H. N. Harris to act for him, are cancelled.

**COCKERELL**—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I., of his appointment as a commissioner and chairman of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta.

**CLARKE**, Surgeon J., to act as resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during absence, on deputation, of Surgeon L. A. Waddell, from 1st ult.

**CLARKE**, Surgeon J., officiating resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to be resident surgeon at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

**GIBBONS**, Surgeon J. B., to act as resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during absence on deputation, of surgeon L. A. Waddell, from date he joined his appointment.

**HARVEY**, Surgeon Major R., professor of midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, leave for thirty days, from 25th inst., or subsequent date.

**CLARKE**, Surgeon J., resident surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, to act as professor of midwifery, Medical College and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during absence of Surgeon Major R. Harvey.

**MACRAE**, Surgeon R., civil surgeon, Julpigoree, to act as civil surgeon, 24 Pergahs, during absence of Brigade Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson.

**FRENCH**, Surgeon Major J. G., civil surgeon, Patna, leave for one month from date he availed himself of it.

**GILLIGAN**, Surgeon W. A., officiating civil surgeon, Durbhunga, to act as civil surgeon of Patna, during absence of Surgeon Major J. G. French, from date he joined his appointment.

**ROBERTS**, Mr. P. B., to be executive engineer of the Nuddea Rivers division.

**NEWHAM**, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on 2nd inst.

**DEUCHES**, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

**CARTER**, Mr. R. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Circular and Eastern Canals, to the Cos-ye Division.

**MACONCHY**, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Cos-ye Division to the office of the superintending engineer, S. W. Circle.

**HORN**—The services of Mr. D. B. Horn, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

**BEHRMAN**, Mr. A. E., is temporarily appointed to be executive engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, vice Mr. D. B. Horn.

**HANDLEY**, Mr. F. F., to act as district and sessions judge, Rungpore, during absence of Mr. J. R. Hallett, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Raishahye.

**GREAVES**, Mr. R. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Dacca, to act as district judge, Chittagong, during absence of Mr. T. F. Bignold.

**PAGE**, Mr. W. H., to act as district and sessions judge, Dacca, during absence of Mr. R. F. Rampini.

**KILBY**, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**CLARK**, Mr. I. H. W. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Rangpore, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

**WATSON**, Mr. J. C. K., executive engineer, 4th grade, Brahmini-Byturni Division, privilege leave for three months, from 15th inst., or subsequent date.

**FAULKNER**, Mr. E. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, three months' language leave.

**CROUDACE**, Mr. C. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, three months, privilege leave from 21st inst., or subsequent date.

**BRADBURY**, Mr. J. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Backergunge, leave for thirty-two days, from September 18.

**HALLETT**, Mr. J. R., district and sessions judge, Rungpore, leave for two months, from 1st prox.

**BIGNOLD**, Mr. T. F., district and sessions judge, Chittagong, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

**RATTRAY**, Mr. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Moorshe-dabad, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

**BARLOW**, Mr. G. N., C.S.I., commissioner, Bhagulpore Division, leave for fifty-four days, from 8th prox.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, August 14.)

**GLADSTONE**, Mr. C. E., officiating deputy commissioner, is, on being relieved of the charge of the Mooltan district, transferred to Montgomery, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. O. Wilkinson.

**MORRISON**, the Rev. Mr. R., Presbyterian Missionary, Lahore, is licensed to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Government of the Punjab.

**ROBERTS**, Mr. T., deputy commissioner, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as additional commissioner of the Jullundur Umballa and Amritsar division, from August 6, vice M. A. Bulman, transferred.

**MINCHIN**—The services of Colonel C. C. Minchin, M.C.S., commissioner and superintendent of the Lahore division, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department from August 11.

**THOMSON**—The services of Mr. R. G. Thomson, officiating senior secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, for one month or until further orders, from August 18, for the purpose of acting as under-secretary in that Department.

**BULMAN**, Mr. A. R., officiating additional commissioner, Jullundur, Umballa and Amritsar Division, is appointed to officiate as commander and superintendent of the Lahore Division, from August 11, vice Colonel C. C. Minchin, retiring from the service.

**SILCOCK**, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, Dalhousie, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Jullundur, from August 12, on which date he relieved Mr. T. Roberts, officiating additional commissioner, Jullundur, of the charge of the district.

**CROWTHER**, Lieut. R. T., 23rd N.I., Meean Meer, is appointed to officiate as assistant cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Colonel Crutchley.

**BULMAN**, Mr. A. R., officiating commissioner and superintendent, Lahore Division, is appointed sessions judge of that division.

**TROTTER**, Mr. E. W., Inspector General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for seventy days from August 9.

**RIVAZ**, Mr. G. W., registrar, Chief Court, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as inspector general of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. Trotter.

H.H. the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following officiating promotions from July 20 during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., inspector of schools:—

DICK, Mr. R., M.A., principal, Central Training College, and in the 3rd grade of the Graded Staff, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

LEWIS, Mr. T. C., M.A., professor, Government College, Lahore, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

BARON, Mr. T., civil surgeon, Rohtak, obtained privilege leave of absence from June 25 to July 24.

JOHNSTON, Surgeon Major J. W., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Feroz pore and of the headquarters of the civil sub divisional officer of Kasur on August 2, relieving Surgeon H. L. E. White.

PALIN, Mr. H. F., assistant district superintendent of police, Kohat, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Dera Ghazi Khan, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hunter.

The following orders are confirmed:—

EATON—Rawalpindi Brigade Order, dated Aug. 2, appointing Surgeon Major R. C. Eaton, A.M.D., to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, from 1st inst., during the absence of Surgeon Major J. B. Murray, A.M.D., on general leave.

GROVER, 2nd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated July 7, appointing Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. A. C. Batten, on leave.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated Aug. 2, making the following temporary appointments, from April 24.

RODWELL, Lieut. E. H., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. R. R. N. Stuart, adjutant, on furlough.

YATE, Lieutenant F. H., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quarter master during such time as Lieutenant E. H. Rodwell may officiate as adjutant.

YATE—The following appointment is made, with the sanction of the Government of India:—Lieut. F. H. Yates, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, vice Captain C. F. Gambler, appointed to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

YOUNG—The services of Surgeon L. T. Young, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the 25th inst.

(Punjab Gazette, August 21.)

SHORE, Lieutenant O. B. S. F., 31st N. I., is appointed to officiate as assistant cantonment magistrate, Sialkote, from August 4, vice Lieutenant C. J. Denny, proceeding on leave.

BENTINCK, Baron J., assistant commissioner, Sialkote, is transferred to the Gurdaspur district, and appointed to the charge of the Dalhousie sub division, from August 11, vice Mr. J. G. Silcock, transferred.

DAMES, Mr. M. L., officiating judicial assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Jhang, from August 4, vice Mr. R. Clarke, transferred.

TRAFFORD, Mr. R. W., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Gujranwala district, on August 6, on return from privilege leave.

ROBERTS, Major A. S., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Karnal district on August 14, on return from privilege leave, relieving Mr. J. McC. Douie.

GREENSTREET, Mr. R. H., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Rawalpindi District.

The following orders are confirmed:—

MANSEL—3rd Punjab Cavalry—regimental order, dated August 4, making the following temporary appointment, from the 2nd instant:—Captain C. G. Mansel, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain C. C. Egerton, officiating 2nd squadron commander.

GORDON—COOK—3rd Sikh Infantry—regimental order, dated August, making the following temporary appointments, from 1st August 1884:—Lieutenant W. Cook, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, on leave. Lieutenant W. D. Gordon, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer, vice Lieutenant Cook.

CAMPBELL—1st Punjab Infantry—regimental order, dated August 2nd, making the following temporary appointment consequent on the departure of Major L. R. H. D. Campbell, wing officer on duty:—Lieutenant J. T. Evatt, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his own duties as wing officer.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Aug. 23.)

LEEDS—The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Mr. R. J. Leeds, civil and sessions judge, Gorakhpur, to avail himself of the ensuing Dasehra vacation. SPANKIE, Lieutenant J. P., cantonment magistrate, Jhansi Examination, leave from October 3 to October 19, to enable him to attend the high proficiency examination in Persian to be held in Calcutta in October next.

SLOGGET, Surgeon A. T., A. M. D., to the civil medical charge of Fatehgarh, in addition to his military duties, from July 30.

MCLEAN, Mr. J. J., officiating assistant commissioner, Jhansi, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Lalitpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Liston.

BROWN, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, to hold charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Jhansi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on examination leave of Lieutenant J. P. W. Spankie.

CORBETT, Surgeon J. L., officiating civil surgeon, Sultanpur, to officiate as superintendent, Central Prison, Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. D. Wilkie.

CONYBEARE, Mr. H. C. A., joint magistrate, Budaun, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Budaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. F. Hall.

KITS, Mr. E. J., officiating magistrate and collector of Ghazipur, to be in charge of the settlement operations in that district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Irvine.

CURRIE, Major F., officiating commissioner, Fyzabad Division, on being relieved by Major W. E. Forbes, to officiate as commissioner, Sitapur Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Erskine.

CAMPBELL—From March 1, Mr. A. Campbell, assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade.

HUDSON, Surgeon H. C., in medical charge of Muzaffarnagar, to the civil medical charge of Aligarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. A. J. Willcocks.

#### FURLOUGHS.

PORTER, Mr. J. S., magistrate and collector, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for one month.

WILLCOCKS, Dr. A. J., civil surgeon, Aligarh, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from Sept. 14.

FINN, Mr. J., extra assistant commissioner, Sitapur, privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 8.

LISTON, Lieut. Col. J., deputy commissioner, Lalitpur, privilege leave for two months and seven days, from Aug. 29.

ALONE, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 20.

HALL, Mr. C. F., magistrate and collector, Budaun, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 20.

ERSKINE, Lieut. Col. G. E., commissioner, Sitapur Division, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 1.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 16.)

THOMAS—Two months' leave of absence from the corps is granted to Major B. Thomas, commandant, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, from the 11th current. Captain J. Bailey is appointed to officiate as commandant during the absence of Major Bryce Thomas.

THOMAS, Major B., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, availed himself, on the 11th current, of the leave granted him, making over charge of his duties to Mr. W. A. Nedham.

WHITTAL, Mr. R. H. C., deputy conservator of forests, availed himself on the 9th inst. of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of the Chanda Forest Division to Mr. M. S. Fowler, assistant conservator of forests.

ORR, Mr. A. W., district superintendent of police, assumed charge of the Balaghat District Police, on the 8th current, from Mr. T. Garlah, officiating district superintendent.

NDERSON, Mr. K. M., extra assistant commissioner, Kaipur, transferred to Harda in the Hoshangabad district, made over charge of his duties on the 4th current.

WARLIKER, Surgeon D. P., attached to the wing of the 23rd Regiment N.L.I. at Hoshangabad, assumed charge of the medical duties of the Hoshangabad district, on the 12th idem, from First Class Hospital Assistant Lal Mahomed.

#### FURLOUGHS.

TAYLOR—One year's furlough is granted to Mr. G. F. Taylor, assistant conservator of forests, with the usual subsidiary leave.

ENGLISH, Mr. T., honorary assistant engineer, is granted fifteen months' furlough to England from Sept. 5.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 9.)

SMEATON, Mr. D. M., made over charge of the current duties of the office of secretary to the chief commissioner in the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture to Mr. H. Thirkell White, acting junior secretary, as a temporary arrangement, on Aug. 5.

BROCK, Mr. H., inspector of police, is promoted to be an assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, B List, from the date of the resignation of Maung Waing.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant commissioner, reported his return to duty from the privilege leave granted him on the 1st inst.

HOUGH, Mr. A. L., extra assistant commissioner, made over, and Moungh Tha Nyo, Myook, received charge of the Pyuntaza township on July 26.

GODBIER, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, made over, and Surgeon O. Baker, M.D., received executive charge of the Akyab Gaol on the 21st ultimo.

HARMAN, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, made over, and Mr. J. M. Salmond, executive engineer, 4th grade, received charge of the Second Division, Sittang Railway, on July 18, in addition to his other duties.

BEGLEY, Mr. F. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted three months' language leave and two months' and ten days' privilege leave in continuation thereof, from July 30.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, August 23.)

MILNE—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Captain Alexander-Milne to officiate as commandant of the Cachar Mounted Rifles during the absence on leave of Major Knox Wright, or until further orders.

SOPPITT, Mr. C. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is appointed temporarily to be an assistant superintendent of police of the 3rd grade, with effect from May 6.

TYNDALL, Mr. T. H., temporary engineer, attached to the Assam Railway Surveys, is temporarily transferred to the Provincial Establishment and attached to the Public Works Department, and appointed to officiate as assistant to superintendent engineer and assistant



secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, until further order.

**HAYLOCK**—The services of Mr. G. B. Haylock, assistant superintendent of police in charge of the district police of Balasore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

**BERTENSEN**, Mr. V. W., district superintendent of police, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner by Home Department Notification No. 126, dated May 22, for employment in Assam is posted to the headquarters station of the district of Goalpara.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 14.)

**TENNANT**, Col. T. B. E., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Ootacamund or Pangaore in the Bangalore Division, or at Madras in the Eastern District, and will be available for any Military duty, other than regimental, to which he may be posted.

**SPITTA**, Capt. H. H., 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to do duty at the Depot Wellington.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

The following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots during the forthcoming trooping season:—

**HILL**, Capt. T. A., 12th Lancers, at present in England to relieve Capt. Beck.

**MOSTYN**, Capt. E. A., 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, to relieve Capt. Tottenham.

**PORTER**, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, to relieve Lieut. de Trafford.

**COX**, Lieut. W. C., 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire L.I., to relieve Lieut. Corbet.

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut. J. F., 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, to relieve Lieut. Cowper Colles.

**HEATON**, Capt. W., 2nd Battalion, S. W. Borderers, to relieve Capt. Trower.

**ARMITAGE**, Lieut. P. T., 2nd Battalion, S. W. Borderers, to relieve Lieut. Worledge.

**COTTON**, Lieut. H. R. S., 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire L.I., at present in England to relieve Capt. Eccles.

**SCHUYLER**, Capt. A. G., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to relieve Capt. Westmacott.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the tests specified opposite their names:—

Rangoon, July 21.

**BODGLEY**, Capt. M. T., Royal Engineers, Higher Standard Hindustani, August 5.

**JENNINGS**, Lieut. H. A. K., Royal Artillery, Higher Standard Hindustani.

**HAWKS**, Lieut. T. B., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, Higher Standard Hindustani.

**PAINE**, Corporal A., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Lower Standard, Persian.

The undermentioned officers, recently commissioned, have been posted to batteries as stated against their names, and are to be shown in all returns, &c., as under inscription:—

**DUNLOP**, Lieut. A. S., to 1 Battery, 3rd Brigade.

**HUMPHREYS**, Lieut. G., to F Battery, 1st Brigade.

**LAMPART**, Lieut. W., to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division.

The following order is confirmed:—

August 2.—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Eastern District, appointing Major D. V. Shortland, Q Battery, 1st Brigade, to command the Royal Artillery, Eastern District, vice Colonel D. J. McGregor, on general leave:—

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 19.)

**MEYER**, Mr. W. S., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Tinnevely.

**DUMERGUE**, Mr. J. W. F., M.C.S., and Mr. E. Marsden, inspector of schools, have passed the High Proficiency Test, the former in Hindustani and the latter in Persian.

**SULIVAN**, Mr. H. E., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Coimbatore District, under the employment on other duty of Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson.

**ROBINSON**, Mr. H. D., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar District, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot District, during the employment on other duty of Mr. A. P. Agar.

**WRIGHT**, the Rev. C. H. L., M.A., acting joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, to be chaplain of Trivandrum.

**MORLEY**, the Rev. S., on arrival, to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

The following reversions are ordered:—

**RUSSELL**, Mr. A. S., from executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, July 26; Mr. S. D. Pears, from assistant engineer, 1st grade substantive pro tem, to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, July 26, owing to the return from furlough of Mr. G. D. Wybrow, executive engineer, 2nd grade.

The following transfer is ordered:—

**LANGLEY**, Captain L. R. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, from the office of the chief engineer for irrigation to the Ganjam division.

**OGG**—Deputy Surgeon General, with temporary rank, G. S. W. Ogg,

M.B., M.A., Indian Medical Department, to have permanent rank, vice Deputy Surgeon General C. Smith, whose tenure expires, dated August 5.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—  
**PORTER**, Lieutenant H. E., Staff Corps, wing officer, 24th Native Infantry (private affair), for one year, from day of embarkation.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 21.)

**SMITH**, Capt. E. D. N., is appointed to act as adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and *ex-officio* assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Lieut. G. E. H. Gates, or until further order.

**CHAPMAN**, Lieut. F. R. H., assumed charge of his duties as assistant to the political agent, Southern Maratha Country, in charge of the Chief of Miraj (Senior) on the 12th inst.

**WROUGHTON**, Mr. R. C., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

**KENNEDY**—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Kaira, District Registrar, Kaira, and political agent, Cambay, during the absence of Mr. A. H. Spry, C.S., or until further orders.

**MACKENZIE**, Assistant Surgeon F., is placed on general duty, Bombay, and attached to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital as a temporary measure.

**PROCTOR-SIMS**, Mr. R., M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of the resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated July 31, 1879, with effect from Oct. 1, 1879 inclusive, the furlough granted to him in notification No. 5, dated Feb. 12, 1883, is cancelled.

**DOIG**, Mr. S. B., executive engineer for irrigation, Gujarat, is appointed to act as executive engineer, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., on privilege leave.

**PINHEY**, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to act as executive engineer, Ratnagiri, with the temporary rank of executive engineer, 4th grade.

**HERBERT**, Mr. D. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the Departmental Examination according to the tests laid down in paragraphs 16, 17, and 18 Section 1, Chap. 2, of the Public Works Code. He has also passed the colloquial in Sindi, laid down in paragraph 20 of the same Code.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 21.)

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain F. W. S. Jackson, S.C., Lieutenant L. S. H. Baker, S.C., and Major E. R. Ray, Infantry.

**REAY**—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major E. R. Reay, Infantry, one week, private affairs.

**WYER**—The following appointment is made, with effect from July 15:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Major M. K. Wier, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. L. H. Byley, on leave.

**ROSS**—The services of Colonel F. J. T. Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

**BUTTS**—The services of Lieut. F. R. McC. De Butts, R.A., at the disposal of the Government of India is cancelled.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated August 15, has been republished:—"Special—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Staff of the Expeditionary Force about to proceed to the Zhoob Valley, to take effect from the dates on which the several officers enter upon the duties of their respective posts:—Brigadier General Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to command; Captain J. N. Walker, Bombay Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant adjutant general; Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant quartermaster general; Brigade Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, Army Medical Department, to be principal medical officer; Captain B. L. P. Keilly, Bombay Staff Corps, to be commissariat and treasury officer; Lieut. H. Parkin, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a assistant to the ex commissariat officer; Captain G. F. Francis, Bombay Staff Corps, to be transport officer; Major W. P. Tomkins, Royal Engineers, to be commanding engineer; Captain C. Hoskyns, Royal Engineers, to be field engineer; Captain M. Martin, Royal Engineers, to be assistant field engineer; Lieut. F. A. Blyth, Bengal Staff Corps, to be superintendent of army signalling; and Major H. F. Smyth, Royal Artillery, to be provost marshal."

The following appointment is made with effect from August 26:—**ROBINSON**, Major (Bt. Col.) C. W., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (officiating assistant adjutant general, Northern Division), to be assistant adjutant general of division in succession to Lieut. Col. E. Cunningham, whose tenure of the appointment expires on Aug. 25.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Aug. 22.)

H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**THOMSON**, Surgeon A. C., Fortress of Asirgarh (officiating in medical charge 23rd N.I.), to the medical charge of Garrison Staff and Details, vice Surgeon Willis transferred to general duty, Poona Circle.**COLLINGWOOD**, Major H., Mount Abu Sanitarium, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be commandant, vice Major Roper, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.**PEAT**, Major W. S., (General List Cavalry) 2nd squadron commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

With reference to the G. G. O. No. 399 of the 18th inst., Col. F. J. T. Ross, S.C., is placed on general duty, Kurrachee.

In modification of G. G. O. C. No. 248 of June 13, it is notified that the 9th Regiment N.I. will proceed from Poona to Bombay next relief season, and the 3rd Regiment N.L.I., on return from Quetta will proceed to Poona instead of Bombay. Both regiments to move by route march between Poona and Bombay.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 20th August.

**TINLEY**, Lieut. G. F., S.C., adjutant 1st Bombay Lancers.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

**Army Medical Department**—Surg. Major C. S. Close, to Poona, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 29, on private affairs.**FORDYCE**—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieutenant A. D. Fordyce, S.C., sub assistant commissary general.**ABBOTT**—G. J. P. R. Volunteer Corps.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence to England for one year on medical certificate, with effect from July 1:—Major J. H. Abbot.

## INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 5.  
ARRIVALS REPORTED.  
MILITARY.**Madras Estab.**—Deputy Surgeon General Colvin Smith, M.D., C.B.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—E. J. Alexander, W. H. Hurdwick, J. S. Mackintosh, B.C.S.; H. C. Mance, T. E. Coxhead, B.C.S.**Bombay Estab.**—J. A. Baines, B.S.C.PERMITTED TO RETURN,  
MILITARY.**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. Beddy, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. Temple, S.C., Major A. F. Taylor, S.C., Col. R. A. Wanchope, S.C., Major F. C. Burton, S.C., Capt. M. A. Gray, S.C., Capt. H. N. Webb, S.C., Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo, S.C., Lieut. W. E. Chambers, S.C., Lieut. C. G. M. Fasken, S.C., Capt. L. W. Christopher, S.C., Col. Hamilton Chapman, S.C.**Bombay Estab.**—Col. C. J. Anderson, S.C., Brigade Surgeon C. J. F. MacDowall.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—R. Wall, B.C.S., J. Beaton, C. A. Hackett, W. A. Inglis, W. D. Blyth, B.C.S., Capt. F. Warde, R. A. Malloy, B. W. Blood, J. P. Rawlins, J. Frigelle, B.C.S., Lieut. J. M'Ivor, B.S.C., C. A. Wilkins, B.C.S., G. J. Sanderson, J. M'Loughlin, H. J. Strickland, H. F. D. Pennington, B.C.S., H. A. F. Smith, H. A. Harrison, B.C.S., J. C. Hill, G. Charles.**Madras Estab.**—W. B. de Winton, G. D. Leman, M.C.S., E. E. Spencer, M.C.S., G. Stokes, M.C.S.PERMITTED TO REMAIN.  
MILITARY.**Bengal Estab.**—Surgeon Major G. King, thirty-one days; Major T. O. Wingate, S.C., three months; Capt. W. T. Shone, R.E., fourteen days.**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., sixty-one days; Major A. R. T. McKae, Inf., 195 days; Surgeon Major James Arnott, M.D., sixty-one days; Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, S.C., three months; Surgeon Major J. T. Welsh, M.D., six months.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—H. Buckle, one month; F. E. Keays, six months; W. A. Inglis, seven days; H. M. O'Kelby, one month; R. A. Mallay one week; R. Carstairs, B.C.S., one month; J. M'Loughlin, one month; H. A. F. Smith, twenty days.

## SEPT. 9.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Service, made by the Government in India:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major Montagu Clementi, Edward Robert Conolly, Clarence Henry Palmer, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Horace Moule Evans, Majors Richard Melville Clifford, George Reynell Gibbs, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Charles Lorrain Woodruffe.

To be Captain—Lieut. Henry Martindale Temple.

## BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. William Hay McNaghtor, C.B., Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Harvey Young Murray.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, James William Macdougall, James Polegaze James, George Herbert Trevor, Matthew Morton Bowie, David Thompson Hatchell, William Gwynne Hughes, Arthur Theodore Woodhouse, Alexander Sinclair Grove, Henry Charles Davies, Charles John Watson.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Joseph Withers, Christopher Charles Pemberton, Montagu Maxwell Carpendale, Henry Charles Morse, Charles Henry Coles, Charles Alexander Cunningham, Major and Brevet Col. George Francis Beville.

## MEMORANDA.

Major General Henry Hope Crealock, C.B., C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General.

Major General Frederick Marshall, C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards, to be Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Arthur George Webster, C.B., half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

## RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. Frederick Bryan Browne resigns his commission.

Capt. William Lewis Alphonso Eyre resigns his commission.

Lieut. Henry Gloster Armstrong resigns his commission.

Lieut. John P. Wood, 3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant.

## SEPT. 12.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Major G. M. J. Moore, R.A., to be Military Secretary to the Governor, Madras; Lieut. R. W. E. Carnegie, R.P., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major General A. Carnegie, commanding a Division of the Bombay Army.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Government of India:—Capt. E. E. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Major A. Gaselee, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Capt. W. R. Routh, Suffolk Regiment, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major H. R. Young, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Lieut. Col. M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General, vice Col. C. Nedham, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Capt. W. H. F. Macmullen, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Lieut. Col. Clementi.

## HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs.15,00,000 in bills on India, and telegraphic transfers, were received on Sept. 9 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.49,000, and on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers on Madras, Rs.3,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d., making a total of Rs.3,59,000. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7½d., and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7½d. will receive in full. Between April 1 and last night remittances for Rs.6,89,62,467 had been sold, realising £5,661,768.**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.**—The report of this company for the half-year ending June 30 last shows a net profit for the half-year, including £1,974 18s. 2d. brought forward, of £51,133 3s. 3d. The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, absorbing £11,631 5s., placed £25,000 to the reserve fund, and carried forward £14,501 18s. 3d. The dividend will be payable on the 17th inst. Considering the general outcry in business circles, owing to the existing stagnation, it is satisfactory to see from the above dividend that in some departments, at least, prosperity prevails. We believe that the Anglo-Indian banks have benefited considerably during the early part of this year by the high rates of money ruling in India, and the low rates of discount on this side. The unfortunate failure of the Oriental Bank has also had the double effect of throwing business into their hands, and of reducing competition.

## OBITUARY.

Telegraphic intelligence received in this country recently announces the death of Azam Samaldas Farmanandass, Dewan, or Minister, of the Bhavnagar State in Bombay. The deceased succeeded to his high position at the invitation of the present enlightened ruler of the territory, His Highness Maharajah Takhtsingjee, K.C.S.I., about five years ago. He steadily pursued the progressive policy which had been prevailing in the State for some time previously. Indeed, he himself had a prominent share in its inauguration; for from a very early period of his career he had served in its administration in different capacities, and about fifteen years ago, on the nomination of a joint administration during the minority of the present chief, he was called upon to act in the judicial and other departments of the State in co-operation with the British member of the administration. Consequently, when the charge of affairs was transferred from the late venerable Minister, Mr. Gowreesankar, C.S.I., to the deceased, he found himself especially fitted to foster and elaborate measures which were set on foot with a view to promote the well-being of the people and cultivate the resources of the State. The result

was that year after year the Government of Bombay expressed their approbation of the management of affairs in Bhavnagar—a compliment which has often been ratified by the Secretary of State. Mr. Samaldas's death is an irreparable loss to the State, at the present especially; for the relations between his master and himself were marked by an extent of confidence and cordiality which is rare between the princes of India and their native Ministers, which, moreover, as the results in this case showed, was justified, and which it would not be easy to reproduce. The deceased, besides being a clever, sagacious, and moderate administrator, had a reputation for Persian and Sanskrit scholarship, and gave promise, if he had not thus been cut off prematurely, of securing a place before long among the most conspicuous Indian statesmen of modern times.

#### THE INDIAN WHEAT HARVEST OF 1884.

THE Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India have issued a memorandum recalling that in a resolution of March last the Department attempted to determine the area ordinarily placed under wheat in British India and the Native States, and to estimate the outturn in an average year. The broad conclusions arrived at were that the total wheat area in India is about 26,000,000 acres, of which 20,000,000 acres are in British India and 4,000,000 in Native States. The total yield in a fairly good year was put at 135,000,000 cwt., or 30½ million quarters, giving an average outturn of 9 1-3 bushels per acre. Since the conclusion of the year's harvest, reports have been received from the chief wheat-growing provinces as to the comparative area and outturn of the crop of 1884. The information may be thus summarised:—In the Punjab the harvest in the south-eastern division, known as the Delhi and Hissar territory, has been very indifferent, and in some of these districts is described as a complete failure on unirrigated lands. But in the central and northern portions of the province, both the acreage and yield have been above the average, and this has more than counterbalanced the deficiency in the south-east. On the whole, the yield in 1884 may be estimated as above the average. The average area is given in the Government of India's resolution as 7,000,000 acres, and the average yield 9.3 million quarters. The yield for 1884 may therefore be put at 10,000,000 quarters. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which in the Government of India's resolution is shown to come next to the Punjab in respect of wheat area, the area under wheat in 1884 appears to have been fully up to the average. The yield, however, was somewhat short in many districts, owing to the deficiency of the autumn and winter rains. Estimating the area at 6.2 million acres, and allowing for indifferent crops, the outturn for 1884 might be put at 7.5 million quarters. The average yield per acre in these provinces is probably somewhat larger in ordinary years than in the Punjab. In the Bombay Presidency the yield per acre is reported to be generally above the average. The acreage appears to have been up to the average except in Scinde, where, however, the yield was average. The area ordinarily under wheat in the Presidency is about 1.6 million acres, and on this basis the probable yield this year is 2,000,000 quarters. In the Central Provinces the harvest has been excellent, and the outturn is put fully fifteen per cent. above the average. The acreage also was in excess of the average. In the resolution referred to the average area is put at 4,000,000 acres, but the yield per acre is ordinarily less than in Northern India. Taking into account the excellent character of the harvest and the breadth of land under crop, the outturn in 1884 should not be less than 5,000,000 quarters. The four provinces from which reports have been received should thus yield a total 24½ million quarters. Reports have not been received from Bengal, Berars, or the wheat-growing Native States of Rajpootana and Central India. But enough is known to anticipate that the total wheat outturn of India this year comes up to the average of 30½ million quarters. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to estimate how much of this is available for export. In the calendar year 1882 the export was 15,000,000 cwt., and in 1883 it was 22½ million, and this without any effect in raising prices. It may, therefore, be inferred that with a good rainy season following an average wheat crop, so as to secure the autumn harvest, at least one-fifth of the wheat harvest can be spared for export without materially enhancing prices. As regards existing stocks, it was remarked in the Government of India's resolution that in consequence of the low prices ruling in Europe the export for the quarter ending December last had greatly contracted, and that the continued cheapness of wheat in India indicated the existence of considerable stocks. Since January the wheat exports have been moderate, the total quantity exported for the six months ending the 30th of June being 5,960,000 cwt., against 10,990,000 cwt. in the corresponding months of 1883. The export in April was 637,000 cwt.; in May, 1,422,000 cwt.; and in June, 1,857,000 cwt. The total export for May and June was 3,280,000 cwt., against 6,166,000 cwt. for those months in 1883. Wheat prices in the chief up-country markets are slightly lower than at the beginning of the year, and in the resolution referred to above, it was shown that the prices ruling in January,

1884, were lower, in spite of the large export in 1883, than they were in 1882.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

MONDAY.—Business in the market for bar silver has been extremely quiet, but the price remains at 50¼d. per ounce, while only a purely nominal quotation was obtainable for Mexican dollars. Indian and the Hong Kong exchange rates are unaltered, but the Shanghai quotation is ¼d. higher, at 5s. 1¼d. Rupee Paper shows no change, and transactions in that security have been limited.

TUESDAY.—The position of the silver market is unchanged. Bars are still quoted at 50¼d. per ounce, with only a very limited business, and it is again impossible to give any other than a nominal quotation for Mexican dollars. Supplies of both kinds of the metal are, however, expected at the end of the week. Exchange rates from the East and Rupee Paper are unaltered.

WEDNESDAY.—The exceptional demand for bar silver which enabled those who had any amounts to dispose of to get 50¼d. per ounce has been supplied and the price has to-day receded to 50 11-16d. This is about on a parity with the price paid for transfer remittances to the East, but very little, if any, business seems to have been done, as the arrival of a fresh amount of bars is looked for. Mexican dollars are also very scarce, but no actual price is obtainable for them. Indian exchange rates are unaltered, the Hongkong quotation has advanced to 3s. 9¼d., and Shanghai remains at 5s. 1¼d. Rupee Paper is still quoted at 82¼ 83 and 80¼ 80½ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents, respectively.

THURSDAY.—Bar silver has again been quoted at 50 11-16d. per ounce, but very little business was reported. So far there is no quotation to be given for Mexican dollars. Eastern exchange rates and the prices of Rupee Paper are all unaltered.

FRIDAY.—Only a very small amount of business was done in bar silver at 50 11-16d. per ounce. There was, however, a good demand for Mexican dollars, but as the consignment by the French packet just announced at St. Nazaire cannot be received until the early part of next week, no actual price for the coined metal is as yet obtainable. Rupee Paper and all the Eastern rates of exchange remain as they were.

SATURDAY.—The silver market shows no change of any kind, Indian and China exchanges are also unaltered, and Rupee Paper remains at 82¼ 83 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80¼ 80½ for the Four per Cents.

#### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### MARRIAGES.

ALTON—BARCLAY—Sept. 3, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Francis Cooke Alton, R.N., son of Francis Cooke Alton, Chief Inspector of Machinery, Portsmouth, to Pauline Annie, daughter of Ernest Barclay, of Madras.

##### DEATHS.

BLUNDELL—Sept. 5, at Weston-super-Mare, Augusta Catherina Blundell, widow of Major George Snow Blundell, 51st Bengal N.I., and late of Taunton, aged 76.

MACKINTOSH—August 11, at Craigmount, Darjeeling, Sarah Mackintosh, late Inspectress of Schools, Punjab, widow of Samuel Mackintosh, late Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, aged 57 years and 8 months.

NIBLETT—August 15, at Benares, wife of P. Niblett, retired, deputy collector, aged 59 years.

NORTON—August 17, at Kursiong, the wife of David Norton.

ROBERTS—August 16, at Barwain, Hoshiapur district, Philip Gavin, son of T. Roberts, C.S., aged 3½ months.

ROBERTS—Sept. 8, at 4, Cloverdale Lawn, Cheltenham, Colonel Charles Pasley Roberts, late Bombay Artillery, aged 51.

SMITH—Sept. 9, Charles Henry Graham Smith (Graham Smith), A.M.I.C.E., of Avondale, Herne-hill, and late of Rangoon.

SPEECHLY—August 19, at Vellore, of cholera, S. Speechly, retired Inspector, Government Telegraph Department.

STRANGE—Sept. 3, at Upper Norwood, Thomas Lumsden Strang, late a judge of the High Court of Madras, and of 6, Kempshott-road, Streatham-common, aged 77.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—August 17, at Boolandshahr, the wife of Surgeon James Armstrong, Indian Medical Department, a daughter.

CAREW—Sept. 7, at Masempore, Cachar, the wife of Robert George Hallowell Carew, a son.

CHOPE—August 23, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of H. I. Chope, a son.

CUMMING—August 21, at 2, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of A. E. Cumming, Sind Commission, a son.

DOYLE—August 14, at Darjeeling, the wife of John Hayes Doyle, a son.

DAVIDSON—August 3, at St. Helen's, Singapore, the wife of F. Gerald Davidson, a son.

GRANT—August 14, at Kulliad, Good loor, the wife of Henry G. Grant, a daughter.

JAMIESON—August 19, at Ootacumund the wife of A. Jamieson, Government Botanical Gardens, a son.  
 KAYE—August 19, at Murree, the wife of Major R. W. Kaye, R.H.A. a daughter, still-born.  
 KREYER—Sept. 4, at Neemuch, Central India, the wife of F. A. C. Kreyer, Adjutant 17th B.N.I., a son.  
 LEONARD—August 18, at Gurt-na-Moma, Bangalore, the wife of T. T. Leonard, a son.  
 MORGAN—August 1, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, a son.  
 SELL—August 13, at Ercaud, the wife of the Rev. E. Sell, a daughter.  
 SYMONS—August 20, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of Hugh S. Symons, a son.  
 TOWNLEY—August 14, at "The Exchange," Simla, the wife of George Townley, a daughter.  
 WALTON—August 8, at Mussoorie, N.W.P., the wife of Granville Walton, M. Inst. C.E., prematurely, a son, stillborn.  
 WHITE—August 14, at Mount Abou, Rajputana, the wife of Surgeon Major Charles White, a son.  
 YOUNG—August 16, at Dharwar, the wife of Fred Young, Revenue Survey, S.M.C., a son, prematurely.

## MARRIAGES.

RUTHERFORD—ROBERTSON—August 16, at St. John's, Dalhousie, Punjab, John Marie Rutherford, son of John Rutherford, Esq., of Cromwell Park, Perthshire, to Margaret Bethune Robertson, youngest daughter of the late F. Robertson, Esq., of Painswick, Gloucestershire.  
 THATCHER—COLE—August 16, at Holy Trinity, Bangalore, by the Rev. C. Pelly, Chaplain, John F. C. Thatcher, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 20th Regiment, Bombay N.I., eldest son of General Torin Thatcher, Bombay Army, retired, to Eliza Lily, second daughter of Colonel G. W. Cole, Madras Infantry.

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON—August 14, at Karachi, East Indies, Trevor Lee, youngest son of Captain J. W. Anderson, Puna Horse.  
 CARNEGIE—August 22, at Bombay, Emily Francis Mary, the much loved daughter of Major General A. Carnegie, Commanding Northern Division, Bombay Army, aged 22.  
 CHURCH—August 31, at Singapore, Elizabeth, widow of the late Thos. Church, H.E.I.C.'s C.S., aged 80.  
 DENT—August 21, at Egmere, Madras, Georgiana Frances, relict of the late Thomas Dent, book-keeper and manager, S.P.G.F.P. Office, aged 71.  
 ELLOY—August 12, at Allahabad, Daisy Constance, child of Colin and Louisa Elloy, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.  
 GRANT—August 20, at Calcutta, Henry Norman Patrick Grant, aged 77.  
 GELL—August 13, at Madras, John Franklin, eldest son of the Rev. John Philip Gell, Rector of Buxted, Sussex, aged 33.  
 HORNE—August 16, at Madras, John Righby, the beloved and only son of Captain W. H. Horne, Harbour Master, aged 8 years and 9 months.  
 MULOCK—August 31, from an accident, at Murrie, Lieut. Edmonds Henry Mulock, Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 22.  
 WEBB—August 13, at Kherwarra, Rajputana, of diphtheria, Marie, the dearly-beloved wife of William Wilfred Webb, Esq., M.B., Bengal Army.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## MONDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's Indian and Ceylon tea auctions, comprising only 2,947 packages, passed with spirit, and last week's quotations were fully maintained. 240 chests Java tea sold at satisfactory rates. At the China sales only 2,200 packages green teas were catalogued, which generally sold at firm prices. Business on the private market has been very restricted.

COTTON.—The market is steady and unchanged, except American futures, which closed about 1-32d. in sellers' favour. The sales since Friday amount to about 1,200 bales, including Tinnevely, 5½d. to 5¾d.; Western, 4¼d.; Northern, 4 15-16d.; Bengal, 3¾d. to 4 3-16d. Forward delivery, American, November-December, 5 61-64d.; February-March, 6d. for middling l.m.c.

## TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—According to the B Bill of Entry the amount of tea ex warehouses on which duty was paid in August, was 15,040,023lb., in addition to which duty payments on 182,781lb. were made direct and to the inland revenue. Up to the 31st ult. the total duty payments this year had been on 114,927,509lb. During August the exports and stores came to 4,478,770lb., making a total for eight months of 29,325,902lb., and the amounts sent coastwise to 2,619,835lb., bringing the figures for eight months up to 19,523,798lb. The China auctions to-day comprised 11,158 packages, of which 10,941 sold without reserve. The catalogues represented a very miscellaneous collection, but prices as a rule were unchanged. The Indian sales were again small, only 2,474 packages new season's being offered, all of which sold at steady rates. Teas under 1s. per lb. were in strong demand. Some invoices of Assam tea of exceptionally good quality were well competed for, and realised high prices. To-day's sales were again small. 11,679 packages were printed, but several breaks were sold previous to the auctions. The tone of the sale was flat, and prices in many instances were in favour of buyers. The private contract market remains very dull.

SUGAR.—There has not been an increase in the demand, but fair, grocery crystallised Demerara at auction to-day brought advanced rates by 6d. to 1s., ranging up to 25s. 6d. to 26s. The total business in

West India is 329 casks, 5,000 barrels and bags beet.—The Clyde telegram shows a quiet market for pieces.

COFFEE.—Supplies to-day consisted chiefly of Costa Rica, which only partly sold at about last week's rates. Good to fine ordinary, 47s. to 50s. 6d.; middling, 57s. to 58s. 6d. 1,815 bags offered, 510 bags Guatemala withdrawn. 106 casks, 38 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold—middling, 62s. to 67s.; bold 80s. to 85s. 15 half barrels Mocha, bought in 82s. 500 bags Rio partly sold, ex quay prices, 41s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. The Dutch Trading Company's sale for the 17th inst. will be 431 casks, 102,277 bags.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The Indian and Ceylon auctions comprised 4,230 packages. Prices all round were very firm, and especially so for teas of fine quality. 3,692 packages were sold without reserve at the China auctions, including 1,036 packages scented, 3,349 packages new season's redleaves, and 300 half-chests second crop Ningchow, which sold for 10d. per lb. Red siftings and broken leafs passed at from 4¾d. to 6¾d. per lb. Old season's Kaisows (first crop) sold for 7d. to 8d. per lb., and Souchongs at 10d. per lb. Prices generally show no quotable alteration, though the tendency was in buyers' favour.

SUGAR.—There have not been any reported sales of West India, but yesterday about 400 casks Barbados sold; also 3,000 bags crystallised Trinidad, at 16s. 6d.; 200 tons cane jagghery, at 8s. In the Clyde market pieces are better, and prices rather hardening. Beet, for prompt shipment, firm, at 12s. 6d. German. Forward quiet.

COFFEE.—A flat tone and some of the 217 casks 64 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon had to be bought in. Prices rather lower. Low middling to middling sold at 62s. to 67s.; rather bold to fine bold at 75s. to 87s. Twenty-three cases 1,425 bags, East India partly sold, medium grayish to bold color at 62s. to 87s. 6d.; Mysore at 77s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. 117 half-bales Mocha bought in at 92s. 117 bags Columbian partly sold at 47s. 6d. to 51s. per cwt.

SPICES.—The sales to-day went flatly. There were not any nutmegs offered, and the market is very firm. Penang black pepper to arrive has sold at 6¾d. 260 bags white in the auctions withdrawn. 1,040 bags Cochin ginger part sold at 1s. to 2s. advance. Small broken to fair rough, 46s. to 50s. 6d.; fair washed, rather small, 51s.; part cut small to medium, 56s. to 60s.; bold, 75s. to 76s.; two lots good bold cut, 81s. per cwt. Pimento is 1-16d. to ¼d. lower, part of 1,822 bags selling at 2¼d. to 2¾d. Seven cases mace bought in, 1s. 3d. per lb.

SAGO.—In auction 381 bags part sold—medium, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; small dull, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo of Bassein off the coast sold at 7s. 9¾d. ex quay, Liverpool.

SALTPETRE.—Fine Bengal has been sold at 16s. 6d. per cwt.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

TEA.—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's Fortnightly China Report:—"The improvement quoted in our last has not been of long duration. Since the 30th ult., when it became apparent that events in the East had only very temporarily interrupted shipments from Foochow, the general inclination to buy as suddenly stopped as it had arisen about a week before. The market since has been dull and drooping for all grades, which had been favourably affected by the previous rise. Dealers' stocks are reported to be even smaller now than they were before the late excitement, so that any fresh occurrence in China which would create a general belief of a serious interruption of supplies would again make itself immediately felt in the open market. Black leafs under 9½d. per lb. have received ¾d. to ¾d. per lb.; grades above, up to 1s. per lb., are again difficult of sale and show easier and less regulated rates. Pekoe flavoured and Ningchow teas, from 1s. 3d. up to 1s. 9d. per lb., have been in better demand for home trade and export, and prices are steady and firm. In second crops the lower sorts have been selling at from 8½d. to 10½d. per lb. Some transactions in fine medium to fine have passed at from 1s. 2d. to about 1s. 4d. per lb. Lowest closing quotations for common black leaf tea 7d. per lb. Red leaf have been in plentiful supply ex recent arrivals, and closing rates show a decline from the highest point of ¾d. per lb. for siftings, a fall of ¼d. per lb. for common leafy kinds. Sayunes and Parades; better grades sell heavily and show generally easier prices. Finest Chingwos and Parkings have been more frequently dealt in at pr. y rates. Souchongs are in fair demand at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Lowest closing quotation for common red leaf tea, 7½d. per lb. The demand for Russia has been considerable, chiefly for Ningchows and Pekoe flavoured teas, at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Flowery Pekoes—Arrivals have been small, but transactions are on a very restricted scale. Old teas.—Many holders have taken advantage of the higher range prevailing for a new season's common sorts, and over 7,000 packages have been offered and sold at auction. The better grades, at from 6¼d. to 7½d. per lb. for red, and 7d. to 8½d. for black leafs show nearly 1d. per lb. improvement on rates which were ruling at the commencement of August, but common kinds have advanced but little. Lowest quotations for common red leaf, 5¼d. per lb.; for black leaf, 5¾d. per lb."

SUGAR.—There have not been any transactions of importance on the spot, and the market is flat. A cargo of 850 tons Java off the coast cold at 16s. Beet for prompt shipment easier, and quiet in other positions. In the Clyde market a steady demand for refiners' produce at yesterday's rates. M. Bertrand Silz-w.r.te from Paris, on the 10th inst., as follows:—"We have had cold and rainy weather during the last eight days, and the reports from the manufacturing districts are rather unfavourable. Saccharine richness of the beet has much diminished, and has not been compensated by the augmentation of the weight which was expected. This has occasioned numerous demands, and important transactions have occurred at prices gradually advancing about fr. 1 50c. per 100 kilos. Each day's temperature has its importance and influence on the market; thus, as the weather of to-day promised a



change for the better, abundant offers have reappeared, and the advance of the last few days has been in a great degree lost."

**COFFEE.**—The public sales to-day were rather large, including 278 cases 2,430 bags, East India, 243 casks, 20 tierces, 21 barrels, 134 b gs Plantation Ceylon. Prices irregular, but a large proportion sold, and fine qualities bought steady prices. Low middling to fine middling Plantation Ceylon went at 62s. to 72s. 6d.; rather bold to fine bold at 76s. to 94s. 6d.; medium grayish to fine bold colory Neilgherry at 61s. 6d. to 88s.; Mysore at 60s. to 99s. 6d. 3,957 bags Guatemala had to be withdrawn.

**RICE.**—Two cargoes of Rangoon gold at 7s. 8½d. to 7s. 9d., Continent.

**SPICES.**—Black pepper more in demand, with several sales.

#### FRIDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—At the Indian auctions yesterday, 7,092 packages were offered, and nearly all sold. Prices were rather irregular, owing to the large number of samples to be valued, and in some cases broken teas and Souchongs under 1s. per lb. passed rather easier. Pekoes and broken Pekoes maintained late values. The China sales comprised 6,499 packages, viz., 1,900 black leafs, 3,480 red leafs, 849 greens, and 270 scented teas. The sale passed steadily, the black leafs in some cases showing rather firmer prices, at from 8½d. per lb. to 10½d. per lb. The private market yesterday and to-day has been very quiet indeed.

**SUGAR** continues flat. Crystallised Demerara by auction went easier, at 18s. to 21s. The week's business in West India is 1,316 casks, 11,500 bags, &c. 1,079 bags Natal bought in, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; 1,154 bags 130 barrels Maracaibo, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; 1,280 bags Bengal part sold, 8s. 6d.; 333 baskets native Penang bought in, 8s. to 8s. 6d. Privately low brown kinds have sold, including 250 tons Penang, at 7s. to 8s. Some soft Madras at 8s. 6d., and Manila at 9s. 6d. Egyptian syrups 10s. 6d. per cwt. The Clyde market for pieces quiet, with prices tending in favour of buyers. Beet of the new crop lower.

**COFFEE.**—The public sales have gone flatly, and some of the Plantation Ceylon went at irregular prices, or 1s. lower for the week, but good and fine kinds keep steady. 419 casks 120 barrels and bags sold—middling to good middling, 64s. to 70s. 6d.; rather bold to fine bold, 76s. to 94s.; 222 bags East India, 52s. to 68s.; 22 packages Jamaica sold—good, 74s. 6d.; fine, 104s. 6d. to 117s.; 2,937 bags foreign went without alteration.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**BOMBAY.**—August 18. Brindisi (s), London.—19. Scindia (s), Karachi; Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Secundra (s), Calcutta.—20. Tangier (s), Madras; Recta (s), Mauritius; Persia (s), Liverpool; Suttley (s), Sydney.—21. County of Salop (s), Rangoon.—22. Khiva (s), Hong Kong; Nevada, Mauritius; John Morrison (s), North Shield.—23. Elektra (s), Trieste; Pandora (s), Hong Kong; Agenor, New York; County of Carthage (s), Glasgow; County of Peebles, Cardiff.—24. Punjab (s), Karachi; Cartlebank (s), Mauritius; Waverley (s), Liverpool.—25. Hankow (s), Alexandria; Abana (s), Liverpool; Empire (s), Liverpool; Sahara (s), Middlebrough.

**CALCUTTA.**—August 15. Australia (s), Singapore; Shahzada (s), Calcutta.—16. Madura (s), Singapore; Busheer (s), Rangoon; Nerbudda, Cardiff.—17. Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.—18. Roderick Dhu, Mauritius.—20. Nepaul (s), London; Governor (s), Liverpool; Maharani (s), Rangoon.

**MADRAS.**—August 16. Nepaul (s), London.—17. Chanda (s), Bombay.—18. Cormorant (s), Cardiff.—19. Bouldana (s), Calcutta.—20. Darien (s), Negapatam; El Dorado (s), Calcutta; Hughendon (s), Cuddalore; Bucephalus (s), Melbourne.—21. Asia (s), Rangoon; C. Macpherson (s), Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

**BOMBAY.**—August 19. Canton (s), Marseilles; Assyria (s), Persian Gulf; Pekin (s), Marseilles; Clan Munro (s), Liverpool.—20. Burmah (s), Karachi; Accomac (s), Antwerp.—21. Nubia (s), Liverpool; Exporter, Sandheads.—22. Mobile (s), Jeddah.—23. Brindisi (s), China; Daisy Morris (s), Karachi; Culna (s), Calcutta; Knight of St. George, Hull; Scindia (s), Karachi; Bosphorus (s), Madras.—24. Columbian (s), Jeddah.—25. Janese, London.

**CALCUTTA.**—August 15. Steamer City of Oxford.—17. Nowshera and Eldorado.—18. Clan Macpherson and Nira.—21. Shahjehan and Pemba.

**MADRAS.**—August 16. Tibre (s), Pondicherry.—17. Nepaul (s), Calcutta.—18. Chanda (s), Calcutta; Athens (s), Cocanada.—19. Bouldana (s), Bombay.—22. Erato, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Venetia*, August 25.

From London: Majr and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Alexander Finlayson, Dr. S. M. Bartholomew, Mr. J. Y. Davidson, Mr. T. Barrett, Dr. D. E. Hughes, Mr. R. Booth, Mr. W. A. Talbot, Mr. R. McEwen, Mr. C. Linck, Major T. Holdich, Mr. C. Crighton, Dr. J. J. Moran, Mr. F. C. Jones, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. F. C. Berry, Mr. G. W. Smith, Mr. Ardasher Nowrojee Dayer, Mr. F. W. Dod, Mr. Ross, Macle. Tromcini.

From Brindisi: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Mr. A. Constable.  
From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. O. Toole.

AT BRINDISI, Per *Tanjore*, Sept. 8.

From Bombay: Mr. D. S. Kemp, Capt. W. A. Urquhart.

At Venice—From Bombay: Mr. P. J. Melitus.

At London—From Bombay: Lieut. P. L. Williams.

At Brindisi—From Alexandria: Mrs. Marriot.

AT LONDON, Per *Suttley*, July 23.

From Sydney: Lieut. E. C. and Mrs. Spillsbury, Mr. E. S. Fursdon, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Gurshon, Mr. A. H. Towyer, Mr. G. C. Mastick, Mr. W. Bailey, Miss Reynolds.

At Melbourne—From Sydney: Mr. J. R. Tuckett, Master and Miss Tuckett, Mr. H. Bernard, Miss Oxtoby, Mrs. Winfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. W. Nicholson, Mr. W. A. Farmer, Capt. Bradley, R.N., Mrs. and Master Bradley, Mr. W. E. Benjamin, Mr. A. F. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ballantyne, Mr. G. Spillsbury, Mr. R. H. Morris.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Pekin*, August 19.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. S. Stracey and Mrs. Eales.

For Marseilles: Mr. Cassels, Mr. F. Mackinnon, and Mr. A. D. Carey.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Suttley*, August 26.

For London: Rev. Chas. Gonne, Mr. Kunwar S. Sinha, Mrs. Bethami and family, Capt. Hawkins, R.A., Mrs. F. B. Hanna, Mr. Lezer, Mr. Mastick, Mr. Chewings, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Donald, Mr. Mymie, Mr. Barrowclough, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Barlez, Misses Barrowclough, Miss Reynolds, Misses Chewings, Mrs. and Miss Chewings, Mr. and Mrs. Guisham, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Miss Waniscott, Major W. A. Heldon, Mr. H. P. Buchanan.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. L. Single, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Capt. W. A. Urquhart.

For Venice: Mr. P. G. Melitus.

For Gibraltar: Mr. B. C. de Castr.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Almora*, to sail from London, Sept. 17.

For Madras: Miss Williamson, Rev. and Mrs. Black and children.

For Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Inglis and three children, Mr. English, Miss Waterhouse, Miss Proctor, Miss Keown.

Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, Sept. 22.

For Townsville: Mr. Horace Crowdy.

For Brisbane: Mr. W. Broome.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, Sept. 24.

For Karachi: Mr. E. Gambier, Miss Wyard, and Miss Williams.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Whish.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Aden: Mrs. Radcliffe and child.

For Colombo: Mrs. Talbot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and two children.

For Madras: Miss Fowler, Miss Taylor, Miss Hellier, Miss Carter, Mrs. and Miss Gabbett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Miss Newsholme.

For Calcutta: Mr. Reginald Drake, Mrs. Larkias, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. C. J. Stewart, Mr. R. C. Rutherford, Mr. W. Taylor.

For Nizagapatam: Surgeon Major and Mrs. Smith.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, Oct. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. Lennox.

Per s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.

For Karachi: Mrs. Watson and infant.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, Oct. 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gun.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, sailed August 30.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, three children, and ayah, Mr. Gymer, Mr. J. S. Ashby.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, sailed Sept. 2.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Piercy and child, Miss J. Smith, Mr. D. Duncan, Mr. Crawford, Rev. and Mrs. Downie and two children, Miss Waite.

From the 1st July last all majors of infantry and cavalry promoted, and dating from that day, 1881, came under the Royal Warrant, giving an increase of pay, no matter how they stood on the regimental list; this, of course, will greatly increase expenditure.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Captain T. H. Kyre, Military Account Department, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, *vice* Lieutenant W. H. Young, proceeded on furlough.

Major (Brevet Colonel) C. W. Robinson, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Northern Division) will succeed Lieutenant Colonel E. Cunningham as Assistant Adjutant General. Colonel Cunningham's tenure of his appointment terminates on the 25th inst.

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## [BOMBAY.—Aug. 22.]

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 99½ to 100
Four-and-a Half per Cent.	102½ to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	—
Ten years	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104½

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Rates
Bank of Bombay	500	760
Bank of Bengal	500	850
Bank of Madras	500	610
Agra	500	118
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	200
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28	700
National of India	12½	95
Oriental	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba	700	780
Frere	150	1
Mazagon	2,000	780
Port Canning	1,000	337½

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	500	495
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1175
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	340
Bellary	1,000	550
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	610
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Carwar	1,500	1,425
Colaba	1,880	180
Dhollera Ginning	300	1,240
East India	1,000	3,175
Fort	8,500	615
Franch	500	600
Sind	750	425
Mofussil	400	225
New Indian	125	710
Prince of Wales	500	1,200
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,100	500
Sassoon	500	850
Volkart	400	1,415

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,500	118
Anglo-Indian	100	500
Alfred Manufacturing	500	820
Alliance Spinning	700	36
Blownuggur Mills	100	1010
Bombay United	1,000	700
Central India S. and W. Co.	500	750
Coorla Mills	1,000	410
D. Spinning	2,000	800
Hindustan	1,000	1,240
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	800
Khandeish	1,000	1,250
Madras	1,250	3,250
Madras United	1,000	245
Manchester Spinning	50	805
Mazagon Spinning	250	980
National Spinning	1,000	630
New Great Eastern	1,000	200
Oriental	625	1,490
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	660
Sholapore Mills	1,000	—
Victoria Mills	1,000	—

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-3-6	350
Do. New 42c Shares	100-14-6	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	—
Do. do.	21-14-1	—
Do. New 42c Shares	100-14-6	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New 42c Shares)	26-15-5	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	500
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	103
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Land and Shipping	300	325
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Treacher and Co.	500	1,185
Thacker and Co.	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

% Promissory Notes	Rs 99 11 to —
4% of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to —
4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c.	Paid off
4% of 1878-79 (1893)	102 4 to 102 6
4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 4 to 102 6
Debentures of 1867 (1882)	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885)	100 8 to —
6 of 1866 (1885)	100 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887)	101 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	101 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	102 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908)	100 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	510	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	130 to 132
Bank of Bengal	500	847½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	130 to —
Delhi and London	525	219 to —
Malaya	100	120 to —
Mysore	100	105 to —
National of India	100	95 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	530 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	200	20 to 22
Bally Paper Mills	100	164 to —
Barnagore Jute	100	69 to 70
Bengal Coal	1000	1445 to 1450
Bengal Ironworks	100	—

Bengal Mills	100	1300 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	103 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	315 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	83 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Docking	700	10 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	151 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	90 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	125 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	116 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway	100	93 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	100	120 to —
East Indian Railway	100	120 to —
Equitable Coal	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	37 to 38
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	200 to 205
Gouripore	100	72 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills	100	66 to 67
India General Steam Navigation	100	136 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	123 to —
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	100 to —
Murree Brewery	100	120 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	98 to 100
Nasmith's Patent Press	100	111 to 112
Nanthpore Indigo	30	10 to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	89 to 90
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	10 to —
Oudh and Pohlkund Railway	100	150 to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	10 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	90 to —
Raneengunge Coal Association	100	70 to —
Riverside Press	30	88 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	10 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	100	255 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	280 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	46 to 47
Strand Bank Press	100	102 to 103
Watson's Patent Press	100	125 to 126

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	70 to —
Amuckie	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	91 to —
Assam	510	563 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	97 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	10 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	44 to —
Do. contributory	80	33 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam)	100	10 to —
Borsillah (Assam)	100	10 to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah	100	10 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Darjiling	100	110 to —
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon	100	50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam)	100	93 to 100
Durrung (Assam)	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	45 to —
Giel'e (Darjiling)	100	81 to 82
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam)	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	68 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	79 to —
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar)	250	10 to —
Jeheri Ghat (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Kalacheria (Cachar)	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	135 to —
Do. contributory	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	10 to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Loobah	100	140 to —
Lower Assam	100	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	100	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	10 to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam)	100	80 to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	100	10 to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	10 to —
Do. contributory	125	10 to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling)	100	10 to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	100	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	10 to —
Phenix (Cacha.)	85	63 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	78 to —
Puttara (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	100	10 to —
Sapakat	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	par
Seemah	100	10 to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	104 to 105
Singell (Darjiling)	100	91 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	96 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Tendardra (Darjiling)	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	95	114 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	178 to 180
Upper Assam	100	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Aug. 15.

Four per cents	1½ dis to 1 dis
Four and half per cents 1879	3½ pre to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	3½ to 3 do
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	1½ to 1 do
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7½d.	—	—
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Cred 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7½d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 31-32d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 15-16

## LONDON.—Sept. 13.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888	104½ to 105½
4 India Encased Paper	80 to 80½
4½ Do. do. 1885	83½ to 83½
4½ Do. do. 1893	83½ to 83½
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice)	— to —
4 Do. Deb., Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500	— to —
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	— to —
4½ Do.	102 to 104
4½ Mauritius, 1881	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96	113 to 117
4 Do.	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	—
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.	100 to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c.	100 to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent.	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	107 to 109

## RAILWAYS.

B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100 to 155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100 to —
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953	25½ to 26½
Do. Ann. B. 4½ p. c. Ann. (less 1/4)	2½ to 26½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½	190 to 131
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.	145 to 147
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100 to 150
Do. do. 5 do.	all to —
Do. do. 4½ do.	100 to 121
Do. do. 4½ do.	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100 to 127
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.	100 to 128
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5 to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100 to 150
Do. do. 4½ do.	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua.	20 to 17½ to 18

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern	107½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883	100 to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference	10 to 13 to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China	10 to 11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891	100 to 107 to 110
Do. 5 (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1890	102 to 105
Indo-European	25 to 31½ to 32½

## BANKS

Agra	10 to 10½
Delhi and London	25 to —
Chartered of India, A. and C	all to 24½
Chartered Mer. of I. L. and C.	25 to 20
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28½ to 53

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural of Mauritius	1	2½ to	2½
Barnagore Jute Factory..	1	6½ to	7½
Ceylon Company ..	all	— to	—
Do. ..	11½	— to	—
Do. ..	8	— to	—
Credit Foncier of Mauritius	10	1½ to	12½
Glenrock Gold Mining ..	1	— to	—
Mauritius Land Credit & Agency	2	3½ to	4½
Hunagieria Coffee ..	10	— to	—
Land Mortgage of India ..	2½	3½ to	3½
Moyar Coffee ..	1	— to	—
Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	2½	12 to	2
Ouvah Coffee ..	10	3 to	4
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	50	58 to	60
Do. do. New, 1867 ..	20	22 to	23
S.E. Wynnad Estates & Gold M.	1	— to	—
South Indian Gold Mining ..	1	— to	—

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

Adey, Surg. H., 1 year, from Dec 4, '83, Bo.  
Aislabie, Maj. W. B., Inf., 1 yr. 81 d., from May 9, 1884.  
Allen, Surg. Maj. W. E., 1 yr. 15 dys., from Nov. 22, '83.  
Austin, Lieut. Col. E. S. C., M.  
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J. M. D., 1 yr. 16 d., from July 3, '83, Bo.  
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C. S. C., 1 yr. from May 1, '84, M.  
Baber, Maj. H. T. H., Inf., M.  
Baldwin, Col. A. T. S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, '84, M.  
Barton, Col. L. C. S. C., 2 years, from March 7, '84, Bo.  
Barton, Col. L. C. S. C., 2 yrs., from March 7, 1884, Bo.  
Barron, Major W. S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, 1883, R.  
Barr, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., from May 15, '83, B.  
Barr, Capt. J. E., S. C., from June 5, 1884, B.  
Battye, Lt. Col. A. C. B., S. C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.  
Batty, Surg. Maj. R. H., 1 yr., from July 1, 1884, B.  
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J. S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, M.  
Bell, Col. T. S. C., 1 year, 172 days, from June 3, 1884, Bo.  
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 15, 1884.  
Bigger, Surgeon S. F., 1 year, from May 15, 1884.  
Birch, Major W. B. S. C., 1 yr., 269 dys., from Nov. 20, '83, B.  
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W. S. C., 1 yr., from April 6, '83, B.  
Boileau, Capt. F. S. C., 1 yr., from April 13, 1884, B.  
Boone, Lt. Col. F. S. C., 1 yr., from April 20, '84, M.  
Boswell, Lieut. W. L., S. C., 1 yr., from Apr. 15, '84, B.  
Brake, Bde. Surg. J., 1 year, 347 days, from July 1, '83, B.  
Brannin, Lieut. Col. B. K., Cav., 3 yrs., from Nov. 10, '82, B.  
Branford, Surg. Major A. J., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, M.  
Broome, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.  
Buckley, Hon. Capt. Ord. Dep., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.  
Bunbury, Lieut. W. E., S. C., 243 dys., from Apr. 3, '83, B.  
Burgess, Capt. F. F. R. S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, 1882, B.  
Bushby, Col. J. P. S. C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, F.  
Busteed, Surgeon Major H. E., M. D., 304 d. from M. 23, '84, M.  
d'Bythell, Lieut. Col. R. S. C., 18 mrs., from May 25, 1884, B.  
Caldecott, Surgeon Major R., 286 d., from May, 25, '83, B.  
Cayley, Brigade Surgeon H., 1 yr. 243 d., from Apr. 6, 1884.  
Campbell, Col. A. L., S. C., 1 yr. 121 dys., from Oct. 12, '83, B.  
Campbell, Cl. W. M., R. E., till Nov. 28, '84, B.  
Chalmers, Capt. E. W., S. C., 273 d., from Jan. 18, '84, B.  
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. A., 2 yrs., from April 13, '84.  
Chapple, Dy. Surg. Gen. R. A., M. D., 6 m., from May 20, '84, M.  
Cherry, Col. E. M., (Cav.), 1 yr. 231 dys., from Nov. 22, '83, M.  
Clarke, Col. H. M. S. C., 1 yr. 182 d., from Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Clarkson, Surgeon J. W., 18 mos., from May 23, 1884, B.  
Close, Col. H. P., S. C., 1 yr. 356 ds., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.  
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C. S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '83, B.  
Cole, Col. R. A., S. C., 3 years, from Oct. 1, '81, M.  
Collis, F. W., S. C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Condon, Surg. Major J. H., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 20, '84, B.  
Coningsham, Lt. Col. W. S. C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from May 1, 1883, B.  
Cooke, Major C. B., S. C., 1 yr. from April 18, '84.  
Cotton, Major F. F., R. E., 1 yr. 281 d., from Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Cowley, Lieut. J. W. S. C., 1 year, from May 15, 1884.  
Cox, Lt. E. C., S. C., 267 days, from April 1, 1884, Bo.  
Cracroft, Lieut. Col. B., S. C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.  
Currie, Lieut. J. W., S. C., 1 year, from April 13, 1884, M.  
Cunningham, Major D. S., S. C., 1 year, from May 27, '84.  
Cunningham, Maj. C. A., S. C., from March 30, 1884, Bo.  
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.  
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S. C., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.  
Daunt, Col. J. C. V. C., S. C., 18 mrs., from Apr. 22, '83, B.  
Dawson, Lieut. F. W., S. C., 273 days, from April 2, 1884, M.  
Delamaine, Lieut. F. G., S. C., 1 yr., from Dec. 1, '83, B.  
De Lousada, Lieut. Col. H. F. S. C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '84, M.  
Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S. C., 1 yr. 60 days, from Jan. 1, '84, M.  
Doveton, Major J. H. R. E., 27 mos., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.  
Doveton, Major J. C. S. C., 1 yr., 21 d. from May 15, '83, M.  
Dowker, Col. H. C. S. C., 1 yr. 176 d., from May 17, '83, M.  
Drake-Brockman, Surg. Maj. C. F., 331 dys., from Feb. 13, '84, M.  
Ducat, Col. C. M., S. C., 18 mos., from June 1, '83, Bo.  
Duff, Lieut. B., S. C., 1 year, from Nov. 27, 1883, B.  
Dundas, Lieut. G. W. M., S. C., 1 yr., from Feb. 16, B.  
Dyde, Capt. G. H. C. S. C., 1 year, from April 12, 1884, B.  
Eades, Surgeon Major L. E., from April 13, 1884.  
Elliot, Major H. E., Inf., 1 year, from April 4, 1884, B.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S. C., 18 mos., from Feb. 9, '83, Bo.  
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M. D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.  
Elliston, Maj. E. C., S. C., 192 d., from June 19, 1884, B.  
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 15 ms., from Oct. 30, 1883, B.  
Fagan, Major J. G., 2 years, from Feb. 1, '84, Bo.  
Fagan, Col. W. S. C., 2 years, from April 6, 1884, B.  
Fawcett, Surg. Maj. E., from June 3, 1884, M.  
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr. 93 dys., from Nov. 15, 1883, Bo.  
Ferrand, Surg. E., 2 years, from July 9, '84, M.  
Fitzgerald, Surg. Maj. E. A., 234 dys., from Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Ford, Maj. A. W., S. C., 1 yr., from May 27, 1884, M.  
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.  
Forbes, Lieut. A. W., S. C., 1 yr., from Apr. 3, '84, Bo.  
Fraser, Col. H. S. C., 335 days, from Feb. 29, '84, M.  
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240 d., from Apr. 14, '83, M.  
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V. S. C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 19, '83, E.  
Gibbs, Major G. R., S. C., 1 yr., from May 9, 1884, B.  
Godfrey, Major G., Infantry, 1 year, from April 11, 1884, M.  
Goldney, Capt. T. H., S. C., 1 year, from March 9, 1884, B.  
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.  
Goodfellow, Maj. Gen. W. W. C. B., 1 yr. 16 d. from June 3, '84.  
Gordon, Lieut. Col. J. K., S. C., M.  
Grace, Col. C. H., S. C., 237 days, from April 11, 1884, M.  
Gray, Lt. W. D., S. C., 1 yr., from Jan. 23, '84, M.  
Greenaway, Capt. T. H., S. C., 1 year, from July 9, '84, M.  
Grey, Capt. L. J. H., S. C., 1 yr. 203 ds., from May 1, '83, B.  
Grey, Lt. Col. J. H. C. S. C., 1 yr. 196 d., from Apr. 23, '84, B.  
Gupta, Surg. Maj. K. P., 1 yr., from May 22, 1884, B.  
Griffith, Lieut. Col. J. G. E., S. C., 18 mos., from Oct. 12, '83, Bo.  
Gunning, Lieut. Col. J. C. S. C., M.  
Gunthorpe, Major E. J., S. C., 2 years, from May 16, '84, M.  
Hackitt, Surgeon Major A. L., 1 yr. 13 d., from Apr. 25, '84, M.  
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S. C., 25 ms., from April 11, 1883, B.  
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '83, Bo.  
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr. 277 ds., from June 20, '83, B.  
Halliday, Capt. W. G. C. S. C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, B.  
Hallett, Major W. H., S. C., 307 d., from Mar. 20, 1884, M.  
Hammond, Lieut. Col. F., S. C., 1 yr., from Mar. 8, '85, B.  
Hammond, Major H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Harcock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, B.

Hankin, Col. E. L., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 29, '83, M.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S. C., 20 ms., from April 8, '83, B.  
Harpur, Col. J. S. C., 2 years, from June 5, 1883, Bo.  
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Hatchell, Major D. J., S. C., 1 year, from Nov. 9, 1883, M.  
Heath, Capt. L. F., S. C., 1 year, from May 21, 1884, B.  
Henderson, Capt. P. E., S. C., 18 mos., from May 25, '83, B.  
Hesketh, Lieut. Col. R. W., S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 1, '84, M.  
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S. C., 22 mos., from Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Higginson, Major C. T. M., Cav., 2 yrs., from Oct. 21, '82, B.  
Hight, Lt. Col. E. L., S. C., 1 year, from April 18, 1884, B.  
Hills, Col. John R. E. C. B., 1 yr. 296 ds., from May 28, '83, Bo.  
Hill, Major R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr. 16 d., from Apr. 4, '84, M.  
Hodgkinson, Lt. S. C., 1 year, from May 1, 1884, Bo.  
Hodgson, Major G. R., S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 22, '84, Bo.  
Hogg, Major A. M., S. C., 1 year, from Jan. 4, '84, Bo.  
Hogg, C. I. G. F., S. C., 1 yr. 140 ds., from Mar. 1, '83, Bo.  
Hogg, Lieut. Col. A. S. C., 1 year, from April 21, 1884, B.  
Holloway, Lt. Cl. E. G. V. S. C., 1 yr., from March 31, '84, M.  
Holroyd, Col. W. R. M., S. C., 1 yr., from Apr. 4, '84, B.  
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 18 ms., from May 29, 1883, M.  
Humfrey, Maj. B. G., S. C., 21 ms., from April 22, '83, Bo.  
Hunt, Col. W. S., S. C., 1 year 273 days, M.  
Hutchinson, Major J. B., S. C., 1 yr., 143 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.  
Hutchinson, Major R. C., Infantry, 212 d., from Apr. 20, '84, M.  
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., till March 31, '85, Bo.  
Jack, Surg. D. M., 304 days, from Apr. 15, '84, B.  
Jackson, Lt. Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 d., from May 20, '83, B.  
Jacobs, Lieut. Col. John S. C., 27 ms., from Oct. 30, '82, Ro.  
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S. C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 27, '83, U.  
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S. C., C. B., 1 yr. 10 ds., from Sep. 28, '83, B.  
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S. C., 322 d., from May 23, 1884.  
Johnston, Surg. Major T. B. W. P., 3 yrs., from Jan. 19, '82, Bo.  
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S. C.  
Jones, Bde. Surg. J. M. D., 3 years, from Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.  
Joubert, Surg. Maj. C. H., 320 days, from April 18, '84, B.  
Keays, Lt. Cl. W. T., S. C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, Bo.  
Kelly, Surgeon Major James, 1 year, from Dec. 22, 1883, Bo.  
Kennedy, Capt. W. P. S. C., 1 yr., from Apr. 28, 1884, B.  
Keyes, Maj. Gen. Sir C. P. K. C. B., S. C., 6 m., from Apr. 14, '84, M.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S. C., 15 mos., from Apr. 6, '83, B.  
Kittin, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.  
King, Surgeon Major G., 113 d., from April 20, 1884, B.  
King-Harman, Major M. J., S. C., 21 m., from Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Knobles, Lieut. Col. F. S. C., 1 year, from Dec. 17, 1883, B.  
Lamb, Col. T. S. C., 1 yr., 160 dys., from Nov. 23, 1883, B.  
Landan, Maj. A., Inf., 2 yr., from July 1, 1884, B.  
Lamb, Lt. Lt. W. S. C., 2 years, from April 15, 1884, B.  
Lampen, Col. J., S. C., 2 yrs., M.  
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 18 ms., from July 7, '83, B.  
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.  
Leader, Capt. T. A. F. S. C., 2 years, from May 23, '84, M.  
Leapingwell, Surg. A. H., 1 year, M.  
Lethbridge, Surg. Maj. A. S. M. D., 1 yr. 182 d., from Mar. 23, '84, B.  
Low, Col. R. C. C. B., Inf., 182 d., from June 21, 1884, B.  
Lloyd, Lieut. Col. R. M., S. C., 1 year, from May 16, 84, B.  
Lloyd, Brigade Surgeon E. E., 1 year, from May 6, '84, M.  
Luard, Col. F. P., S. C., 1 year 130 d., from May 15, 1884.  
Luard, Lieut. Col. H. R. E., 273 days, from Feb. 10, '84, B.  
Lucas, Surg. T. C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.  
Luckhardt, Col. W., S. C., 75 d., from May 28, '82, B.  
McAndrew, Col. I. F., S. C., 2 yr., from Mar. 3, '82, B.  
McCall, Alex. S. C., 1 yr., from Nov. 23, 1883, M.  
McCausland, Capt. W. H., S. C., 1 yr. 182 d., from Apr. 1, '84, M.  
Macdonald, Col. D., S. C., 2 yrs., from March 6, '84, B.  
Macdonald, Surg. D. P., 1 yr. 182 d., from Apr. 15, 1884.  
MacDougall, Brigade Surgeon H. R., 6 mos., from M. 15, '84.  
McGann, Surg. Major T. J., 15 ms., from Aug. 18, '83, M.  
MacLaren, Surg. Maj. G. G., M. D., 1 yr. 133 d., from May 1, '84.  
McLeod, Major D. J., S. C., Cavalry, 1 year, M.  
McLeod, Surgeon Major K., 1 year 140 d., from May 1, '84.  
McNeill, Mar. C., S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.  
McNeill, Major J. G. R. D., Inf., 1 year, from Mar. 2, '84.  
McRae, Major A. R. T., Inf., 2 years, from Apr. 27, '83, Bo.  
Macpherson, Captain A. K., S. C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '84, M.  
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. W. H. C. B., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '83, B.  
Madden, Lieut. Col. T. D., S. C., 1 yr., from Apr. 15, 1884.  
Maitland, Major G. T., S. C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.  
Mainwaring, Major E. P., Inf., 1 yr., from April 21, 1884.  
Maisey, Capt. F. C., S. C., 25 ms., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Malden, Lieut. Col. R. V., S. C., 18 ms., from April 27, '83.  
Maltby, Major E. P., Inf., 1 yr. 16 d., from Feb. 29, '83, M.  
Marshall, Major G. F. L., R. E., 1 yr. 121 dys., from Dec. 3, '83, B.  
Martin, Lieut. E. W. F., S. C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 2 years, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. W. R., Inf., 364 days, from Feb. 8, '84, B.  
Marryat, Major E. L., R. E., 1 year, from June 8, '84, Bo.  
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R. E., 1 yr., from June 10, '84, Bo.  
Masters, Lieut. E. S., S. C., from May 1, 1884, B.  
Massy, Lieut. H. S., S. C., 1 year, from Nov. 10, '83, B.  
Massy, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 166 days, from April 12, '84, B.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R. E., 1 yr., 184 d., from Aug. 28, '83, Bo.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S. C., 15 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.  
Mayne, Capt. M., S. C., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84, Bo.  
Melville, Lt. Henry, S. C., 1 year, from April 25, 1884, Bo.  
Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S. C., 20 ms., from Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Money, Capt. G. E., S. C., 243 days, from April 11, 1884, B.  
Money, Major E. A., S. C., 2 years, from May 7, 1884, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S. C., 1 yr. 333 ds., from Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S. C., 20 m., from Mar. 17, 1883, Bo.  
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S. C., 15 ms., from Nov. 21, 1883, Bo.  
Montgomery, Lt. T. R. A. G. S. C., 1 year, from April 13, '84, Bo.  
Morse, Lieut. Col. H. C. S. C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.  
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S. C., 1 yr. 12 dys., from May 9, '84.  
Moorhead, Surg. James, M. D., 6 mos., from Apr. 13, '84, B.  
Morice, Brigade Surg. J. C., 3 yr., from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
Morris, Lieut. Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273 days, from Mar. 7, '84, B.  
Morse, Lt. Col. H. C. S. C., 2 yr., from June 14, 1884, Bo.  
Muir, Capt. A. M., S. C., 1 yr. 176 d., from May 6, '84, B.  
Munro, Col. W. S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.  
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P. M. D., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '83, Bo.  
Murray, Brigadier General A. H., R. A., 182 days, B.  
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. S. C., 2 yr. 248 d., from Apr. 7, '83, B.  
Napier, Major H. G., C. I. E., Infantry, M.  
Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S. C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S. C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.  
Newham, Major E. G., S. C., 1 yr., from April 14, 1884, B.  
Noverre, Lt. Col. W. L., S. C., 300 days, from April 18, '84, Bo.  
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '82, M.  
O'Hara, Surgeon A. J., M., 274 days, from Feb. 6, '84, M.  
Oldham, Surg. Maj. G. F., 1 yr. 8 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.  
Owen, Lt. Col. A. G., S. C., 1 year, from April 11, 1884, B.  
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S. C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, 1883, B.  
Palmer, Lieut. Col. R. H., S. C., 1 yr. 17 d., from Apr. 16, '84, B.  
Partridge, Bde. Surg. W. P., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, B.

Passy, Lieut. D. D., S. C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Paterson, Major H., S. C., 1 yr. 151 dys., from Sept. 15, '83, B.  
Paterson, Surg. Maj. A. M., 2 yrs., from Apr. 4, '84, B.  
Pearl, Deputy Surg. General W., 1 yr., from Apr. 12, '84, M.  
Pemberton, Major, C. C., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '82, Bo.  
Penny, Bde. Surg. J. C. M. D., 1 year, from April 18, 1884, B.  
Perkins, Col. J. E. S. C., C. B., R. E., 2 yr., from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Perse, Maj. E., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H., S. C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, Bo.  
Phillips, Lt. Col. A. N., Infantry, 1 year, from April 18, '84, B.  
Pollard, Lieut. W. C. S. C., from May 15, 1884, B.  
Poole, Major M. C., S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.  
Porter, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 6 mo., from June 24, '84, M.  
Prendergast, Col. R. S., Cav., 2 yrs., from Apr. 14, '83, M.  
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., 242 dys., from Sept. 22, '82, M.  
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R., M. D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.  
Rawlinson, Capt. S. R., S. C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 4, 1884, M.  
Reeves, Surg. F. C., 1 yr., from March 5, '84, M.  
Reid, Col. A. T., S. C., 18 mo., from Oct. 5, 1883, Bo.  
Rennick, Captain A. C., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Rennick, Major H. de P., S. C., 1 yr. 273 dys., from Apr. 1, '83, B.  
Repton, Lt. Col. H. M., S. C., 2 years, from April 25, 1884, B.  
Rideout, Col. F. Inf., 1 yr. 219 days, from Feb. 27, '84, M.  
Robertson, Lieut. Col. S. S. C., 3 yrs., from Jan. 2, '84, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. E. S., S. C., 1 yr., from May 16, 1884, B.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from April 19, 1883, B.  
Rolland, Capt. S. E., S. C., 242 dys., from May 5, '84, M.  
Ross, Col. F. J., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.  
Ross, Maj. Gen. Sir J. K. C. B., C. P. D., 6 m., from May 23, '84, B.  
Rundall, Lieut. F. M., S. C., 273 dys., from May 13, '84, B.  
Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 17, '83, Bo.  
Sandwith, Lt. Cl. W., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 28, '83, Bo.  
Sherriff, Col. J. P., S. C., 1 yr. 74 d., from June 19, 1884, B.  
Sconce, Col. James, S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, 1884, B.  
Senior, B. Major H. W. J., S. C., 2 yrs., from May 15, '84.  
Seton, Lieut. Col. W. S., S. C., 1 yr., from Nov. 5, '83, Bo.  
Sexton, Col. J. M., S. C., 2 years, from April 11, 1884, Bo.  
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M. D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 13, '82, Bo.  
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M. D., 1 yr. 320 dys., from Apr. 20, '83, M.  
Shaw, Major A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Feb. 27, 1884, M.  
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S. C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '84, B.  
Sibthorp, Col. L. H., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 2, '84, B.  
Sim, Col. C. A., R. E., 182 days, from Feb. 28, 1884, M.  
Smyth, Maj. R. E., S. C., 1 yr., from Nov. 15, '83, B.  
Spence, Lt. E. K. E., S. C., 274 days, from April 3, '84, B.  
Stafford, Col. B. T., S. C., 23 m. 58 d., from April 21, 1884, B.  
Stevens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S. C., 20 mo., from Apr. 29, '83, B.  
Stevens, Col. G. S., S. C., 18 ms., from April 29, '83, Bo.  
Strover, Lt. Cl. G. A., S. C., 1 yr. 243 days, from April 19, '84, M.  
Swaine, Surg. F. R., 1 year 182 days, from March 29, 1884, B.  
Swete, Major C. D., S. C., 1 year, from Jan. 25, '84, B.  
Swinhoe, Lieut. Col. C. S. C., 1 yr., from Mar. 6, 1884, Bo.  
Tait, Major J. S., S. C., 243 days, from April 4, 1884, M.  
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. E., S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '84, M.  
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S. C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '84.  
Thompson, Lieut. W. A., S. C., 1 year, from May 22, '84, B.  
Tini, Major J. I., Inf., 15 mos., from Nov. 10, 1883, B.  
Tonnochy, Lt. V. C., S. C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '83, B.  
Trevor, Major G. H., S. C., 1 yr. 92 days, from Mar. 7, '84, M.  
Tulloch, Col. A. S. C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '83, B.  
Tuson, Dpy. Surg. Genl. J. E., M. D., 183, B. Mar. 2, '84, B.  
Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 3 yrs., from Nov. 21, '83, B.  
Tytler, Lieut. Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 258 d., from Mar. 9, '84, B.  
Veale, Surg. Maj. T. M. D., 248 d., from April 16, '84, B.  
Von Beverhoudt, Major J. M. W., S. C., M.  
Walker, Major C. J., S. C., 362 d., from May 1, '84, B.  
Walker, Col. G. A., S. C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, 1882, M.  
Warburton, Surg. Maj. W. E., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, B.  
Ward, Lieut. Col. John, S. C., 2 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, M.  
Warden, Surg. C. J. H., 1 yr. 182 d., from Mar. 4, 1884.  
Watson, Bde. Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.  
Weldon, Lieut. Col. F. S. C., 26 ms., from Feb. 2, '83, M.  
Welsh, Surg. Major J. T., M. D., 24 yrs., from Mar. 27, '84, B.  
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Willoughby, Col. M. W., S. C., 1 yr. 133 ds., from Sept. 25, '83, Bo.  
Wilkins, Surg. T. H., S. C., 2 yrs. 1 d., from Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Wingate, Major T. O., S. C., 27 ms., from Oct. 25, '82, B.  
Way, Lieut. H. G., S. C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, 1883, M.  
Walker, Lieut. Col. A. R. A., 90 days, B.  
Warden, Col. G. L., S. C., from August 26, 1884, Bo.  
Wray, Capt. J. W., S. C., 18 m., 9 d., from June 19, '83, Bo.  
Wright, Lt. Col. H. C., S. C., 1 yr. 182 d., from Mar. 23, '84, M.  
Wrotislaw, Maj. M. H., Infantry, 1 year, from April 13, 1884, M.  
Wodehouse, Lieut. Col. S. C., S. C., 1 yr., from Dec. 1, '83, Bo.  
Woodcock, Major H. F., Infantry, from April 25, 1884, B.  
Woodridge, Lieut. Col. De L. R. F., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '83, Bo.  
Yates, Major C. J. A., Inf., 1 year, from March 1, '84, Bo.  
Young Capt. H. F., S. C., 27 m., from Aug. 19, '82, Bo.  
Younghusband, Lieut. G. J., S. C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.  
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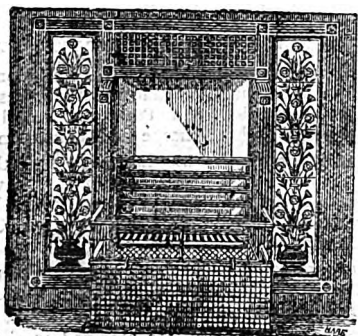
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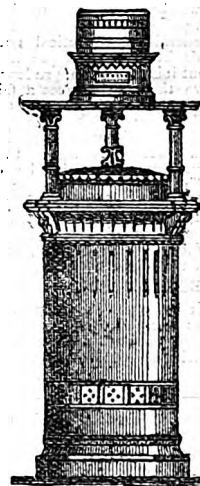
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## A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY

CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—out of which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my face as a medicine man had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 2; Madras and Allahabad, Aug. 31; Calcutta, Aug. 30.

WE are glad to learn, from to-day's Calcutta telegram in the *Times*, that the Native Press generally approves of Lord Dufferin's appointment. We are told by the same authority that this approval is by no means so uniform or warm as that of the Anglo-Indian papers; but we are confident that this fact is only significant as another scintillation of the unfortunate piques and jealousies of Lord Ripon's reign—which must, we fear, in the nature of things, cast their baneful shadows far on into the reign of his successor. The obliteration of these unhappy feelings will be, as we point out in our leading columns to-day, Lord Dufferin's first and toughest work.

THE Octroi Committee in Calcutta seems to have reported against the octroi scheme altogether, except in the case of petroleum oils. We would suggest that the tax on petroleum oils should be so differentiated as to give the oils of India and Burma some advantage over the cheap and bad oils of America. Such a suggestion will doubtless cause a wagging of beards and shaking of heads among economists of the old school—who nicknamed our one-sided system of free imports and taxed exports "Free Trade," and then fell down and worshipped the image they had set up. But this school—though still holding its own in England, where its doctrines are regarded by the many as too sacred to admit of question—is absolutely discredited in every other country of the world, including our own colonies, so it is time that our Indian Administrators began to endeavour, in such matters, to "clear their minds of cant."

THE Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., late Under Secretary of State for India, spoke at a crowded public meeting at Whitby last Monday in support of a resolution condemning the foreign and domestic policy of the present Government, and approving the action of the House of Lords on the Franchise question. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Stanhope warmly recommended Mr. Roper Lethbridge's candidature, with reference to Mr. Lethbridge's services in India and his knowledge of that Empire.

THE *North Star* of Darlington has the following notice of this meeting:—

"Whitby is one of the seats which the Conservatives will win at the next election; and the satisfactory meeting held in the Congress Hall last night may be regarded as one more nail driven into the political coffin of the sitting member. It was large, it was practically unanimous, and it enthusiastically endorsed the dictum of the speakers that the Government has been weighed in the balances and found wanting. It must grieve the heart of Mr. Arthur Pease when he thus hears of the enemy (as he will phrase it) sowing tares whilst he is away doing good somewhere else; but it is a way the enemy have. Only, in this instance, it is the tares that are being torn up; or (to change the simile) the truth is being told about many very shady transactions."

THE *Yorkshire Gazette* (York) says of the same meeting:—

"We have ascertained that there were at least 2,500 persons present at the great Conservative meeting in the Congress Hall, Whitby, on Monday evening. As a political demonstration the assembly was one of the most magnificent and imposing ever held in the borough, and as the meeting was practically unanimous, the significance of such an expression of public opinion can hardly be over-rated. Copies of the resolutions have been transmitted to the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote."

THE *Indian Mirror* continues to give telegraphic sum-

maries of the proceedings of the various public meetings that are being held throughout Bengal in opposition to the Tenancy Bill. We give two of the telegrams:—

"BUNGPORE, August 15.—At a crowded meeting of landholders held here to-day the amended Bengal Tenancy Bill was condemned and viewed with alarm, as it is by no means an improvement on the existing rent law, but introduces complications calculated to create endless disputes and litigation between landlords and tenants. It threatens to disturb the existing rights of the Zemindars and at their expense confers new rights on the ryots, which is inconsistent with the spirit of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. It fails to provide for the speedy realisation of rents which was one of the primary objects of the introduction of the Bill.

"DINAGPORE, 17TH AUGUST.—An influential meeting nearly 100 landholders was held here to-day at the Rajbari, Maharajah Gria Nath Roy, Bahadur, presiding. The meeting recorded its strong disapproval of the principle of the amended Bengal Tenancy Bills, and resolutions to the following effect were unanimously carried:—'That the provisions of the Bill interfere with the solemnly guaranteed rights of the Zemindars, and are detrimental to the interests of both landlords and tenants, and calculated to disturb the long-settled relations between them by fostering endless disputes and litigation; that there exists no necessity for introducing in the Bill revolutionary measures for trenching upon the vested rights of the Zemindars, whilst they would not materially benefit the actual cultivators, but would eventually transfer the rights of property to a new class of middlemen.'

At Edinburgh on the 12th inst., Major Bailey, R.E., superintendent of forest surveys in India, and director of the Indian Forests School, delivered a lecture in the committee room at the Forestry Exhibition, his subject being "Indian Forest Surveys." Dr. Cleghorn occupied the chair. Major Bailey spoke of the necessity that existed for establishing a special board to survey forests, and stated that in India, between 1872 and 1883, there had been surveyed, and mapped out a total of 2,835 square miles of forests, the cost of surveying being from 3d. to 3½d. per acre. The maps were required principally to enable schemes of management or working plans to be prepared, these being necessary to regulate the working of all forests. There were many difficulties in the way of effecting the regeneration of Indian forests. Natural regeneration consisted in the gradual removal of the crop in such a manner as to promote the production of seed. Under favourable conditions, such as existed in France, that was comparatively easy; but it was not so in India, the work being rendered very difficult in consequence of the protracted droughts; nor could artificial regeneration be always successfully carried out. Another great difficulty with which they had to contend was the want of markets for the produce of the Indian forests. The prices for what was now considered inferior kinds of wood were so small that they would not pay the cost of conveying the wood to market, and in one district about 60 per cent. of the wood was allowed to lie and cumber the ground, preventing the seedlings coming up, and increasing the risks from fire. Forest fires were among the greatest enemies of the Indian forester, and to cope with them "fire lines," measuring in some cases 200 feet in breadth were cut through the forests so as to secure the isolation of the flames. A good deal of damage was caused to the forests in India by the grazing of camels, cattle, sheep, and goats, and it was found to be very difficult to deal with them. The goats were the most destructive, and ought, in the lecturer's opinion, to be excluded from all forests. Major Bailey went on to speak of the removal of timber by Government agency, or by the selling of standing trees, and pointed out the difficulties of exporting timber from the Himalayan forests. He concluded by recommending the preparation of working plans for all Scottish forests. The lecturer was, at the close, awarded a hearty vote of thanks.

THE *Englishman* says:—

"A letter dated 4th August has reached us from Kandahar. It states that there has been a heavy fall of rain over the city; the downpour lasted a day and a night, a number of ruined old walls were washed away, and one mud house,



belonging to a Hindu, came to grief. Two women were killed in its fall, and one man wounded. There is a great deal of sickness in Dala; not a house, says one authority, in which one or two persons are not lying ill, but few of the cases have been fatal. News reached Kandahar that Aslam Khan, Nawab of Khilat-i-Ghilzai, who had fled, has been taken in Pashmul, a place on the road to Hazara. The tidings of his capture have been forwarded to Kabul. Five of the rifles which were sent on from Kandahar to Ferrah are reported missing. The subahdar, who could not account for their disappearance, has been brought in to Kandahar under arrest. It is stated that the Amir has presented the Hotuki chiefs who appeared before him in Kabul with *Khillats*. Amir Abdurrahman Khan has sequestered the property of Tola Ram Hakim at Kandahar, which consisted of a house, gardens, and land, and which was said to be of considerable value. Tola Ram, a wealthy Hindu, was Vizir and Hakim to Sardar Mahammad Sheriff Khan, Governor of Kandahar, during the time of Yakub Khan. Mahammad Sheriff, a relative of Yakub Khan, left Kandahar when the Amir was removed from Kabul. Tola Ram, who did not consider himself safe in Afghanistan after his patron had forsaken the country, and Abdurrahman Khan had succeeded to the throne, settled down in Quetta. The last news shows that his fears were well founded, and that the present Amir had not given up the intention of striking a blow at the late official of an hostile party. A report has reached us from Kabul that several Sahibs were coming to Kandahar, and that they will be escorted by three hundred men, native infantry. The first notice of course refers to Colonel Ridgeway and the members of the Demarcation Commission and as to the numbers and composition of the escort our authority could not possibly be well informed. But he evidently knows more about the Afghan side of the business, and he states that the Amir's troops, one regiment, will await the members of the Commission at Kandahar and escort them towards their place of destination.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* says:—

"It is especially gratifying to notice that there is a strong public feeling in favour of holding a Memorial meeting in honour of the late Rai Kristolas Pal. It would be a fitting acknowledgment of the unremitting devotion and unrivalled ability with which he served his country. Calcutta, however, is at this season quite empty, and the meeting now would be deprived of the presence of many of the high officers of State and other European gentlemen who would gladly join in such a demonstration. We think it well, therefore, that the projectors of the Memorial have made up their minds to defer the meeting till November next."

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—

"The vacancy created in the Travancore Judgeship by the appointment of Mr. Ramachandriar to Mysore, has induced His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore to appoint Mr. Krishna Swamy Rao, Subordinate Judge of Coconada Chief Judge of Travancore. It was stated that Mr. Ormesby would get the appointment as he worked for many years with success in the 'Model State.' But the Chief Judge of the Province has always been a Native, and the policy adopted by the previous Administration in this respect has been closely observed."

THE *Liberal* publishes the following telegram from Simla:—

"Simla August 16.—To-day His Highness the Maharajah of Cuch Behar is much better, fever is decidedly abating; our anxiety is becoming less and less every day, alarming symptoms have all gone. Progress is very favourable. The Maharani was free from fever on the morning. Raj Kumar is convalescing satisfactorily. Dr. McConnel starts to-day. Viceroy, Lady Ripon, Commander in Chief, Lady Stewart, Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, Mr. Rivers, Thompson, Sir Frederick Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert, and many other of the Maharajah's friends, Native and European, are inquiring daily about his health. Maharajah's mother and Dewan arrived here from Cuch Behar, and found their Highnesses doing better than expected. May they soon recover by God's grace."

THE *Indian Mirror* says:

"We are glad to learn that Babu Manic Lall Dutta, the Gilchrist Scholar for the present year, will soon leave Calcutta per s.s. 'Rowena' for England to study Arts, and most probably for the Bar. He is a promising young gentleman of only 19 years of age, his academic career was highly creditable to him. We have no doubt as to his success in the present undertaking, and wish him God speed."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Marke, corrected up till Saturday August 30:—

"We have to report an active week in our freight market,

and a fair amount of tonnage has been taken up, chiefly sailers, a goodly number of which have found employment at previous rates. Our unfixed tonnage is all the better for it, but we have had at the same time many arrivals, and the total to-day stands several thousand tons over that of last week. Steam tonnage has been rather neglected and quiet, and low rates had to be accepted by the loading steamers for filling up."

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, Sept. 2:—

"Honorary Captain W. Wood, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay; Mr. Henry Gardiner, Assistant Registrar of the Madras High Court, Original Side; Dr. James Schutz, late Civil Surgeon, of Fattchepore; Major G. J. Coulson 3rd B. m'ay Regiment. N.I."

THE forthcoming number of the *National Review* will contain a very important article on "Redistribution," by the Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—

"When the history of the Ripon Administration of India comes to be written, its worst blot will be its subservieny to English interests or demands. Not content with finding an opportunity of helping Mr. Gladstone to tide over the Egyptian difficulty by the payment to the War Office of a singularly convenient million, the Government has hit upon a new electioneering dodge, and desires to take up the value payable parcels post in the interest of the English tradesmen. The Home Store account increases, Cheshire benefits by the reduction of the duty on salt, and Manchester by the reduction of the duties on imported cotton goods and now a new effort is to be made to conciliate English electors to the party whose policy towards India may be summed up in the one word, 'promises.'"

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 20th ult., are as follow:—

"Rain fell in varying quantities in all districts of the Madras Presidency, and except in a few places where the drought continues, prospects have much improved. In Mysore there has been very little rain again, and the condition of the standing crops is critical; sowings have also been retarded, owing to the deficiency of rain. In Coorg there has been a fair amount of rain, and prospects are on the whole good. In the Bombay Presidency moderate showers fell in most districts, but the rainfall is insufficient in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, where, in some places, the young crops are suffering from drought. In the Berars and Hyderabad the rainfall has been slight, but the crops are doing well. There was rain generally throughout the Central India States, but more is wanted in several places. In Sutna over 13 inches fell during the week, and the town of Rewah was flooded and sustained considerable damage. In Nowgong also the total rainfall has been very great. In the Rajputana States the rainfall of the week under report was slight, and more is wanted in Sirohi, Harowti, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Ulwur. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has not been so heavy as that hitherto recorded; there have been occasional breaks, allowing weeding and ploughing, but a longer break is still required. Good rain has fallen in all districts of the North West Provinces and Oudh, and crop prospects are generally excellent. In the Punjab there was slight rain in a few districts, but prospects continue good. There was heavy rain in the Assam district, over 18 inches being registered at Sylhet."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Sept. 21:—

"The idea of establishing county responsibility in regard to procuring civil employment for Reserve soldiers, which, as I mentioned last week, has been warmly taken up by the Indian military authorities, has led to a suggestion to dispense with the agency of the Gospel discharge depot, and distribute time-expired and invalid soldiers returning from India directly to the counties in which their homes are situated. It is proposed that their deferred pay and savings bank balances should be remitted to the depot centres nearest their place of future residence, and their discharge papers completed there. Soldiers returning in the troopships would thus be grouped according to counties, and on landing would be sent straight to the depot centres. They would thus escape the very serious temptations to which they are now exposed, and would reach home under conditions creditable to the service. It is thought it may be possible in arranging to distribute invalids direct to their counties to insure the comfort of home associations to sick soldiers

immediately on their arrival, and, in the case of those married, to place their families at once under the care of relatives and friends, avoiding the necessity now existing for special charity to relieve the families of invalid soldiers detained at Netley.

"The Commander-in-Chief is understood to attach the greatest importance to this subject, and to consider that some such scheme is absolutely essential for keeping up the proper strength of the British Army in India. Sir Donald Stewart also believe *esprit de corps* and the general efficiency of the Army would be increased by making first appointments of consideration that they should be connected with the county from which the regiment is recruited. It is a noteworthy fact that the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, now quartered at Calcutta, which is essentially a regiment recruited from the county of Warwick, has not a single officer in any way connected with the county.

"Another break has occurred in the rains, and the reports from some districts of Bengal are again gloomy. There does not appear to be any danger of general scarcity in the province, though severe local distress may be felt. According to the last report Burdwan prospects are very dubious, Tubna wants rain very badly, Sarun requires rain urgently, while in the Sonthal Pergunnahs good rain can alone avert a partial failure of the crops. Relief works have been opened in Beerbhoom, which so far is the worst district, and 2,500 people are employed. Orders have been issued to commence the earthwork of a section of the proposed Bengal Nagpore Railway lying between Sitarampore and Parulia to afford employment to the distressed people in that tract of country.

"The committee recently appointed to consider the desirability of establishing an outroi in Calcutta have reported that it is not desirable, owing to the inequality of incidence and difficulty of levying in such a city as Calcutta. The committee, however, recommend an increase of the trade license duty, also a special tax on kerosine oil of two annas a case, and an increased duty on tobacco.

"A Bombay paper has lately stated that a committee is about to assemble to consider the question of restoring Gwalior Fort to Scindiah. It is hardly necessary to contradict a report so palpably unfounded.

"The subject of theosophy, in the absence of topics of more general interest, has occupied a large share of the attention of the Indian Press and public during the past week. It has been brought prominently forward by the publication in the Madras *Christian College Magazine* of a correspondence alleged to have passed between Madame Blavatsky and a Monsieur and Madame Coulomb, who appear to have been followers of her, but who having fallen out with the sect, have placed the letters in the hands of the editor of the magazine. These letters, if genuine, certainly prove Madame Blavatsky to be a consummate impostor, who, with the help of Coulomb, imposed upon the credulous by ingenious trickery. The so-called astral body of the Tibetan Mahatma Koot Humi is described as a crafty arrangement of bladders, muslin, and a mask, while the wonder-working skrine at Madras is said to be a mere conjurer's cabinet. The theosophists indignantly declare the letters to be imprudent forgeries, and state that the Coulombs were expelled the society, and have taken this means to revenge themselves.

"What might have been a serious raid on the frontier district of Hazara has been checked by prompt action on the part of a subaltern. Nearly 2,000 Ohgarzai tribesmen gathered on the slopes of the Black Mountain on the 10th and threatened the village of Ghanian in the Agrore Valley. Their first attack being repulsed, they withdrew to a neighbouring spur, where they were followed by Lieutenant Barret of the 5th Goorkhas, with 100 Sepoys, some villagers, and police. He attacked and utterly routed the enemy, who outnumbered him by twenty to one, and chased them several miles. A body of troops ordered from Abbottabad were stopped on their way on the news of Lieutenants Barret's brilliant little victory.

"The Native Press generally comments favourably on Lord Dufferin's appointment to the Viceroyalty, but its approval is by no means so uniform or warm as that of the Anglo-Indian papers.

"QUETTA, SEPT. 20.—The Afghan Agents have arrived at the Helmund and are communicating with Colonel Ridgeway, at Nushki. They are collecting supplies and co-operating heartily.

It is practically settled, we understand, that the long-talked of School of Musketry for the Bengal Army, will be started next spring, probably at Dugshai.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are inserted. D. tails Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

## LIST OF AWARDS TO INDIAN EXHIBITORS IN THE INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

INDIA.

AWARD.	TO	FOR	CLASS	SECT.
Gold Medal (1st Class)	Government of India.	General Collection of Exhibits from India.	All.	
Silver Medal	Do. "Index Collection, per G. W. Strettell, Deputy Conservator of Forests.	Gums, Resins, Fibres, etc.	II.	
Do.	Lieut. Col. Cadell, V.C. Commissioner Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	Specimens of Woods, etc.	II.	
Do.	Thomas Wardle, Leek, Staffordshire.	Collection of Dyes.	II.	12
Do.	Major Bailey, R.E.	Forest Survey Maps.	VI.	
Do.	Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I.	Botanical Drawings of Trees by Native Artists.	V.	
Do.	A. T. Shuttleworth, Bombay.	Wood Carving, and General Collection.	II.	
Do.	A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, Punjab.	Models of Bridge, Timber Slide, etc.	I.	
Do.	H. C. Hill, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle.	Wood Sections, Bamboos, etc.	I. II. V.	
Diploma, Silver Medal	Do.	Canes, Rattans, etc.	II.	10
Bronze Medal	The Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I.	Collections of Woods, etc.	II.	
Silver Medal	Do.	Ivory Carving.	II.	
Do.	G. Hadfield, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nilambur.	Specimens of Teak from Government Plantation.	II.	6
Do.	Proctor and Co., Indian Art Gallery, London.	Carved Indian Furniture.	II.	
Do.	Lieut. Gen. Douglas Hamilton	Drawings of Forest Scenery	V.	1
Do.	J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Madras.	Botanical Specimens.	III.	1
Diploma, Silver Medal	Do.	Manual on Timber.	VI.	1
Do.	D. Brandis, Bonn, Germany.	"Flora of North West and Central India," Forest Reports, etc.	VI.	1
Bronze Medal	Colonel Beddome.	"Flora Sylvatica," Forest Products, etc.	VI.	1
Do.	Rhodes Morgan, Forest Officer, Malabar.	Wood Carving, Baskets, etc.	II.	
Do.	H. L. Woodbridge, Forest Officer, South Arcot, Madras.	Barks, Fibres, etc.	II.	
Do.	T. H. Aplin, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Salween Division.	Wood Carving, etc.	II.	
Do.	Dr. Alexander Hunter.	Woods, Tools, Model of Cart, etc.	I. II.	
Do.	W. A. Talbot, Assistant Conservator of Forests, N. Kanara.	Forest Products, Fibres, and Fibrous Substances.	II.	
Do.	A. W. Peet, Forest Officer, Coimbatore.	Method of cutting & preparing Wood Sections in Indian Collections.	I.	
Special Diploma	Colonel Michael, C.S.I.	Paper Material.	II.	15
Diploma	W. Coldstream, C.S., Punjab.	(Roes' Quills) Midrib of Leaves of Raphia Palm.	III.	
Do.	Colonel H. Yule, C.B., R.E.	Blackwood and Sandalwood Carvings.	II.	6
Do.	Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I.	Wood Carving.	II.	6
Do.	General Wahab.	Do.	II.	6
Do.	J. J. Cowan.	Skins of Birds, etc.	III.	
Do.	A. Macgregor, C.S.	Butterflies, Mantids.	III.	
Do.	Mrs. A. Macgregor.	Wood Carving.	II.	6
Do.	F. Aitken, Leith.	Sandalwood Carving.	II.	6
Do.	B. J. Haselden, Assistant Conservator of Forests, N. Kanara, Bombay.	Specimens of Timber, etc.	II.	
Do.	J. H. B. Brougham, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anantapur.	Forest Products.	II.	
Do.	A. W. Higgins, C.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah District.	Forest Products.	II.	
Do.	E. D. Hooper, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bellary District.	Woods and Forest Economies.	II.	
Do.	Colonel Peyton, Conservator of Forests, Bombay.	Do.	II.	
Do.	Major C. Walker, Conservator of Forests, Madras.	Do.	II.	
Do.	Colonel Seaton, Conservator of Forests, Burmah.	Collection of Books, Reports, etc.	VI.	
Do.	W. Schlich, Ph.D.	Sections of Wood from <i>Casuarina</i> Plantations.	II.	
Do.	F. Vincent, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nellore.	Specimens of Wood from <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Acacia</i> Plantations.	II.	
Do.	Lieut. Col. R. Jago, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nilgiris.	Essential Oils.	II.	
Do.	Professor M. A. Lawson, Nilgiri District, Madras.	Tap-Root of Jhand Tree, 62 feet in length.	II.	
Do.	E. S. Carr, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.	Carved Burmese Sideboard.	II.	6
Do.	Robert Rampini, Dacca.	Treatise on Australian Timber grown in India.	VI.	1
Do.	D. E. Hutchins, Forest Department of India.	Botanical Specimens.	III.	
Certificate	Mr. Woodrow, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Poona.	Specimens of Wood, Rope, etc.	II.	
Do.	E. M'A. Moir, Conservator of Forests, School Circle, Dehra Dun.	Specimens of Woods, etc.	II.	
Do.	J. C. Hannington, C.S.	Model of Dug out (Boat), etc.	I.	
Do.	A. J. Mein, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kamrup Division, Assam.	Tools, etc.	I.	
Do.	G. Mann, Conservator of Forests, Assam.	Specimens of Woods, etc.	II.	
Do.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Amere.	Pith Model of Hindu Temple.	II.	
Commended	Miss Douglas.			

## CEYLON.

AWARD	To	FOR	CLASS	SECT.
Gold Medal (and Cla s.) Bronze Medi	J. Alexander, Kirkless Estate, Ceylon. Do.	Collection of Exhibits from Ceylon. Photographs of Trees and Forest Scenery. Fibres and Fibrous Sub- stances.	V.	1
Diploma	Do.			14
Commended	Executors of the late Major Skinner, C.M.G.	Collection of Woods.		1

### NOTES ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884, BY THE EAST BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIA- TION.

CHAPTER III. Continued.—As to the consistency or otherwise of a condition with the provisions of the Bill take the following instance:—A Hindu landlord creates a tenure in favour of a Mohamedan tenant and it is provided that no cow should be killed or allowed to be killed on the land and that in case of a breach of this condition the tenure-holder will be liable to ejectment. What is to be said of such a condition? Is it consistent with the provisions of the Bill?

With reference to the above, it would be proper to consider the effect of clause a. of section 31 and clause b. of section 58. Both these clauses allow the tenant to use the land as he pleases provided he does not by any of his acts render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy. Now slaughtering cows can never be said to render the land unfit for tenancy; rather, on the contrary, it may be argued that the blood and bones of the animal acting as manure on the soil would improve the land and render it the more fitted for cultivation. But such an act would not only be most repugnant to the feelings of a Hindu landlord but would according to the tenets of his religion make him liable to expiation. And yet such a condition may not be deemed to be consistent with the provisions of the Bill.

To curtail the freedom of contract and the means of enforcing them by such vague expressions, leaving the parties to grope in the dark, is anything but fair. The general principles of the law of contract and the valuable rights and privileges of the landlord should not be hedged and fettered in the anxiety to protect the interests of the tenants.

The above remarks apply with greater force in the case of ryots and therefore it is submitted that the phrase above alluded to which has been used in section 12 as well as in clause b. of section 23, clause ii of section 31, and clause b. of section 58 may be so modified as to make a condition void only when the same is expressly forbidden by the provisions of the Bill.

While on the subject of private contracts, it is proper to state here once for all, that the present Bill has in many places embodied provisions which giving retrospective effect to its stringent clauses set at naught legal and fair contracts of long standing. This is not only unjust and unfair in general but is in the present case fraught with positive mischief, in that the application of new provisions with a retrospective effect to the old state of things would deprive the landlord of his vested legal rights and privileges without substituting any adequate return for their loss.

#### REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER OF TENURES.

SECS. 15 to 22.—Although there seems to be no substantive provisions for the registration of the transfer of shares of tenures in the above sections, yet section 21 assumes the registration of the transfer of shares and thereby indirectly authorises their registration. But at the same time there is no saving clause as is found in Act VIII of 1869 under which the Zemindar is not bound to recognise any division of the rent of a tenure. This omission is likely to create difficulties and raise vexed questions. On the other hand, Sec. 18 may be said to provide indirectly that when a transfer even of a share is registered, the landlord will have to look to the transferee only for the due payment of the rent of that share. It is very likely that the present Bill means only to compel the landlord to recognise the transfer of the entire tenure as far as the rent question is concerned. But without the above mentioned saving clause there remains room for a doubt. And in these matters the room for a doubt is always objectionable. While on the subject of the registration transfer of tenures, it may not be out of place to make some observation on the definition of the word transfer. The word "transfer in the present Bill is defined to include sale, mortgage, and gift. But transfer as defined in the Transfer of Property Act has a wider meaning; it includes under that Act also leases. The present definition is therefore ambiguous. It does not limit the meaning to sale, mortgage and gift only and therefore may be said not to exclude leases. It would be better to do away altogether with the word transfer from the Bill or to define it so that it may only mean sale—voluntary or by court and gift. If it be allowed to include also mortgage, then the use of the word in the sections relating to registration of tenures would not only compel the landlord to register even simple mortgages of tenures but may also create other difficulties.

CHAPTER IV.—This chapter is very objectionable. It creates a new class of tenure holders never recognised or even known in the country. Failure on the part of the landlord to rebut the presumption raised in favour of the ryot under sub-Sec. 2

of Sec. 64, will elevate an occupancy ryot into a tenure-holder and thus secure to him certain distinct rights and privileges not enjoyed by other occupancy ryots. This elevation will go on from time to time to the detriment of the interests of the landlord. What is the principle on which this promotion is based and what are the advantages to be gained by the inauguration of this system and classification, it is not easy to determine. On the contrary, the ryot at a fixed rent or rate of rent will be a peculiar class of tenant. He will be a tenure-holder with respect to the transfer of and succession to the tenure, but remain a ryot in all other respects such as the realisation of his rent. His holding or tenure will not be liable to summary sale and his crops will be liable to distraint. The landlord will not be entitled to claim a right of pre-emption in the case of transfer of his tenure. Thus the status of this class of tenants will be a bundle of inconsistencies, and create unnecessary complications and invidious distinctions between two classes of occupancy ryots which it would be hard for the ryots themselves, for whose benefit all these pains are being taken, to understand.

SEC. 23. CL. b.—This clause gives an undue advantage to ryots at a fixed rent or rate of rent. It has been stated that they are merely a class of occupancy ryots. Why then should they not also be liable to ejectment for reasons mentioned in cl. i. of sec. 31. If these ryots are allowed to render the lands they hold unfit for the purposes of the tenancy without any penalty for doing so—it would not only encourage them to do so to the detriment of the landlord's interest in the land but will also tempt all other ryots who have done such acts to set up false claims at holding at fixed rent. The exemption of this class of ryots from suffering the consequences of their unlawful and mischievous acts cannot be defended on any ground whatsoever.

CHAPTER V., OCCUPANCY RYOTS, GENERAL SECS. 24 TO 31.—The provisions relating to the "settled ryots" are most objectionable. They make very many novel encroachments on the landlord. It has often been said by high authorities that Act X of 1859 by creating a class of tenants under the name of occupancy ryots had invaded the then recognised rights of the landlord. Yet compared with these provisions it can safely be said that the injury done by Act X of 1859 is indeed very small.

(1.) Under Act X of 1859 the payment of rent was a condition inseparable from the acquisition and maintenance of the right of the occupancy. The present provisions ignore altogether the necessity of such a condition.

(2.) Act X of 1859 gave right only to the specific land which had been held or cultivated by the ryot for a period of twelve years continuously. The "settled ryot" of the present Bill is required only to have held some land or other in a particular district or estate for a period of twelve years and then he is endowed with a peculiar attribute on account of which he is capable of creating a right of occupancy in his favour in every piece of land that he may get hold of either of, the same village, or of the same estate.

(3.) Sec. 7 of Act X of 1859 saved the terms of written contract against the acquisition of a right of occupancy. But sec. 210 of the present Bill by one sweeping clause (cl. a) nullifies all such contracts, i. e. makes all conditions against the acquisition of a right of occupancy void *ab initio*.

(4.) Under Act X of 1859 it was the ryot who had to prove that he had acquired a right of occupancy. The present Bill, on the contrary, creates a presumption in favour of the ryot, which it will be for the landlord to rebut, or in other words, it will be for the landlord to prove in every case in which any ryot may choose to set up the plea of any occupancy right, that the ryot has not been holding the land in question or any part of it for twelve years. This is undoubtedly a preposterous proposition. It sets all the principle of the law of evidence at naught, imposes the burden of proving a negative on the shoulders of the landlord and allows the person who alone is capable of showing most satisfactorily how he has made up the required twelve years, to remain at ease; and requires the landlord who may be an auction purchaser of a few years' standing, and therefore quite incapable of hunting out the antecedents of a particular tenant before he came into contact with him, to ferret out and disclose the past life and career of his opponent tenant. The failure to prove such an absurd item is inevitable—and the result is that every ryot who may choose to call himself a settled ryot is likely to succeed in obtaining a verdict in his favour.

It is not easy to determine what object will be gained by this half and half measure, how it will "tend to simplify litigation"—and what are the state of things in the Lower Provinces the existence of which warrants such a presumption. The presumption does not cover the whole ground of the acquisition of the right of occupancy as enunciated in the present Bill. The plea of the ryot may be that although he has not held the specific plot or any other part of it continuously for the period of twelve years yet he is a settled ryot of the village or the estate the land of which may be in dispute. In such a case the presumption is worse than useless.

(To be continued.)

# THE UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT IN BRITISH BURMA FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

BURMA, August 4.

The Governor-General of India has at length decided that although British Burma cannot at present have a university it shall have a college. Those who have watched the educational policy of the Government of India and the attitude of the educational officials may be interested to know that the two questions which, for about a year, have agitated British Burma have at length been settled. The Imperial Government have decided in favour of a controlling body, something like the London School Board in composition, but appointed by nomination and not election. Until 1881 the control was purely administrative, and vested in a State department, consisting of a director of instruction and a very limited body of inspectors and deputy-inspectors. In that year the Government recognised the rights of the natives and the services of the missionary bodies by creating a provincial board called the Syndicate, with the Judicial Commissioner and the Roman Catholic Bishop as president and vice-president, and a number of Burmese and of professional gentlemen as members. The director and the other paid officials had also seats at this board. All the others gave their services without pay. The Viceroy has now determined to incorporate the board, so as enable it to hold and invest property; and has offered a further gratifying testimony to its success in determining, contrary to the advice tendered by paid officials, that the college now to be created in Rangoon shall be placed under the management of this board. Burma appears to be the one province of the Indian Empire to which the epithet benighted might justly be applied. It has not yet produced, as we some time ago pointed out, any student capable of attaining to the B.A. degree. Only five or six have even succeeded in passing the first examination in Arts. There is no local school of medicine, and such native medicine as exists is a compound of empiricism and a belief in charms and enchantments. Many women are killed after child-birth by the roasting and other unheard-of ill-treatment to which they are subjected. The Judicial Commissioner, who is the highest legal authority in the country, has repeatedly deplored the gross ignorance of law exhibited by both advocates and judges. Lord Ripon, on his visit to Burma, expressed his regret at a public dinner at the slow progress made by the official department in respect to female education.

The present Chief Commissioner of British Burma has made a considerable effort to improve and quicken educational matters, and the Syndicate, almost as soon as it was created, took steps to remedy the defects of the Government department. It created a law school, and selected two of the best men at the bar to give lectures. It created a free library, and well supplied it with the best books of reference. It organised and simplified all the public examinations, and at the desire of the Government and the Judicial Commissioner it instituted periodical examinations both for the public service and the legal profession, thus performing duties similar to those of the Civil Service Commissioners and the Inns of Court. It promoted a movement, set on foot by well-to-do natives, to supply funds to endow scholarships for the higher branches of education and for the promotion of learning generally. But Mr. Crosthwaite, the acting Commissioner during Mr. Bernard's absence on leave, discouraged the project. He informed the Syndicate Board that they had no legal power to hold property, and the result was that many would-be founders of scholarships refrained from giving them money, and the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, revoked an offer of Rs. 10,000 which he had made in response to a like offer of the Bishop of Rangoon for scholarships, to be open to all students and without regard to creed or caste. The board protested against the policy of Mr. Crosthwaite, but to no purpose, and no further action was taken until he took his departure. Some months afterwards an influential deputation waited on Mr. Bernard, and requested a final answer from him. The result is that the Syndicate Board will receive some sort of a charter of incorporation, which will give it a *locus standi* in the eye of the law.

The debates which have from time to time taken place at the board throw light upon the way in which certain Government officials are disposed to deal with private efforts in the matter of education. Mr. Crosthwaite had proposed to the Supreme Government to create a college and place it under the Director of Instruction. The Government, however, refused its assent to this, and urged that the expense ought to be borne in part by those classes seeking to participate, and suggested that some local body should be invited to establish the new college, the Government offering a subsidy in aid for a term of years. Acting on the Viceroy's suggestion, Mr. Bernard invited the Syndicate to close with the offer; but his own subordinate officer, the Director of Instruction, still held out and insisted that the college should be under his sole control and direction. The president of the Syndicate, Mr. Jardine, was strongly opposed to this, and took occasion to point out that any arbitrary interference meant the exclusion of all the missionaries who were known to be the actual pioneers of education in Burma; furthermore, that an illiberal, uncalled-

for demeanour on the part of any one would lead to bitter jealousies and bickerings, such as is going on in Belgium at the present moment. He could not see why the director should desire to oust the whole of the religious and unpaid body of the Syndicate, all of whom were known to have the cause of education at heart. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that the Judicial Commissioner's views should have prevailed with the Viceroy, which will have the effect of retaining on the board the many excellent energetic missionaries who have taken so much interest in establishing a college for the promotion of the higher branches of knowledge. Any temporary opposition on the part of subordinate officials will be sure to give way. Now that the final decision of the Supreme Government has been made known, every member of the board, religious and secular, will vie with each other in the promotion of so good a cause. But it is only natural to suppose that had the clergy been compelled to vacate their seats they would have looked with some disfavour on the Government scheme, and this would have discredited it at the outset, in the eyes of the Burmese especially. The friends of education have been spared so unnecessary a humiliation, while all will be glad to know that the Government of India hope at no very distant day to go a step further and incorporate the Syndicate Board into a university of Rangoon, thus giving full effect to the advice we ventured to offer some time ago on this highly important question.

## THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

THE Afghan Frontier Commission has at length started from Quetta. Sir Peter Lumsden, according to the telegrams we publish this morning, has also left Tiflis and is now on his way to Baku. Little has been heard of the views and intentions of the St. Petersburg Cabinet with respect to the matter, but, from ingenuous utterances of the Russian Press, we might almost infer that they regard it, so far, with comparative indifference. If the reports current respecting the composition of the Russian Commission be correct, it is clear that the Czar's Government have been troubled with no such scruples as prevented the British Cabinet from selecting acknowledged experts to delimit the Ameer's Kingdom. Russia will be represented by one officer skilled in devising frontiers in Asia, and by another who is not only deeply versed in the science of Central Asian politics but is an adept at the manipulation of tribesmen to the requirements of Russian policy. It is no reflection on the capacity of Sir Peter Lumsden to say that in point of special knowledge of the undertaking before him he is by no means equal to the officers who have been suggested as the representatives of Russia. This fact may be of great importance, inasmuch as the two parties approach the task with very different views. Our object is to lay down what shall be a permanent frontier; and doubtless the present Government would willingly yield on a good many points to secure this very desirable end, even at the expense of the Afghan ruler and his people. But Russia has no real interest in putting a limit to her career of conquest. It would be no more than judging her by past experience to assume that, with or without the open cognisance of the Government of St. Petersburg, loopholes will be carefully maintained in order to 'harass' us with a Central Asian question whenever it suits her convenience or the exigencies of her policy in other parts of the world. Moreover, the existence of frontiers has really very little influence on Russia. In this matter she has frequently appeared to be liberal. She was positively generous in her dealings with Persia, but everybody knows now that the activity of Russian agents is not in the least affected by the line formally traced from the Caspian to Baba Durmoz. She has professed herself equally anxious to settle the limits of Afghan territory; but what reason have we to suppose that the invitation which Lord Granville so incautiously accepted was offered entirely in 'our' interests. The probability is that it was not, and that Russia had her own purposes to serve in asking us to follow her into the desert on the frontier-sketching excursion. Assuredly it is no part of her plan to shut herself out from further enterprise in the direction of India; and as this is unquestionably the aim and object of Sir Peter Lumsden's mission, a diversity of views on the principle of the scheme is inevitable.

But it is not necessary to analyse the secret motives of Russia in order to question the expediency of the proceeding to which we are now committed. The perils are sufficiently apparent to dispense with references to the occult policy of Muscovite statesmen. The English Government, in their anxiety to rid themselves of responsibility in Afghanistan, unwisely surrendered indispensable safeguards; to compensate for these they now rashly incur onerous obligations. Mr. Gladstone, at Edinburgh, the other day, took credit for diminishing the force he found on the Indian frontier. There is an apposite proverb about the deceptiveness of unfinished work; but, apart from that, it would be an instructiveness computation to estimate the force and expenditure which will be required to sustain the arrangements proposed by the Government, in order to replace the abandoned policy of their predecessors. We have frequently pointed out that no frontier will be respected which is not efficiently



policed. The Ameer's authority and resources are unequal to the task, and, if our reputation for courage and good faith is not to be hopelessly sacrificed throughout Asia, we must, directly or indirectly, undertake the burdensome duty ourselves. But what interest have we in maintaining an imaginary line across the desert from the Tejend to the Oxus, or what means have we of doing so? Our sole pre-occupation should be to protect India from assault. To this heavy responsibility Mr. Gladstone's policy has unwillingly added the Protectorate of Afghanistan up to such points as Sir Peter Lumsden and his colleagues may suggest. The foremost of living native Indian statesmen—Sir Madhava Rao—in a remarkable pamphlet recently published, has explicitly condemned this undertaking. "The whole policy of the thing," he asserts in his vigorous style, "is so preposterous that it is a matter of wonder that any one is found to seriously advocate it." Assuming, possibly, that a Government so frequently the victim of misplaced confidence, might contemplate another error of that description, he warns English statesmen that Afghanistan is too barbarous and treacherous to be trusted for a moment in the interests of England, she would only be too glad to join Russia in any work of war and plunder. "Go not," he adds, "far beyond the frontier in reliance on the friendship of Afghanistan. Let the material defences be on the frontier itself." As for the mission of Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir Madhava bluntly affirms that though the proposed demarcation "may have its uses in minor ways, it would be utterly useless to stop Russia." No severer criticism on the policy of the present Government has appeared than the *brochure* of this able and distinguished representative of the natives of India. His scheme of policy and defence coincides in every particular with the project of a "scientific frontier," the value of which Mr. Gladstone's Government have learned to appreciate too late.

The cardinal difficulty remains after we have exhausted conjecture as to the chances and fortunes of the joint mission in the wild tracts of the borderland. Assume that the arduous yet fascinating labours of the surveyors and diplomatists are over; that during the years—whether they be two or three, as the more hopeful, or ten or twelve, as the more experienced critics assert—every channel that breaks the surface of the desert, every height that relieves the monotony and may serve as a landmark for the future has been duly mapped; that the botanist has completed his collections of specimens of the flora, and the political officer mastered *au fond* the proclivities of the clans on either side of the projected boundary. Imagine that the convention has been duly signed and put away for record with all the apparatus of accompanying charts and plans. What will have been achieved? Simply this, that a boundary will have been registered. That is a very different thing from creating a frontier; vastly different from taking guarantees that it will remain inviolate. To defend the line of the Hindoo Koosh would be a serious thing; but it would be intelligible. To fall back behind the Indus and announce that we would make it our first line of defence would be wretched policy, but every one would know what it meant. But to delineate something on a map, a boundary on paper which has no distinct counterpart in Nature, and to make solemn announcement that we are determined to ward off trespass, that is an enterprising vague, and, in its vagueness, all but visionary. Yet it is, apparently, the task to which the engagements concluded by the Government have committed us. If in this dubious and ill-defined borderland which now intervenes between the Cossack outposts, and the limits which Abdurrahman regards lightly as the proper sphere of his ambition, some disturbance should arise—some fresh incident in the long series which has drawn the Muscovite on from Orenburg to the walls of Sarrahkhs—the matter will be one for grave concern at Calcutta. The Viceroy will have to determine as best he may whether the aggression was unprovoked, and having decided this—without a particle of trustworthy information—he will have to settle how he is to give effective aid in repelling the attack. Nay, if the Ameer had been wanting on his part in respect to us; if he failed to subordinate wholly his external relations to our views, the Russians may, as far as our pledges go, march on without let or hindrance to Cabul or Candahar. Considering that the tribes which sparsely people the wilds are robbers by instinct and nomads by descent, it is easy enough to surmise what constant pretexts for action an ambitious Commander on the Muscovite side may have. But even if the wrong with which the Ameer is threatened be palpable, the question will still remain as to the means by which we are to vindicate his rights. A distant frontier would require garrisons; but what forces must be squandered if we are to hold a mere line against all comers? It is not the habit of Liberals to think much about external affairs; but if they think at all about the elements of the situation on the Afghan frontier they may realise to what responsibilities the Statesmen who, above all things, abhor, responsibility are now committing the country.—*Standard*.

It is expected that General Annesley, Adjutant General of the Bombay army, will return to his post in the autumn.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Wednesday, the 27th ult., the Panjab Validation of the Decisions Bill was passed.

Mr Ilbert introduced the British Burma Gaming Bill, explaining its sections and the principles he had kept in view in framing the measure. Mr Barkley argued that the effect of Section 2 of the Bill, which declares that the game of Ti shall be deemed a lottery within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, would be to give rise to different local interpretations of the same law, each of which would be authoritative in a particular province. He suggested the consideration of the point by a Select Committee, and the desirability of taking the opinion of the Chief Commissioner and the local authorities on it. Mr Ilbert said the point would be duly considered, explaining that he had already expressed his willingness to drop the section if necessary. The Bill, he explained, only extended to Burmah, and its effect was not to put an authoritative interpretation upon the Penal Code, but merely to make certain kinds of games, when carried on within a particular area, an offence within certain sections of the Penal Code. The Bill was not intended to affect the interpretation placed on the law by the Courts in other parts of British India. Mr Ilbert obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Steamboilers and Prime Movers Act 1882, and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

TEA NOTES.—Lakhimpur reports tea doing well, with hot weather.

Tea prospects are improving in Kamrup. The weather is unusually hot. In Nowgong the weather has been hot and dry. Tea is doing well. The prospects of tea are good in Cachar. Blight is confined to very narrow limits. The weather is warm. Tea is backward in Sib agar. Cholera has reappeared here and there; cattle disease prevails slightly, and hot and dry weather has been the rule. From Sylhet the news is, more rain wanted for tea. The weather is hot, and irrigation is being resorted to for the paddy crop. Rain is badly wanted in Goalpara (Dhubri) for tea and *Sal dhan*. The weather is very close and sultry, and fever and cholera prevail. The news from Darrang is, weather hot and dry; rain urgently needed. Everything is backward. Tea is doing fairly well on the whole, but Mangaldai gardens are very much behind hand.—*Indigo and Tea Planters' Gazette*.

General Hardinge, the Bombay Commander in Chief, who had a fall last week in the hunting field, is making favourable progress towards recovery.

An attempt is being made to raise a subscription for defraying the expenses of Mr Lalnohun Ghose's candidature for an English constituency at the next election. He has telegraphed out that he has a fair prospect of success if £1,500 can be raised.—*Indian Daily News*.

Competitive examinations for vacancies in the Secretariat offices of the Government of India are in future to be held at Lahore and Allahabad as well as Calcutta.

It is said that Mr. Joubert carried away from Calcutta, as the fruits of his labour in connection with the Exhibition, 20,000rs. We hope that the sum was much larger.—*Times of India*.

The Maharajah of Cooh Behar, who is just convalescent, had a very narrow escape on Thursday morning. His house in Chota Simla has suffered considerably from the heavy rain, and the ceiling of the room in which he was lying fell in.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—The zamindars' agitation against the Bengal Tenancy Bill still continues, each Sunday witnessing a meeting in some central station at which resolutions are passed condemning the revised measure. Last Sunday the Maharajah of Hutwa presided over a meeting at Chupra, at which it was unanimously resolved to oppose the Bill as being subversive of zemindari rights and prejudicial to the tenants' interests; and it was further agreed that concerted action with the Central Committee of the Constitutional Association and the Behar Landholders' Association should be taken without further loss of time.

The Government of India in the Survey Department are about to present a piece of plate to Mr. Perry, an Assam planter, in recognition of his services to Colonel Woodthorpe's survey party on their expedition into the Dapha country last cold weather. Mr. Perry, from his dealings in the rubber trade, was, it is said, the only European who knew anything of the tribe, and his local knowledge and influence were invaluable to the explorers.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"We heartily congratulate Mr. Hensman, Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer* in the late Afghan campaigns, on the somewhat tardy acknowledgment of his services at the hands of the Government. He is to receive the Afghan medals with three clasps and the bronze star of the Cabul-Kandahar march. This, we believe, is the first occasion on which medallic honours have ever been granted to a war correspondent, unless for some special service apart from his particular duties. The exceptional circumstances of Mr. Hensman's case would have justified an even more striking departure from the rule."

In consequence of the abandonment of the Gomal Force of the 40th Expedition, the officers of the Panjab Frontier Force, whose leave had been curtailed on account of the expedition, will now be allowed to enjoy the full period.

On rough estimates the indigo brokers calculate the Bengal crop at from 16,000 to 17,000 maunds, and the Behar crop at 37,000 maunds.

On the Honorable H. J. Reynolds becoming a member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor in November next, probably Mr F. B. Peacock will succeed him at the Revenue Board, and Mr W. Edgar, C.S.I., be appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial and Political Departments.

We learn that Baboo Ashutosh Mookerjee, B.A., and Moulvie Sye Shamsul Huda, B.A., have been declared respectively the first and the second Tadore medallists for the year. Baboo Ashutosh Mookerjee stood first in the last B.A. examination, and was justly termed by the Vice-Chancellor as the senior wrangler of the year. He is also a

member of the London Mathematical Society. Both the medallists, we learn, are students of the second-year Law class of the City College. — *Indian Statesman.*

The Lahore paper says:—"Our readers will doubtless remember that, as far back as the winter of 1879-80, it was in contemplation to send a force to punish the Waziris, more especially the Mahsud section. In 1882 a force was despatched, and the result was supposed to be "eminently satisfactory." We took hostages and imposed a fine—to be paid in instalments. So far, so good. But what happened? Last winter, as the tribe had been behaving well, and a portion of the due had been paid, His Honour, Sir Charles Aitchison, in his clemency remitted the remainder, and set the hostages at liberty. Now for the result. A part of the Zhob Valley Force cannot proceed along the route fixed for it, because of our friends the Mahsud Waziris. So much for diplomacy and clemency. After all, was not the old-fashioned zabardast policy more satisfactory more satisfactory, and more understood of the people?"

Major Sourindro Mohun Tagore advertises in the Calcutta papers that he is prepared to dispute, at his own expense, teachers to teach the singing of the Bengali translation of the National Anthem which he has made.

The Bengal Government proposed recently to establish a Science and Art Department in connection with the Calcutta Museum. The latter institution being an Imperial establishment, while the effect of the scheme would be to bring it under the provincial Government, the proposal had not, so far, met with favourable reception by the trustees of the Museum. The proposal has, a Calcutta contemporary believes, the support of the Supreme Government, and though at present under abeyance, will probably be revived for further discussion on the return of the Government from Simla.

A correspondent states that Sir Charles Aitchison, though much better than he was, is still far from well, and needs complete rest, which he may possibly be compelled to take.

Ibrahim Khan, assistant superintendent of police, who was sent with a special message to the Ameer, has returned to Peshawar. He is the bearer of a reply which is considered to be of a satisfactory nature as regards the Delimitation Commission. Ibrahim Khan was well received by the Ameer and his officials en route.

The Ameer has a short, sharp, but very effectual punishment for coiners in his dominions. A short time since several goldsmiths were discovered uttering false coin at Kandahar. They were seized, tried, and condemned to have their hands struck off.

Dr. Brown, Principal of the Medical School, Lahore, proposes to start a nursing class of European ladies and European and Eurasian women, in connection with the Mayo Hospital. The ladies interested will be expected to contribute a small subscription, which will be expended in scholarships for the encouragement of the poorer members of the class. Dr. Brown has done a good thing.

As usual at this season of the year, the business of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is largely increased. The number of suits now inscribed in that Court averages about 245 daily, and is likely to increase further as the ghera holidays approach.

The first Municipal election has taken place at Benares. There are 2,600 electors, and of these 1,400 voted; 18 gentlemen were elected—2 Europeans, 15 Hindus, and 1 Mahomedan. The Europeans elected are Dr. L. zarus and Mr. Symthe.

It is reported from Peshawar, the Lahore papers says, that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Sultan Aslam Khan, and Khan Bahadur Khan, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join the Afghan Boundary Commission.

The rumour regarding an intention to appoint Mr. Ryland to a Judgeship in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, to which a temporary appointment has recently alluded, appears somewhat improbable, unless the appointment is made for a few months only, as that officer, who has obtained a year's extension of his period of service, will retire very soon. Of the retirement of Baboo Koojoo Lal Bannejee, Mr. S. T. MacEwen, as we had already mentioned, is to be the second Judge, and Mr. Scone the third. Mr. Jones is to be the Fourth Judge.

Most of the Commissioners under the Government of Bengal have sent in their reports on the Rent Law questions submitted to them by Mr. Rivers Thompson. The papers will not, however, be sent to the Government of India until complete. So far as is known, it is said the replies are favourable to the main outlines of the Bill as submitted to the Divisional authorities for their comments. In the best informed circles at Simla, it is now regarded as doubtful whether the Bill can become law during Lord Ripon's term of office. It is said, however, that an effort will be made to pass it through the Council the next cold season.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards of the North West Provinces, during last year was 129, having a gross income, from a less source, of Rs. 38,01,487. In the course of the year seven estates were taken over and an equal number released. Of the whole, 85 estates belong to minors, 13 to disqualified females, 1 to an idiot, 8 to lunatics, 2 to persons otherwise incapable of managing them, and the remainder to persons disqualified by Government.

The Municipality at Saharanpur proposes to borrow Rs. 50,000 on the security of the Municipal income; this amounts to Rs. 55,952, of which sum the interest payable is not less than Rs. 48,920. The Rs. 50,000 is required in five instalments, payable on 1st October next, and on the same date on succeeding years. Whilst the loan is being raised up, only the interest will be charged. But from October 1, 1889, an amount of no less than Rs. 6,000 will be paid annually until the loan is liquidated.

In the event of the scheme for locating the Military Department permanently as Simla—which is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State—being disapproved, a proposal has been made to afford permanent quarters to at least a portion of the establishment in the hills. In anticipation of the sanction of Government to this proposal, the Finance Department has been asked to decide whether

the assistants who will have to reside at Simla throughout the year will be entitled to extra hill allowances under the rules.

Owing to the gross misconduct and disobedience of some boys of the Presidency College towards one of their Professors, which resulted in a great row at the Presidency College, recently, the Principal of the Institution has rusticated one boy for twelve months, and suspended the whole class of third year students, with a view to maintaining discipline, until the decision of the Director of Public Instruction, to whom the case has been reported, is known.

At the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur and Musoorie success is reported to have been attained in acclimating all the common European vegetables, with the exception of the cabbage and brussels sprouts. On the 5th June last year, a hurricane did previous havoc in the Saharanpur Garden, completely destroying the fruit crop, and uprooting or irretrievably injuring many of the fruit trees. The same storm, it will be remembered, unroofed the barracks at Roorkee.

## MADRAS.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University on the 28th ult., it was decided to appoint an assistant registrar on a salary of Rs. 200, rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300.

The *Madras Mail* understands that the French have made Pondicherry on the Coromandel Coast, and Mahe on the Mahabar Coast of India, coal depots. Two barges have been erected on the beach of Pondicherry, and a steamer brought the first supply of coals a few days ago. It is expected that French war vessels will soon arrive to replenish their supplies at these two French ports.

The rates for the conveyance of cotton on the Madras Railway, which the trade has always complained of as being very high, are, a Madras contemporary learns, to be reduced. The traffic manager finds that, in spite of the greater distance from Bombay, Madras, and other cotton-producing centres, the material is taken there instead of being brought to Madras, on account, it is believed, of the prohibitive rates for its conveyance on the Madras Railway.

Mr. Gant Duff has very properly called attention to the enormous expenditure on stationery in the Madras Presidency. In reviewing the working of the Central Stationery Depot, he remarked that there could be little doubt that much wasteful extravagance prevails in many quarters. Year by year the cost of stationery and printing is mounting up, and the minister calls for careful and personal attention on the part of the head of every office. His Excellency believes that large savings would result if heads of offices were themselves to look into the stationery accounts of their offices.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF INDIA.—We learn that the local Government have applied to the Secretary of State for the services of an expert capable of making an exhaustive and intelligent survey of the arts and industries of Southern India. A census of the different manufactures of the Presidency is now in progress. This is in connection with the promotion of the industrial arts of India. — *Times*

INDIGNATION AT BENGALORE.—A indignation meeting was held at the Mayo Hall, on the 26th ult., protesting against the action of the Municipal Corporation in entertaining an animal in the hall of the Honorary Secretary of the B. K. Society to take over the hall of the Society's building. Great indignation is expressed at the high-handed proceedings of the Military.

PRIVILEGES.—Mr. Justice Kearn gave judgment in the case in which Captain Miny claimed Rs. 30,000 in Secretariat of State for damages and losses caused by reason of the plaintiff being dismissed from office, on the 20th ult. The Judge held that the Government's action was privileged, and that His Excellency exercised the sovereign power with which he was invested. The case must therefore be dismissed. But as he remarks on Mr. Miny's petition, "we are a liberty-loving people, and the costs would not be allowed to the defendant."

APPREHENDED SCARCITY IN MYSORE.—It is rumoured that the extension of the Tumkur line has been stopped in consequence of an impending famine, owing to failure of the rains in these districts. It is also said great reductions will take place in all departments of the State, if no further loan from Government is obtained.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Ootacamund, met with an unfortunate accident the other day. When seeing some friends off by the mail tonga, he cautiously stood too close to one of the horses, and the animal, flushed out, kicking him in the arm. It was feared that the bone was fractured, but the result did not prove to be so serious.

## BOMBAY.

During the month of July 43,011 bales of cotton valued at Rs. 38,28,798 were shipped from Bombay.

Surgeon J. B. Barry, A.B., M.B., and L.M., has been appointed Acting Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona.

The Government of India have, we believe, sanctioned the recommendation of the local Government to receive payment from the Municipality for the purchase of the plot of ground near the G. I. P. Railway terminus for the new Municipal Hall during the year 1888, and not before. It will be remembered that the Municipality purchased from Government six thousand square yards of land at Rs. 15 per square yard for the purpose of the new Municipal Hall.

By consent of the Nizam's Government and with the approval of the Resident at Hyderabad, a lottery in aid of a Roman Catholic convent at Chubbighan is to be held at Hyderabad shortly. The lottery will consist of 100,000 tickets of one Government rupee each. Sixty-five per cent of the amount realised will be appropriated in prizes. There will be one prize of 20,000rs., one of 10,000rs., one of 5,000rs., and three of 1,000.

It is proposed to present a piece of plate to Mr. Gifford, M.P., for

the University of Dublin, "as a mark of the high appreciation of his services generously rendered in a noble, fully, and temperately bringing the many grievances of the Indian Medical Service before the House." Several surgeons have already subscribed 50 s. towards the fund, and Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. advertise that they are willing to receive further subscriptions from medical officers of the three presidencies.

A desperate affray took place at a small village near Verawal in Kattywar on the 19th ultimo, between a detachment of the police of the Joonagur State under the command of Colonel Scott, the First Assistant Political Agent, and a body of Mekranis. A number of men were killed and wounded on both sides.

The 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment left Bombay on the 28th ult., by the transport Hankow for service in Egypt.

A large and influential meeting of natives was held in Bombay on the 30th ult., under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, to adopt a petition to Government praying for the raising of the limit of the age of candidates for the Civil Service.

There has been a heavy decline in Bombay cotton mill shares owing to the unfavourable advices received from China.

**THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**—At the meeting of the directors for the half year ending June last, the report of the directors for the half year ending June last was submitted, and was the occasion of a rather prolonged passage at arms between Mr. J. R. Duxbury and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes. The report referred to the destruction of the ice factory by fire in May last, by which the total loss was assessed at Rs. 1,09,472-14-4; but of this, Rs. 81,348-12-7 had been recovered from insurance companies. A sum of Rs. 8,982-14-6 was expended in bringing ice to Bombay from other parts of the country, and although it was sold at two annas per pound, it did not cover the cost. Mr. Duxbury said the working charges were very excessive; and that the directors' fees were very large, and he protested against Mr. Forbes, who was the secretary and agent of the company, having a place on the board of directors. Mr. Forbes in reply said, that with regard to the directors' fees being very large, such a complaint was never made by Mr. Duxbury when he was on the board; and as regarding the commission, no other company with such a capital paid so little. The directors' report was eventually adopted unanimously, Mr. Forbes promising to accede to Mr. Duxbury's request that in future it should be explained in the report to whom commission was paid. A dividend of 5½ per cent., being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, was declared.

The Bombay Town Council has decided to expend Rs. 1,07,295 in raising the dam at the Tulsi lake, which is one of the chief sources of the water supply of the city.

The Bombay Town Council and Corporation have under consideration a scheme for erecting cholera and small-pox hospitals in various parts of the town. Pending a complete estimate of the financial position of the Municipality the Town Council has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13,100 to be devoted to the erection of one of the hospitals proposed.

**BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.**—The report of the Fund for the year ending March 31, 1884, read at the annual general meeting of the subscribers held recently showed that during the year the capital was increased by nearly Rs. 75,000, made up of interest and deposits. The funded capital stood at Rs. 7,87,200. During the year 34 new subscribers were admitted. Their number on March 31 stood at 497. The number of widows stood at 77, drawing pensions aggregating Rs. 1,971 per month. Mr. J. F. Vaz was re-elected secretary and treasurer for a further period of two years.

It is becoming a common practice for natives who wish to enjoy special opportunities for learning a profession, and so establish themselves in life to appeal to the public for subscriptions. Thus, we find a Hindoo apothecary, who, "has been some years in charge of a dispensary in Bhownagur on Rs. 100 a month," making an appeal, through the medium of a Bombay native paper, for Rs. 4,000 to enable him to visit America and study Homoeopathy. The paper which puts forward the petition says "Rs. 4,000 more, and Bombay may have a well-qualified Homoeopath, who is ready to devote himself to the cause of humanity."—If well paid for it, we suppose.

## BURMA.

**RANGOON.**—A daring dacoity was committed in the town on the 23rd ult. Thirteen men armed with *dahs* broke into the house of a wealthy native, and escaped with a booty of five thousand rupees.

On Monday, the 25th ult., three of the clerks belonging to the office of the Town Superintendent of Police made a successful raid upon a gambling hell in the Lammadaw division. They arrested five Chinamen and seized a large quantity of gambling apparatus, cards, amusements, &c.

The *Rangoon Gazette* has heard from Messrs. Colquhoun and Scott, who had reached Bangkok, but were compelled to return to Hongkong in consequence of the Lung-ooa affair. Mr. Colquhoun had gone to Foochow, whence he intended proceeding to Shanghai. Mr. Scott has purposed attempting correspondence from the Chinese side if he could obtain permission.

The Chief Commissioner of British Burma has recently been making inquiries with a view to early action regarding the reported increase in crime in that province. In 1883 the number of cases returned as true amounted to 33,784, showing an increase of 3,639 on the previous year. These figures include non-cognizable cases and also cases taken direct to court without the intervention of the police. Of these cases, 28,800 or 85·3 per cent., were brought to trial. The proportion is almost exactly the same as the corresponding proportion of the previous year. In the work of the courts there was a marked increase in 1883. The number of original cases disposed of increased from 26,230 to 29,838, and of

persons under trial from 41,630 to 46,739. Of the total number of persons under trial 17,870, or 38·2 per cent., were acquitted or discharged and 27,399, or 58·6 per cent., convicted. These figures are a very slight improvement on those of the previous year. If the number of persons released on appeal and revision be reckoned, the proportion of acquittals is raised to nearly 40 per cent.

In the final official report on the cyclone which swept over Arakan in May last, it is roughly estimated that, including the indirect action on trade, there was an actual loss of not less than fifteen lakhs of rupees. This, however, was borne by middlemen and traders, who, though deserving of sympathy, are independent of Government aid. The loss of life amounted to forty-nine persons; of whom eighteen were carried away by a tidal wave and ten drowned in a boat; the remainder were killed in various parts of the country by accidental causes produced by the cyclone. The effects of the cyclone were felt over an area of 5,000 square miles.

In consequence of the deficient rainfall, a very bad harvest is expected in Upper Burma; and British Burma, it is said, will be called upon next year for a larger supply than ever of paddy and rice. Whole villages in the interior are reported to have been deserted, the inhabitants having migrated to British territory.

News from Upper Burma reports that a disastrous affray has occurred between the Burmese and Chinese inhabitants of Bhamo. Some of the Governor's men had entered the Chinese temple, and a quarrel ensued, when the Celestials shut the door to punish the offenders. The Governor being informed of the occurrence, sent troops and ultimately brought cannon against the door, the discharge killing friend and foe alike. The Chinese ultimately fled to Kachen hills in body, vowing speedy vengeance. As the Chinese inhabitants were the stoutest defenders of Bhamo when lately attacked by the Kachen tribes, it is believed that Bhamo will be speedily destroyed, and Theebaw's authority in that quarter abolished entirely. It is reported further that the Chinese temple at Mandalay (query, Ameerapoor) has been razed to the ground.

It is reported from Mandalay that a party of Italian engineers in the King's service is to be sent to explore and map the country between Burma and Tongking; also that the Burmese Government has agreed to place every possible obstacle in the way of the British opening out a trade route with Yunnan via Bhamo.

A fresh outburst of dacoity has occurred in Mandalay. The premises of the Royal Secretary were audaciously looted. The neighbourhood of the city is again disturbed. A rich Governor has been despoiled of everything, and mercilessly killed. The troops are unavailing. The collections of the revenue are stopped.

The price of rice is exorbitantly high. The people are openly seeking outside intervention. The King is offering three per cent. per month for money loans, but without success.

## THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Considerable attention has been attracted to a series of papers recently contributed to the *Times*, sketching in masterly fashion, the history, present condition, and military resources of the principal native States of India—Scindia, Holkar, and Baroda, among the so-called Mahratta States; the Nizams, Bhopal, and Bhawalpur among the Mahomedan. It is to be hoped that the writer, in the same careful, conscientious, and readable form, will deal seriatim with other and minor Indian principalities, and thus produce what in the aggregate will be really invaluable *precis* for the public use. The writer has drawn special attention to the large and fairly equipped armies maintained by Scindia, Holkar, and the Nizam, and to the consequent diversion, at huge cost, of a large portion of the British Army to watch over and keep those native armies under control. Every one must agree with him that it is inconsistent with their loud professions of loyalty to the British Crown that native States, dependent on British protection—situate, as are Gwalior and Indore, in the heart of British territory—should maintain large armies, and should devote their attention to the accumulation of large hoards of treasure, rather than to the good government and development of their country; and it indeed irritating to reflect on the vast expense of the counterbalancing British brigades, on the apparent waste of British treasure which could be so profitably devoted, and, indeed, is so much needed for railways, education, and the like. But I am unable, and I doubt if any Anglo-Indian of recent or lengthened experience in India will be able, to agree with your correspondent and others who, like him, insist that the remedy is simple, and the duty of the Indian Government clear. As a matter of fact, we know that no more difficult Indian problem exists, and as yet little has been accomplished towards its practical solution.

That the British Government, being paramount, should insist simply on the disbandment, or at least a substantial reduction of the armies of native States, and then proceed proportionately to reduce its own garrisons of observation at Gwalior, Mhow, and Secunderabad, may seem at first sight, but only to those unacquainted with India as it is, a very practical method of dealing with the difficulty. The impolicy, if not the impossibility of such vigour, or rather spasmodic action, becomes apparent when the history of the rise of British power, of the gradual settlement of native States, and the present condition of those States specially alluded to are carefully and dispassionately considered. Hyderabad, for instance, is in a very

different position from the great Mahratta States, while the Government of the Nizam has the highest claims on our generosity and forbearance.

The time, the opportunity for such a policy with the Mahratta States passed away, or, as many think, was thrown away with the great Indian Mutiny, and can never arise again unless furnished by over rebellion or flagrant misconduct on the part of the native rulers themselves. Bhopal perhaps excepted, the great native States may be termed the cesspools of India—"rubbish is shot" there. In those States the Dacoit, the highwayman, the few remaining Thugs, the poineer who plies his fiendish trade in Thaggee fashion, find refuge or take sanctuary. (See State papers recently reproduced in the *Times*.) To these congenial courts resort discontented or turbulently-disposed persons, many of good families in our own territory. In their native armies, or hanging on to them will be found most of what remains of the old predatory spirit of the Pindaree—that peculiar restless craving for military display and warlike adventure which cannot brook the strict discipline of the British regiments. Whether it is better, I ask, that these outlets should exist, that we should keep under our hand, collected within easy reach of superior force, the inflammable material of the Deccan, than that it should be scattered far and wide among our own peaceful villages, there to smolder, and spread crime, disorders and disaffection? Civilisation from without, from our own provinces and the very will of the people generally, is slowly but surely drying up the margin of these cesspits and narrowing the area left to barbarism and disorder. But many years, and those years of uninterrupted peace, must pass before it will be prudent to shut down or sit upon the only safety valves that now exist. In the meantime I grant that we must be idle, and that while the process of reclamation is steadily proceeding from without, disinfection within may be, should be, much more largely enforced. For this we want a strong Government at Simla, a strong Viceroy, and for this, it seems, we must wait awhile. A much sterner attitude should unquestionably be assumed by the Supreme Government towards those native princes whose military administration and display, if not openly, is certainly covertly hostile to us. We know well the Viceroy's agents on the spot, men picked for their fearlessness of responsibility—do not slumber at their posts. They know what is going on around them, and assuredly they do not leave Simla in ignorance. We know that men like Lyall, Lepel Griffin, and Bradford are not weak, and that their advice can never be hesitating. Whatever of weakness or over-tenderness exists, Simla, "the Viceroy in Council," originates it. The English Press can do much to help. The mere discussion of these questions in the *Papers* will encourage and stimulate the powers that be, will strengthen the hands of our political officers, and teach the native States wisdom and moderation in their military aspirations. I cannot see why the erection of fresh ordnance foundries, the creation of new batteries of artillery should not be peremptorily forbidden. The "Viceroy in Council" might cause Scindia to be plainly told that teaching 60,000 of his people the use of arms he is guilty in spirit if not in letter, of a breach, a flagrant breach of his engagements, which limit his army to 6,000 men; and he should be allowed a reasonable time within which to mend his ways, and, failing to do so, there are many points in which he is vulnerable. He could very easily and speedily be made to feel that he was in disgrace—the "cold shoulder" is not digestible by the Oriental stomach. Let Holkar be told that his progressive rack-renting of his people is regarded with extreme disfavour. Let Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaikwar (who, however, is no longer and can never again be a military power) be informed that while their territories lack good roads, are scarcely touched by railways, and notorious as the home of Dacoits and all evil-doers, their steady accumulation of treasure may render them objects of suspicion, and is at best evidence of the reverse of enlightened government. Let the Nizam be firmly and patiently exhorted to persist in reducing his still overgrown irregular levies, and let the immigration of Arabs and other mercenaries be peremptorily stopped.

Above all let the "Viceroy in Council" be more discriminate in the bestowal of honours, often ill deserved, rarely well merited, among the chief native Courts. Let the Government of India take more notice in this way of the smaller rulers, who merit far more reward than they have heretofore received. Whatever loyalty was shown by Scindia, Holkar, and other principal native princes has been fully, some think too highly, rewarded. It by no means follows that because those now living are G.C.B.'s or G.C.S.'s their successors shall inherit such honours, or that they shall be regarded as the appanage of their rank among native princes. Let it be known that those who follow will have to earn their honours and to give proofs by steady, good government of their right to distinction. So with their "Dewans" or Prime Ministers. My Indian contemporaries will understand my illusions in deprecating the systematic landation of one Dewan, who revels in the propoundment of theories on every and very conceivable subject, yet leaves his master's capital a dunghill studded by a

a few pretentious buildings, and points with exultation to the cash piled up in his treasures! of another Dewan, ever boastful of his independence and broad views, who nevertheless aided his master complacently in piling fresh burdens on his people, content to see life and property insecure and criminals flock to his "Raj" as a holy shrine.

The Government of India can have no difficulty among the lesser states of finding examples of enlightened government and steady progress persisted in for years by native chiefs and rulers, hitherto inadequately noticed, if noticed at all, in the annual distribution of honours at Simla. Rajpootana can point to several cases in point; the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Sirdars furnish several instances, such as the Vinchoorkar and the Kunndwar chiefs; while in Kolapore the Regent Abba Saheb of Kagal, good fellow that he is, follows steadily the example of Rajah Rajaram. On the eastern coast there is the territory of the Maharajah of Vizagram, on the south-western coast the admirably governed Principality of Travancore, but in Kattiawar especially is to be found a knot of chiefs, mostly vying with each other in progress and good government. Pre-eminent among them is the Thakur of Bhownagar, Sir Taktisingi, ably seconded by his Dewan, Mr. Samueldass, a Dewan of the old school, unacquainted with the English language, yet keenly alive to everything tending to good government and development. Here is a tributary State by no means the wealthiest of the group, which has already contributed £600,000 out of about £825,000 towards the Bhow-nagar-Gondal Railway, and has volunteered to contribute further to extensions of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in which education is pushed on, justice is performed, life and property as safe as in any British district, with the result that the trade of the port and the State has quadrupled in four years, and native capital been attracted in abundance for the establishment of cotton spinning mills and presses and other industries. It was this chief who recently endowed the Northbrook Club with £10,000, and who has headed with the sum of Rs. 50,000, the guarantee of the Bombay Exhibition Fund. In this State and others following its example the chiefs will be found never hoarding, but always expending their revenues in public works and in everything calculated to develop their States' resources. These are the native rulers upon whom we can depend, whom the Government of India should lose no opportunity of patting on the back, of honouring, and holding up as examples to the backward princes who claim independence.

I earnestly hope that your late contributor may be induced to complete his labours—to take up and deposit as it is each native State of importance in India. Still more earnestly do I hope that the discussion to which his first papers have given rise may not die out, but may be continued by abler writers than myself. Thirty years' varied Indian experience, with personal knowledge of many native States in India, and a hereditary liking and sympathy for the people and the country are my only claims to the right of addressing you.—Yours faithfully,  
X.  
London.

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 2.)

Surgeon R. Shore, I.M.D. has been ordered to proceed to Quetta, for duty with the Zhob Valley Expedition.

Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Pay-master, Calcutta, has accepted the captaincy of the Post Office Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, which was getting in a bad way lately, and hopes are entertained that under his management the company will soon regain strength and efficiency.

As the pilot vessel *Chinsurah*, which has been ordered by the Bengal Government to be sold, is not likely to fetch a good price, the suggestion has been made by the Marine authorities that the brig should be converted into a head-quarters for the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, with an office, a store-room, and an armoury on board.

The regiments for service in India arrive in the ensuing trooping season as follows:—The Highland Light Infantry on the 29th October, the 3rd Dragoon Guards on the 27th November; the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment on the 14th January 1885; and the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment on the 25th January, 1885. The four batteries of Royal Artillery will be the first to arrive on the 21st October, one for Bombay, one for Madras, and two for Bengal.

It has been finally settled that the following troops will comprise the Zhob Valley Field Force:—One squadron each from the 1st Bombay Lancers, 10th Bengal Lancers, and 5th Punjab Cavalry; 9-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery; half of No. 1. (Kohat) Mountain Battery; 4th and 10th companies Bengal Sappers and Miners; a detachment of the 1st Madras Pioneers; the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment; 2nd and 3rd Bombay Native Infantry; 1st and 45th Bengal Native Infantry, and the 4th Punjab Infantry. The troops will march from Quetta via the Kowas Valley and Smalan to Dukhi, where the whole force will rendezvous.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22, 1884.

## ANOTHER MONSTER MEETING IN BEHAR, TO PROTEST AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The following important telegram has been received in London to-day, dated Chupra, Behar, Sept. 22:—

"Monster meeting held yesterday (Sunday) at Chainpore, the ancient seat of the Chainpore Zemindars in Sarun, Behar. Resolutions condemning the Rent Bill as revised in Select Committee were unanimously adopted. Babu Chandraraj Prakash Narain Singh was the President of the meeting."

Not a week now passes without one or more of such meetings as this. We have no doubt that their significance will not be thrown away on Lord Kimberley and his Council; and we earnestly commend the resolutions, always unanimously carried, to the attention of Lord Dufferin.

## LORD DUFFERIN'S FIRST WORK IN INDIA.

It is told of one of the ancient kings of the Jews, that his first care after his accession to the throne was to repair the breaches which his father had made. The task which will demand the earliest attention of Lord Dufferin on his arrival in Calcutta will be one of exactly this nature; and it is not the least of his many high recommendations for the important office he is about to fill, that both by temperament and by experience he seems to possess exactly the qualifications requisite for this delicate and supremely difficult work.

Other problems, it is needless to say, of the utmost gravity, also await his careful consideration. Since the retirement of Lord Lytton, the astounding rapidity of the Russian advance, and the cynical candour with which the Russian intentions have been revealed by the late General Scobelev and others, have combined to force a new departure in frontier politics even on the most timorous of Radical Governments; and the Afghan Boundary Commission, notwithstanding all the folly

and perversity with which it has hitherto been dealt with, will give the new Viceroy an opportunity and a *point d'appui* of which he will not be slow to avail himself. Our relations with Upper Burma, and with some of the Native States within our own boundary—notably Hyderabad—have been notoriously awaiting the advent of a man at the head of Indian affairs with an intellect capable of dealing with them. The great question of Famine Defence will have to be considered anew; for the wise and far-seeing settlement of it made by Lord Lytton's Government has long ago been upset by its spendthrift successor. How we are to rehabilitate the discredited rupee—how we are to make up for the opium revenue when the Pease party in Parliament ultimately succeeds in robbing us of it—how we are to increase the all-important educational grants without increasing the taxation of a heavily-burdened population—how we are to satisfy the just aspirations of the educated natives for extended employment in the Civil Service—how we are to export the wheat that lies rotting in Upper and Central India, without subjecting it to such exorbitant transit charges—how we are to deal with the recommendations of the Army Commission, and with the armies of the Native States—these are only a few out of the many urgently pressing questions, that Lord Ripon has neglected for the sake of his fanatical Radical experiment. All these problems, we venture to predict, will be dealt with by Lord Dufferin in a spirit and with a vigour very different from those of the present *doctrinaire* régime of "much talk and little wool." Take, for instance, the question that we regard as of all others the most really momentous for the future prosperity of India, that of the extension of education. Lord Ripon has spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees on the salaries of very highly-placed, very able, and very costly Commissioners; but we doubt whether he can now, after all this huge expense, show one school or college the more, that would not have existed without this enormous outlay—and he certainly has not given us the slightest inkling as to how we are to keep pace with the progress of the age, and to produce in larger numbers the Rajendralalas, the Kristodases, and the Madhava Rao of the next generation. Take again the question of the extended employment of natives; we had a huge flourish of trumpets over a three-months officiating appointment of a Native Chief Justice—but what else? And even where Lord Ripon has screwed up the energy or the pluck really to take up an important question of this kind—as, for instance, in the case of the silver-plate duties, and again in the case of the Egyptian war-charges, so cruelly imposed on India by Mr. Gladstone's Government—has he possessed sufficient influence or sufficient resolution to carry out his own convictions? Not in one single instance!

All these questions, and others of equal weight, already over-due, will have to be considered before long by Lord Dufferin. But we trust that his first care, as we have said, will be to repair the breaches made by his predecessor in the social fabric of India. Our thoughtful contemporary, the *Indian Spectator*, last week published a paragraph concerning the strained relations between the English and the Native Press of Bengal, which will be read with deep pain by every well-wisher of India—pain all the more acute because it is impossible

to doubt the substantial accuracy of the melancholy account. Nothing could more strongly accentuate the mischief done by the miserable Ilbert Bill, and its enduring character, than the way in which some of the best friends of India are habitually treated in one or two of the journals of Bengal, otherwise by no means illiberal or ungenerous. And even greater harm in the way of stirring up envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness between the zemindars and some of their own fellow-countrymen, their own flesh and blood, has been wrought by that still more iniquitous measure, the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is true that in Arrah, and probably in many other districts, the ryots have had the good sense to understand who are the true friends and who are the false in this matter—and have honestly come forward to say they will have none of Mr. Ilbert's "bribery to commit fratricide." But even where the ryots have remained stanch, it is impossible to doubt that many of their mistaken or interested friends have allowed themselves to be persuaded, by Lord Ripon's inflammatory proposals, into a feeling of deadly hatred and covetousness against the propertied classes. The present social state of Bengal, brought about by Lord Ripon's wanton folly, could not long continue without the most serious consequences. To remedy it will be at once Lord Dufferin's most solemn duty and his most honourable work. We are confident that the new Viceroy, with the blessing of God, will bring home with him, on his retirement, a rich harvest of great achievements; but we trust that his highest glory will be the crown of the peacemaker, and that he will be able to restore to Englishman and Indian, to landlord and tenant, and to all the other classes whom Lord Ripon has been setting by the ears, that friendliness and that harmony which prevailed so conspicuously at the time when Lord Lytton gave up the reins of empire.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 23.)

- CLARKE**—The services of Surgeon J. Clarke, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
- PERRY**—The services of Surgeon F. F. Perry are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.
- TUSON**, Mr. F. E., officiating 3rd assistant superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months.
- COLEMAN**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. D. Coleman as Vice-Consul for Spain, at Madras.
- BLUM**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. M. Blum as acting Consul for Belgium, at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.
- MARINITSCH**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. G. A. Marinitsch as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Bombay, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.
- STEINER**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Steiner as Consul for the Netherlands, at Bombay.
- MASTERS**, Captain A., squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as political assistant, Goona, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B.
- The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission from

- February 11, consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Major E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., assistant commissioner of the 1st class:—
- GRANT—ELLIOT**—Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Grant, assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class. Mr. A. Elliott, assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class. The above promotions are made under the provisions of Rule 4, section 4, of the Pay and acting allowance Code.
- RENNICK**, Major H. De P., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.
- HARE**, Mr. R. D., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.
- The following changes are made in the Graded List of the Political Department:—
- BIDDULPH**—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut. Col. J. Biddulph, political agent of the 2nd class, from June 13.
- FITZGERALD**, Mr. J. R., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.
- FRASER**, Capt. E. A., political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.
- HERBERT**, Lieut. C., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.
- EVANS-GORDON**, Lieut. W. E., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.
- RAMSAY**—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, officiating political assistant of the 1st class from July 7.
- MELVILL**, Lieut. P. J., from officiating political assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating political assistant of the 2nd class.
- EVANS-GORDON**, Lieut. W. E., from officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.
- ROBERTS**—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut. Col. A. W. Roberts, officiating political agent of the 2nd class, from July 16.
- FITZGERALD**, Mr. J. R., from officiating political agent of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of political agent of the 3rd class.
- FRASER**, Captain E. A., from officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to his substantive grade of political assistant of the 1st class.
- HERBERT**, Lieut. C., from officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to officiating political assistant of the 2nd class.
- DAVIES**, Lieut. R. D. C., from officiating political assistant of the 2nd class to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.
- ROBERTSON**, Capt. D., political assistant of the 1st class, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, with effect from July 30.
- ROBERTSON**—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain D. Robertson, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, from July 30.
- MARTELLI**, Captain N. C., from officiating political agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of political assistant of the 1st class.
- PEARS**, Capt. T. C., from officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to officiating political assistant of the 2nd class.
- CORNISH**, Lieut. W. H., from officiating political assistant of the 2nd class to be officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.
- CAREY**, Mr. A. D. C., commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, having been granted privilege leave for three months, made over charge of his duties on August 18.
- PATTERSON**, Mr. A. B., having been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. D. Carey, assumed charge of his duties on August 18.
- STEWART**, Mr. A. B., having been appointed to officiate as Postmaster General, Bombay, in consequence of the deputation of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India, vice Mr. H. E. M. James, deputed on special duty to Europe. Mr. Fanshawe made over, and Mr. Stewart received, charge of the office of the Postmaster General, Bombay, on Aug. 10.
- LANE**, Col. W. M., Postmaster General, Punjab, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. J. R. Maconachie having been appointed to act for him Colonel Lane made over, and Mr. Maconachie received, charge of the duties of Postmaster General, Punjab, Aug. 13.
- FANSHAW**, Mr. A. U., Postmaster general, Bombay having been appointed to officiate as director general of the post office of India during the absence of Mr. H. E. M. James, on deputation on special duty to Europe, Mr. James made over, and Mr. Fanshawe received, charge of the office of the Director General of the Post Office of India on Aug. 14.
- TUPP**, Mr. A. C., accountant general, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, having been granted privilege leave for one month and 17 days, made over charge of his duties on August 11.
- COOKE**, M. J. E., deputy accountant general, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, having been appointed to officiate as accountant general, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Tupp, received charge of the said office on Aug. 11.
- BIDDULPH**, Mr. T. H. S., assistant accountant general, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, vice J. E. Cooke, appointed to officiate as accountant general, received charge of the said office on Aug. 11.
- EVAN SMITH**, Lieut. Col. C.B., C.S.I., and Col. C.K.M. Walter, respectively, made over and received charge of the Meywar Residency, on Aug. 7.
- PEEL**, Lieut. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Umball Division, Military Works, during the absence of Major B. J. Goldie, R.E., executive engineer, on privilege leave.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras:—

NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. G., executive engineer, 4th grade,  
WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 4th grade,  
BROWNE, Col. C. M. E.R., officiating chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner, central province, in the P W department, is promoted from chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to chief engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem, from July 19.

#### FURLOUGHES.

WATSON, Lieut. W. A., officiating adjutant, 2nd regiment, Central Indian Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from Sept. 1st.  
CREAGH Lieut. O'M., VC, Commandant Merwara Battalion, returned to duty on Aug. 5th, from the 90 days' privilege leave granted him.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

VAUGHAN, P. B., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 6th N.I., July 4.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

YOUNG, Major G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Aug. 20.

WILSON, Lieutenant Colonel J. N., Madras S.C., brevet to be colonel, Aug. 20.

MAUNSELL, Lieutenant General F. R., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, vice General J. R. Becher, C.B., deceased, dated July 10.

STERNDAL, Captain H. B., Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major commandant, vice Major H. C. Barstow, resigned.

UNWIN, Lieutenant Colonel W. W., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 1, subject to H. M.'s approval.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Headquarters, Simla, August 25.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HARRISON, Captain S. H., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Hill Depot, Darjeeling, to be station staff officer, vice Captain R. B. Burnaby, East Surrey Regiment, ordered to rejoin his battalion.

GRAHAM, Lieutenant F., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieutenant J. D. McAndrew, appointed a probationer for the staff corps, dated June 25.

CRONIN, Lieutenant J. J. 7th N. I., supernumerary on the establishment 59th N. I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Lieutenant R. de H. Burton, resigned.

SIMPSON, Lieutenant, W. 43rd N. I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Twigg transferred to the 12th N. I.

O'DONELL, Lieutenant H., 44th N.I., wing officer, to be quartermaster, dated August 1.

SIMPSON, Captain H. C. C. D., R. A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Jutogh, for duty with No. 7 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division.

HICKMAN, Lieutenant D. W., 1st N. I., employed on special duty in the Military Department of the Government of India, is directed to rejoin his regiment proceeding on field service.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 27.)

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., C.S., has been granted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

ALEXANDER, Mr. N. S., officiating commissioner, Dacca Division, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. F. H. Pellew, retired.

GLAZIER, M. E. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Mymensingh, is confirmed in that appointment.

WILSON, Mr. R. H., to be a magistrate and collector, 1st grade, vice Mr. N. S. Alexander, Mr. Wilson, will continue to officiate as commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

COWHEAD, Mr. T. E., on leave, to be a magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. R. H. Wilson.

These appointments will have effect from 29th inst.

D'O'LY, Mr. W. H., magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore, to act as commissioner, Bhagulpore Division, during absence of Mr. G. N. Barlow, C.S.I.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. D'O'ly.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., assistant magistrate and collector, to act in 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating collector of customs, Calcutta.

COLLIER, Mr., to have charge of the Serampore sub division, in the district of Hooghly.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Subordinate Executive Service:—

ELPHINSTONE, Mr. F. H., confirmed in the 2nd grade, vice Mr. W. G. Deane, retired.

STEWART, Mr. E., promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade, vice Mr. F. H. Elphinstone.

CLOGSTOUN—The services of Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the commissioner of police, Calcutta.

This cancels order of June 30 last, granting leave for six months to Mr. H. C. Clogstoun.

MILLER, the Hon. R., is re-appointed to be a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, from 8th inst.

STEWART—The Lieutenant Governor approves the appointment of

Mr. A. C. Stewart as emigration agent at Calcutta for the colonies of Jamaica and Fiji. His Honour also approves of the appointment of that gentleman to act as emigration agent for the colonies of St. Vincent, Grenada, and St. Lucia.

ROUTH, Mr. R. S. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Tirhoot State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on August 7.

MACMILLAN, Mr. J., is temporarily appointed to be executive engineer of the Pooree Division from 1st inst.

LEAHY, Surgeon A., made over charge of the Lohardugga Gaol to Surgeon-Major J. Wilson on August 11.

LEONARD, Mr. W., made over charge of the Bhagulpore District and Central Gaols to Mr. H. C. Tayler on August 9.

MACRAE, Surgeon R., made over charge of the Julpigoree Gaol to Assistant Surgeon B. N. Chowdhry on August 7.

COBB, Surgeon R., received charge of the Hazaribagh Central Gaol and of the Reformatory School from Surgeon Major J. Wilson on August 9.

FERGUSON—The leave of absence of Mr. F. J. Fergusson as Registrar of the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Calcutta, has been extended by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta until Jan. 15, 1885.

#### FURLOUGHES.

MILLS—The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. C. A. Mills, executive engineer, 3rd grade, leave on medical certificate for nine months, in commutation of the three months' privilege leave granted April 28.

GOULDSBURY, Mr. C. E., has been granted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay for six months.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 23.)

OBARD—Fourteen months' furlough is granted to Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., assistant commissioner, from Sept. 1.

WILSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

LAWSON, Miss L., is appointed to officiate as Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal School at Jabulpore during the absence of Miss Isa Hoy.

TIMOTHY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant a licence to the Rev. P. Timothy, Free Church Mission, Nagpur, to solemnise marriages between Native Christians within the Central Provinces.

ANDERSON, Mr. K. M., extra-assistant commissioner, Rajpur, transferred to Harda in the Hoshangabad District, assumed charge of his duties on the 1st current from Mr. L. Gordon, assistant commissioner.

POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., civil surgeon, Balaghat, transferred to Chindwara, assumed charge of the medical duties of the district on the 19th current.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 16.)

PICKARD—Furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months is granted to Mr. J. N. Pickard, deputy conservator of forests, from July 29.

DONNAN—That portion of notification dated January 9 transferring Mr. J. Donnan, assistant engineer, from Akyab to Amherst Division is cancelled.

EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., made over charge of the court of the assistant commissioner, Rangoon Town District, to Lieut. J. H. Parsons on August 5.

SEATON, Mr. F. L., resumed charge of the office of superintendent of supplementary survey and registration, Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts, from Mr. J. C. Clancey, on August 7.

WARD, Mr. H. B., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, made over, and Lieut. Col. W. J. Seaton, conservator of forests, 1st grade, received charge of the West Salween Division, on August 7.

WARD, Mr. H. B., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, entered upon his duties as officer in charge of Shawgon sub-division, Salween Division, on August 7.

ADIE, Mr. A. E., traffic superintendent, 3rd class, is granted three months' privilege leave from August 13.

ADIE, Mr. A. E., made over, and Mr. H. Rigg, executive engineer, 1st grade, received charge of the traffic superintendent's office, Burmah State Railway, on the 12th inst.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, August 21.)

In consequence of the departure on leave of Mr. J. K. Wright, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade,

DRIEBERG, Mr. J. J. S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade, with effect from August 6.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to act in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners, vice Mr. Driberg.

In consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Campbell, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade,

MURRAY, Mr. T. J., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from August 12.

GODFREY, Mr. G., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, vice Mr. Murray.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, vice Mr. Godfrey.

ARBUTHNOT, Mr. J. C., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners, vice Mr. Kennedy.

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. C., assistant commissioner, Lakhimpur, reported his return to duty from privilege leave in the forenoon of August 6.

CAMPBELL, Mr. A. C., made over charge of the treasury and office of

deputy commissioner, Kamrup, to Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, and reported his departure on privilege leave in the afternoon of August 11. HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, Khasi Hills, reported his return to duty from privilege leave in the forenoon of August 14. WIGHT, Mr. J. K., made over charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner, Cachar, to Mr. J. Kennedy, and availed himself of subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, in the afternoon of August 5.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 21.)

ROON, Surgeon P. H. W., on being relieved of the medical charge of the 16th N.I., to do general duty at Vellore under the orders of the deputy surgeon general H.M.'s Forces, Eastern District.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GRANT, Lieut. C. J. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the 13th N.I., to be wing officer (on probation) sub pro tem., vice Weston, seconded for service on the staff.

MATHEWS, Lieut. J. R., 12th N.I., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated August 11.

GORDON—LAW—Lieuts. L. A. C. Gordon, S Battery 1st Brigade; and J. A. Law, D Battery 1st Brigade, R.A., have been posted to batteries in England.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests set opposite their names:—

MINCHIN, Lieut. C. F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Higher Standard, Hindustani.

TURNER, Lieut. A. L. M., 6-1st South Irish Division, R.A., Higher Standard, Hindustani.

PATCH, Surgeon A. T. L., Indian Medical Department, High Proficiency in Tamil.

WOOD, Major W., Essex Regiment, deputy assistant general for musketry, privilege leave for sixty days from August 6.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 26.)

BLISS, Mr. H. W., commissioner of Salt Revenue, to be in addition commissioner of Abkari Revenue. Mr. Bliss' appointment will in future be designated commissionership of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

MACCARTHE, Mr. C. F., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Chingliput, during the employment of Mr. Maclean, on special duty, or until further orders.

O'HARA, Surgeon W., to be superintendent of the Central and District Gaols at Trichinopoly.

BADDELEY, Mr. H. D., port officer of Mangalore, is appointed to be a special magistrate of the 1st class.

DAVIES, Colonel A. M., deputy inspector general of police, to be lay trustee of All Saints' Church, Coimbatore vice Mr. H. R. Grienes, inspector general of gaols, left the station.

LOBB, Mr. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to the office of the chief engineer for irrigation.

WILSON, Mr. V. S. F., probationary inspector of the Salt Department, is transferred to the Tuticorin Circle on relief by W. E. Ganapiti Pillai.

MILLETT, Mr. E. L., inspector in the Salt Department, is transferred to the Central Office on special duty on relief by Mr. Wilson.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

STANDEN, Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) D., Staff Corps, Commandant, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate, for one year, with effect from August 7.

CHAPMAN, Major R. T., General List, Infantry, wing officer, 32nd Regiment, Native Infantry (upon private affairs) for 182 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

ROWLANDSON—POOLR—To be Lieut. Colonels—Major M. A. Rowlandson, Major M. C. Poolr, dated August 20.

TYNDALL, Lieut. Colonel G., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from September, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MINCHIN—The services of Lieut. Colonel Bt. Colonel C. C. Minchin, Staff Corps, and replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief with effect from August 11.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 28.)

FERRIS, Capt. W. B., is appointed to act as assistant political agent for the Southern Maratha Country jaghirs during the absence of Lieut. Colonel W. Scott.

FORDYCE, Capt. A. L. D., is appointed to act as third assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, and Mr. F. H. Warden to be substantive pro tem. fourth assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, from the date of Mr. FitzGerald assuming charge of H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur.

HAY, Surg. Major G. W. R., superintendent of Matheran in the Tanna district, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in the district of Tanna.

WINCHESTER, The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Winchester, magistrate of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar, to be magistrate in charge of the sub division of that district comprising the talukas of Nagar, Parner, Shevgaon and Nevasa.

BEVILLE, Lieut. H. E. W., magistrate of the second class in the district of Shikarpur, is specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

TURNBALL, Surg. Major P. S., resumed charge of the office of Inspector general of prisons on the 20th inst.

MARRIOTT, Mr. F. W., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents, from April 1.

JOSS—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Hospital Assistant J. F. de Joss to be superintendent of Panchgani, vice Mr. W. Fearn, resigned.

DAVIDSON—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Surgeon Major J. Davidson, M.A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, to be superintendent of Mahabaleshwar for a further term of two years, from October 1.

YOUNG, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Surveys, relinquished charge of his duties on Aug. 18, and proceeded on the privilege leave granted him.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J., assistant collector, Khandesh, assumed charge of the office of the Western Bhil Agent, Khandesh, on the 4th inst.

WOODROW—SHEARER—Messrs. G. M. Woodrow and W. Shearer, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, on July 1.

JERVOICE, Mr. A., collector of Belgaum, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from 1st prox.

GIBSON—RYAN—Messrs. L. G. Gibson, acting deputy conservator of forests, second grade, and G. M. Ryan, acting assistant conservator, third grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the divisional forest office, West Khandesh, on the 12th inst.

#### FURLOUGHS.

STEAD, The Venable M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year and nine months from the 1st proximo or date of departure.

JONES, Mr. A. C. H., assistant engineer, second grade, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate not exceeding two from May 9.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 28.)

FLOOD—With reference to the G.O.C., dated July 11, Surgeon S. J. Flood, Army Medical Department, having returned from leave, is placed on general duty, Sind Circle.

PAULL—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Major R. C. Paull, Lancashire Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

SIMPSON, Capt. R. S., S.C., wing officer, 21st N.I., officiating wing commander, 30th N.I., on April 3.

JACKSON, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, August 23.

HUGHES, Surgeon Major D. E., M.D., civil surgeon, Belgaum, on August 25.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

RUSSELL, Lieut. R. B., R.E., torpedo service, from Bombay to Poona and Bangalore, from Sept. 1 to 29, on private affairs.

BROWN—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel W. T. Brown, Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Tanna, acting superintendent of police B. B. and C. I. Railway.

YATE—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough out of India for one year, on private affairs with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. A. C. Yates, Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 27th Regiment N.I.

## INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 18.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. H. Young, S.C., Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, S.C., Surgeon Major E. C. Bensley.

Madras Estab.—Col. D. Standen, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—H. E. M. James (Cov.), Officiating District General of Post Office, India, Sept. 11, M. Goldman (Uncov.), Postmaster, Aden, Sept. 11.

Bengal Estab.—P. Whalley (Cov.), Major and Collector, 1st grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, Sept. 15, W. Monsley (Uncov.), Sept. 17.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. S. Massey, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. D. T. Hatchell, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. R. V. Malden, S.C., three months.



## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. S. Beadon (Cov.), ten days' furlough; W. Cooke (Cov.), one month furlough; S. Jacob (Cov.), three weeks' furlough; W. M. Clay (Cov.), fourteen days; G. M. Goodrich (Uncov.), conversion of six months leave on private affairs, into one year, six months, one day furlough (one month extraordinary leave without pay previously granted being cancelled); A. Elliot (Uncov.), six months on medical certificate; S. P. Roy (Uncov.), for five days extraordinary leave; W. E. Garstin (Uncov.), fifteen days extraordinary leave.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. R. Pratt (Cov.), furlough to June 1, 1885; A. T. Shuttleworth (Uncov.), three months' furlough; T. B. Fry (Uncov.), two days furlough.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major E. A. Trevor, R.E., Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, S.C., Capt. J. C. Harris, R.E., Lieut. Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Inf., Inspector Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt, Brigade General A. H. Murray, R.A., Lieut. F. G. Delmain, S.C., Major H. T. Woodcock, Inf., Capt. P. E. Henderson, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon A. J. O'Hara.

*Bombay Estab.*—Inspector Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen, Lieut. A. M. Monteith, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. Crooke (Cov.), C. R. Marindin (Cov.), W. M. Clay (Cov.), H. Savage (Cov.), G. G. Charlis (Uncov.), H. M. O'Kelby (Uncov.), A. H. Barron (Uncov.), E. R. Stupland (Uncov.), T. Baker (Uncov.), S. C. Holbrow (Uncov.), E. A. Sibold (Uncov.), W. G. L. Cotton (Uncov.), E. A. Garswell (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—S. Hammick (Cov.), J. H. Grant (Cov.), C. Chambers (Uncov.), L. R. de Fonb'la que (Uncov.).

## SEPT. 19.

## MEMORANDA.

Major James Hearn Tarleton, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

To be Honorary Major on retirement—Deputy Commissary and Hon. Capt. John Lyons, Bombay Establishment.

To be Honorary Captain on retirement—Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. Martin Corkery, Bombay Establishment.

To be Honorary Captain—Assistant Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts. Patrick Carr and John Henry Sharpe, Bengal Establishment; Deputy Commissary and Hon. Lieut. Andrew Forsyth, Bengal Establishment.

To be Honorary Lieutenants—Deputy Assistant Commissaries Terence O'Brien, Thomas Davies Bond, Robert Chalmers, and John Howlett Quilter, Bengal Establishment.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List—General Crauford Trotter Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal; Lieut. General Sir Samuel James Browne, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal.

To be General—Lieut. General William Templer Hughes, C.B., Bengal.

To be Lieutenant Generals—Major Generals Charles Terrington-Aitchison, C.B., Bombay; Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal.

To be Major Generals—Colonels William Robert Houghton, Bombay; Lewis William Buck, Madras.

To be General on the Retired List—Lieut. General Richard Hamilton, C.B., Madras.

To be Lieutenant Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Major Generals William Scott Simpson, Madras; Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal; John Murray Macgregor, Madras; George Holroyd, Bengal; John Robert McMullen, Bengal; Frederic J. B. Priestly, Madras; Frederic Peter Layan, Bengal; Alfred Cooper, Madras; Arthur Howlett, C.B., Madras; and George Sligo Alexander Anderson, Bombay.

## INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be Major Generals—Colonels William Butler Butler-Shawe, Bengal Infantry, and Charles Benny Blair, Bombay Infantry.

To be General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Lieut. General Alexander Robert Manson, Bombay Infantry.

To be Lieutenant General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Major Generals Wrenthall Quier's Pogson and Folliot Walker Baugh, Bengal Infantry.

## RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Thomas Duncan, 4th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Lieutenant.

## HOME NEWS.

**CHOLERA INVESTIGATIONS IN INDIA.**—Dr. D. D. Cunningham, Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the Calcutta Medical College, has been appointed, in conjunction with Surgeon-General J. M. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of India, to make investigations into the origin and contagious character of cholera. This inquiry has been decided upon as the result of the investigations and discoveries of Dr. Koch and the German Cholera Commission during their late visit to Calcutta. Dr. Cunningham will resign the chair of Pathology at the Medical College, though he will continue to hold that of Physiology. The *Overland Mail* observes that it has long been considered a reproach to the Government of India that in a country, which has been recognised for years as the home of cholera and other infectious diseases no attempt has been made by the Government to encourage any general system of investigation on scientific principles into the causation of

these diseases. Now, however, that it has been shown that a foreign Government can send, at its own expense, a deputation of scientific men to India to investigate the origin of diseases that may at any time effect all the countries in Europe and in other parts of the globe, the Government of India seems to be awaking to the necessity of taking some steps in the same direction in its own behalf. The gentlemen who have been selected for the work are such as to inspire complete confidence in the thoroughness and probable usefulness of their investigations.

**CHOLERA INVESTIGATIONS IN INDIA.**—We are informed that the Secretary of State for India has deputed Dr. Klein and Dr. Henage Gibbes, from this country to conduct a scientific investigation in India into the nature, origin, and mode of propagation of cholera. Dr. J. M. Cunningham and Dr. Douglas Cunningham will be associated with the English delegate, but the latter will be perfectly untrammelled in their method of inquiry.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.**—We have already intimated that the object of Professor Monier Williams's recent visit to India was to submit to the Government at Calcutta a proposal for the establishment of six Government scholarships for deserving natives of India (one for lower Bengal, one for Bombay, one for Madras, one for the North-West Provinces, one for the Central Provinces and one for the Punjab) to be attached to the Indian Institute at Oxford, which will be opened for work in the course of next October term. Professor Williams proposed that each scholarship should be of the annual value of £200 a year, and should be tenable for three years, but that the holding of such scholarship should be made conditional on the scholars passing the Oxford University examinations and obtaining satisfactory certificates of progress and conduct from the curators of the Indian Institute at the close of every term. Furthermore, Professor Monier Williams proposed that the scholars should be selected from those who had passed the best "First Arts" examination at the Indian Universities, but that they should not be allowed to proceed to England without passing a medical examination and giving unexceptionable proof of high moral character. The proposal was accepted by the Governor-General of India in Council, and was submitted for approval to the Secretary of State for India in Council. We are now able to announce that Lord Kimberley has sanctioned the establishment of the six scholarships asked for by the Oxford Bodley Professor of Sanskrit, but preference is to be given to statutory civil servants who are desirous of passing a probationary period in this country, and the scholars are to be allowed to reside in any institution connected with any University in the United Kingdom which provides supervision of conduct, and enforces residence within definite local limits, and is approved by the Secretary of State for India.—*Times*.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for Rs. 15,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Sept. 17 at Bank of England. The amount allotted was—in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 11,00,000, tenders at 1s. 7½d. receiving in full. Between April 1 and Sept. 16, the total sales of drafts had reached Rs. 6,91,21,467, realising £5,690,937.

**THE COAL FIELDS OF BENGAL.**—Mr. F. de la Touche, of the Geological Survey of India, has written a report on the Langrim coal field, which is situated in the south-west Khasia hills, Assam. Mr. De la Touche says the coal-bearing rocks are exposed over an area of nearly eighty miles, and he thinks there is a large amount of coal available within a short distance of the plains. Limestone is also to be found in many parts of the country, and after being quarried in the cold season is taken down to Sunamganj on the Surma River, where it is burnt in holes in the river bank, reeds being used as fuel. The lime is finally taken to Calcutta, but an interval of two years elapses from the time the stone is quarried until it is sent to market. It is suggested that if the coal on the spot were used in properly constructed kilns a great saving of time and expenditure would be effected.

**INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The extension of the Madras Railway from the present terminus at Beypore to Calicut has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of 1,30,000 rupees.

**THE NEW INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.**—The Zhoob Valley Expedition, which is to march to-morrow (the climate being temperate compared with that of the Indian plains) will number nearly 4000 combatants of all arms, including the North Staffordshire Regiment and contingents from some of the best cavalry and infantry regiments of the Native Army. Supplies have been arranged for along the old cart route from Quetta to Thul-Chotiali and neighboring chiefs have agreed to supply the column with 1500 camels. The Zhoob Valley—or Long Valley, as the name means—is nearly 100 miles in length, and averages twenty in breadth, and being well watered and irrigated, produces wheat, millet, maize, and fodder in abundance, so that anxiety with reference to the continued supply of the British-Indian Expedition against Shah Jehan may be dismissed. The Zhoob Valley is populated by the Saruns, one of the seven Kakar tribes which, though at present at feud with each other, agree in claiming descent from the same Jewish family as Saul. Although this genealogy is very mythical, the Kakars

have an unmistakably Jewish cast of countenance, and, unlike the clans by whom they are surrounded, they display an Hebraic instinct and aptitude for trade. As many as 6,000 or 7,000 of these traders are stated to come down to Herat annually, the chief commodity in which they deal being saffron. But the saruns of the Zhub Valley are at odds with all their neighbours, and are a source of serious trouble to frontier officers, owing mainly to the imperious and ambitious character of their chief, Shah Jehan; and this sole defier of the British Government in Southern Afghanistan, and the ruler of a country which he boasts has never been defiled by the step of the Feringhee, is now about to experience the inconvenience of his imprudent insolence and audacity. At the same time, Shah Jehan, the "King of the World," is a foe not to be despised, and Brigadier General Tanner will require to conduct his march with the utmost wariness, at least, until the mountaineers are disabused of the belief that their chief possesses the mystic power of causing the guns of his enemies to emit water instead of bullets.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**MONDAY.**—The demand for bar silver is not active, but 50 11-16d. per ounce continues to be quoted; the £40,000 which is being brought by the Galicia from Chili not being due for a few days. On the other hand, the inquiry for Mexican dollars for China has been very strong, and some portion of the recent remittance realised as much as 50½d. per ounce. One reason why such a good price was paid to-day was that a large proportion of the consignment of coins per Ville de St. Nazaire had been sold to arrive, the actual amount to be ultimately offered being small. This, coming on the top of a keen Irish demand as is shown by the above particulars of some silver, both bars and coins, which has just been shipped from America to Shanghai, made the market for dollars very firm, the last price obtained being higher than was anticipated at the close of the week, when business was, to a very great extent, suspended pending the receipt of the remittance which was then on the way. The Hongkong exchange rate is firmer at 3s. 9¼d., but other Eastern exchange quotations are unaltered. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is now quoted less the half-yearly interest at 83¼ 83½, and the Four per Cents. are very inactive at 80 80½.

**TUESDAY.**—Fine bar silver is still quoted at 50 11-16d., and Mexican dollars at 50½d. per ounce, but very little business seems to have been done to-day, as all available amounts were disposed of yesterday. The Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, and Rupee Paper remains at 83¼ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80 80½ for the Four per Cents.

**WEDNESDAY.**—There has been a demand for bar silver to-day on account of the Spanish Government, and the price has hardened to 50¼d. per ounce, at which there were no sellers. The quotation for India was also rather above that obtainable during the last few days. The £40,000, however, which is being brought by the Galicia from Chili will not be received in London for a day or two, and of that consignment a fair amount is said to have been already sold to arrive. Mexican dollars are very scarce, but the price remains at 50½d. per ounce. Indian exchange rates are again quoted at 1s. 7 13-32d., and the China rates, together with Rupee Paper, are also unaltered.

**THURSDAY.**—The Indian banks, knowing of the existence of the Spanish demand for bar silver, bid for some amounts this morning at 50½d. per ounce, and eventually bought some parcels at that price, the market being firm at the last. The Chilean remittance of £40,000 per Galicia, being expected a Liverpool late to-day, will be on the market to-morrow. Mexican dollars remain at 50½d. per ounce. To-day is a holiday in Bombay, and the markets in Calcutta will be closed to-morrow, while the Doorga Poojah holidays, affecting both Presidencies, will begin on Wednesday next the 24th, and last till October 4. There is no change in the exchange advices received from China, and Rupee Paper is still quoted at 83¼ to 83½ and 80 to 80½ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. respectively.

**FRIDAY.**—The balance of the silver bars brought by the Galicia, which had not been sold to arrive, was disposed of on Indian account to-day at 50¼d.; Mexican dollars also remaining at 50½d. per ounce, with no business. In fact the supplies of both bars and coins have been exhausted, and at the above prices the market was firm in each case. The Indian exchange rates are quoted at 1s. 7 7-16d., but there has been a holiday in Calcutta to-day. There is no alteration in the China quotation. Rupee Paper closed at 83¼ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half and 80 80½ for Four per Cents., showing no change.

**SATURDAY.**—The existing demand for bar silver coming on a very poorly supplied market has made the tendency very firm, and 50 13-16d. per ounce was offered to day. Mexican dollars remain nominally at 50½d. Indian exchange rates are firm, but China quotations, as well as Rupee Paper, are unaltered.

Furlough for twelve months has been allowed to Lieutenant A. C. Yate, Bombay, S.C. Wing Officer and Quartermaster 27th Regiment N. I.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### TUESDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR.**—The first estimates of the beet supply this season give a large increase on last. The dulness of the market has increased. German 88 per cent., closed at 11s. 3d. in all positions. The business in West India since Friday is 146 casks, 800 bags, including the public sales. 2,496 bags Mauritius, 2,594 packages Natal, and 1,871 bags Penang were chiefly bought in above market value. A cargo of Porto Rico refining quality has sold at 12s. 9d. per cwt. for the United Kingdom. In the Clyde market a quiet tone, and pieces rather easier.

**COFFEE.**—The public sales have gone slowly. 680 bags East India went to 68s. to 81s. 6d. for rather bold Mysore, and 69s. to 70s. for bold Coorg. Other kinds chiefly bought in. 76 half-barrels Mocha sold cheaply, at 79s. for mixed long berry. 2,025 bags foreign, small part sold, Guatemala, ordinary mixed to fine ordinary greenish, 44s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; gray, 49s. to 55s. per cwt.

**TEA.**—To-day's China auctions, which comprise a total of about 5,550 packages Congou (chiefly Foochow teas) and 5,350 new make and scented teas, passed generally with a flat tendency; better grades of Foochow teas distinctly in favour of buyers. At the Indian auctions, consisting of 4,419 packages, the business was less animated, 213 packages of Ceylon tea sold at about previous rates. A sale of 785 packages Java tea passed at about former prices for all but Pekoes which ruled firmer. To-day's sale was small, only 11,500 packages being offered. About 4,000 packages consisted of scented teas. The Congous were chiefly red leaf kinds, which passed at decidedly easier rates. The private market is unchanged. About 1,000 packages are advertised for to-morrow.

**COCOA.**—West India unaltered; 1,795 bags Trinidad chiefly bought in above value, a small quantity selling 70s. to 78s. for mixed to good red, 81s. to 83s. for fine; 277 bags Grenada all sold—common to fair 63s. to 68s.; fine, 74s. 563 bags Ceylon went easier—medium, 66s. to 70s.; good 74s. to 77s.; 465 bags Samana half sold—58s. 6d. to 63s.; and 100 bags Carupano sold cheaply, at 78s.; Guayaquil dull—968 bags bought in, 74s. to 80s.; 138 bags Caracas, at 66s. to 89s.; and 120 bags Surinam, at 75s. to 79s. per cwt.

**RIC.**—Since last Friday two cargoes of Bassein, off coast, or due, have been sold at 7s. 6¼d. and 7s. per cwt. for the Continent; and a so two cargoes Necrarzie at 7s. 3d. per cwt., same terms.

**SPICES.**—Pepper in good demand and advancing. Singapore black 7¼d., and to arrive 7 5-16d. Singapore white, on the spot and to arrive 10¼d.; Cassia Ligna is higher.

##### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—The Indian auctions comprised 4 1-7 packages Indian and 139 chests Ceylon teas. Prices were irregular, but more firmness was apparent than at yesterday's depressed sales. At the China sales 8,086 packages sold without reserve at irregular and generally rather easier rates. Red leaf siftings and broken leafs passed at 4¼d. to 5½d. per lb.; common Congou at 6d. to 6½d. per lb.; packings, 7¼d. to 8d. per lb.; Panyons, 10d. to 10½d. per lb. Good common to fair second crop black leafs, 8¼d. to 10¼d. per lb. Privately business continues to be on the most restricted scale.

**SUGAR** continues in a depressed state, and no business has transpired in West India. Beet has sold down to 11s. for October-December. In the Clyde market quotations of pieces show a decline of 3d. to 6d. since last Friday, the market being weak.

**COFFEE.**—The Dutch sale was at an irregular advance on valuations, but at August rates to the above for current qualities. In our market no change has occurred in Plantation Ceylon or East India, the former bringing full rates and the tone being more steady. 169 casks 54 barrels and 108 of the former sold low middling to middling grayish, 60s. to 61s. 6d.; good to fine middling, 68s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; fine bold, 88s. 6d. to 94s. 6d. 168 casks 2,188 bags East India—good medium to fine 101s. 6d. to 92s. 178 half-barrels Mocha brought 83s. to 86s. 509 bags Costa Rica, 48s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

**SPICES.**—At the public sale 26 cases Penang brown nutmegs went at a further advance of 1d.—60s to 66s at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 7d., 95s to 83s at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., smaller 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. A few cases Penang made sold rather dearer at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Black and white pepper firm at the advance by private contract. A few lots of Tellicherry black sold at 7¼d., and 298 bags Singapore white at 10¼d. per lb. Very little Cochua ginger sold, but that showed 2s. to 4s. advance on last sales rates—cutting, 42s.; washed, 50s. to 56s.; cut, 60s. to 67s.; mixed bold, 73s. to 75s. Jamaica also dearer at 56s. to 73s. Japan sold at 43s. per cwt. Pimento rather easier, a small quantity selling at 2¼d. to 2½d. Zanzibar cloves have been sold privately at late terms; a few lots on auction sold at 5d. to 5½d. per lb.

**SAGO** quiet. Small grain by auction sold 11s. to 11s. 6d.; medium, 13s. per cwt. Common flake tapioca rather easier at 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb.; fine held firmly; medium pearl sold at 12s. 9d. to 13s.; and red at 11s. 6d. Bullet bought in 13s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt.

##### THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that there has been little change to report in the markets since the last mail, the home trade restricting operations to immediate requirements, and the low level of quotations does not create any speculative feeling. The satisfactory result of the harvest should lead to more demand from the country, but at present there are few signs of the reaction which many anticipated in the autumn. Great depression prevails in the sugar market, the first estimate of the beet supply this season pointing to a supply of 2,550,000 tons for all Europe, or 190,000 tons above the output of 1883-84. Sales have been made at 11s. to 11s. 3d. for German, 81 per cent. f.o.b., prompt and October shipment, or lower than yet quoted. West India Muscovado kinds have lost all the recent advance, now ranging from 9s. to 13s. per cwt. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of coffee yesterday showed a better result than was generally looked for. Prices were very irregular, although

in most cases over valuations, including good ordinary Java at 27½c. to 27¾c. against 26¾c. to 27c. in August. There has been no alteration for the better in this market. Fine descriptions obtain extreme rates, but the full supplies of East India and Costa Rica have further depressed quotations for other qualities. Ceylon cocoa is again slightly easier. Rice cargoes off the coast have been more readily saleable. Tea continues inactive, the chief business being in public sale. Common to fair grades of Congou show a decline of fully ½d. per lb. from the highest point attained last month. The Indian market opened weaker and at rather easier quotations, but closes with a better tone. There has been some increase of business in spice. Cassia Lignea sold largely during the last three weeks from 26s. upwards, and latterly 29s. per cwt. was paid. A public sale of cinnamon is advertised for the 29th inst. Black and white pepper rather dearer. Nutmegs have further advanced, also Cochin ginger.

**TEA.**—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly report:—"Indian.—Nearly 36,000 packages have been catalogued during the fortnight. In spite of the heavy daily sales, prices were well maintained during the earlier part of last week, but the excessive number of samples to be valued, and the general disposition of importers to effect immediate sales, eventually caused a weakening in prices for most kinds. Sou-chongs and broken teas, under 1s., show a decline of about ½d. per lb. Medium Pekoes and broken Pekoes are difficult of sale except at a reduction. Fine liquoring Pekoe Sou-chongs, as well as the finest grades of Pekoe and broken Pekoe, though in more abundant supply, still meet with good competition and fairly maintain values. A considerable quantity of Darjeeling tea has been offered, but met with little attention, the quality being poor, and very slow prices having to be accepted to effect sales. The fine qualities are unchanged. Ceylon.—The latter arrivals have mostly shown improved quality, and been well competed for at firm rates. Java.—Business has been confined to two sales—in all 1,022 packages.—ex s.s. Princess Wilhelmina and Gelderland. On the 8th inst. a small invoice of Tjikembang of excellent quality, resembling fine Neilgherry tea in cup, sold well—viz. Pekoe, 1s. 4¼d.; broken Pekoe, 1s. 2d.; Pekoe Sou-chong, 1s. 0¼d.; Sou-chong, 10½d.; Congou, 9¼d. per lb. On the 16th inst., Nan-geong Sou-chong brought 8d. to 8¼d.; Pekoe Sou-chong, 11d.; Pekoe in boxes, 1s. 5d.; flowery Pekoe, 2s. 5d.; broken flowery Pekoe 2s. 3d. An invoice of Dramagas, of indifferent quality, sold at Sou-chong, 7¾d.; broken Pekoe, 9½d. to 9¾d.; Pekoe, 1s. 2¼d.; flowery Pekoe, 1s. 6¾d. per lb. On the whole, common Sou-chongs, Congous, and broken teas, have sold rather in favour of buyers, but finest grades and even-leaf Pekoes and Pekoe Sou-chongs are in good competition, the latter kinds going mostly for export."

**SUGAR.**—A dull and declining market. During the two days 480 casks refining West India have sold at 61s. to 1s. under last week's rates. A cargo of Java sold, the price not given out. Beet has further declined closing 11s. for October-December. In the Clyde market pieces have sold at rather firmer rates. M. Bertrand Silz makes the following remarks in his circular, dated Paris Sept. 17:—"The tendency of the market has been entirely reversed the last few days and prices have day after day become lower. It is true, there were occasionally some signs of an improvement. For instance, yesterday at the half-monthly liquidations for September engagements, 21,000 bags were tendered and taken up immediately. This influenced the market for a rise of 50c., which was quickly lost. The fine weather, the continuation of unfavourable reports of the English market, as well as the hope of a superior crop to that of last year in Germany and Austria, have kept buyers back and induced offers, thus reducing the prices of prompt by 1½. 25c. per 100 kilos; say 6d. per cwt., while forward delivery has been effected to an even greater extent."

**COFFEE.**—East India is lower in many cases, but chiefly for the common kinds. 48 cases, 2,212 bags sold—faded and pale, 50s. to 52s. 6d.; medium grayish to colory, 62s. 6d. to 67s.; bold, 75s. to 79s. and 85s. 319 bags native Malabar, 52s. 6d.; 3,668 bags Costa Rica, part bought in, the remainder selling at rather lower rates—fair ordinary, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; grayish, 50s. 6d. to 51s.; colory, 60s. to 61s. 1,518 bags Central American were mostly bought in, the market being quiet. 800 bags Manila withdrawn at 45s. per cwt.

**SPICES.**—Black pepper firm. Cassia Lignea advancing. RICE is firm but quiet. No fresh sales reported to-day.

#### FRIDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—At yesterday's China auctions 10,599 packages were sold without reserve. Common to good common black leaf sold at from 7¼d. to 8¼d. per lb.; red siftings, 4¼d. to 5¼d. per lb.; common to good common red leaf, 6¼d. to 8¼d. per lb.; fair to fair medium and gunpowder from 6¼d. for common to 2s. 4d. for fine; young Hyson 6¼d. for common to 1s. 10d. for fine; Ping Suly, gunpowder, 6¼d. for common to 1s. 3½d. for medium young Hyson, 5¼d. to 6d. for common. The Indian sales comprised 4,597 packages. The bidding was more active and a general improvement in price took place. To-day a sale of 1,797 packages green and 2,059 packages Congou passed without reserve. Kaisow, Ching Wos, Soomooos, and Panyons sold at rather easier rates at from 9d. to 10½d. per lb. The greens showed no alteration on yesterday's quotations. Business by private contract during the past week has been on the most limited scale.

**SUGAR.**—Beet is again lower, having sold at 10s. 9d. to 11s. October December shipment, and the market closed flat. The cargo of Java reported yesterday was 1,033 tons at slightly under 15s. 9d., for Bristol. To-day a cargo of Tobago sold at 11s. for Liverpool. On the spot cane Jagghery has been sold at 7s. 9d. West India is 1s. lower for the week, and the business has amounted to 840 casks, 1,400 barrels and bags. At the auctions to-day the supplies were for the most part bought in. In the Clyde market prices are steady.

**COFFEE** is without further alteration to-day, but the tone is flat, and on the week prices are often 1s. per cwt. lower, excepting for fine. 118 casks, 63 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold—low middling to fine, 61s. 6d. to 75s. 6d., bold, 80s. to 83s. 6d. 58 bags Liberian, 40s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. 727 bags East India, part sold, 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. 624 bags

Java, *via* Cape, bold 55s. 6d. to 56s.; ordinary to good ordinary, 48s. to 50s.; low mixed, 44s. to 54s. Other foreign only part sold. 101 half barrels, 133 packages Mocha bought in or withdrawn.

**RICE.**—There is a limited demand for coast cargoes. **SPICES** firm at the advance quoted.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**CRAIGIE-HALKETT**—Sept. 15, at 5, Avonmore-road, West Kensington, W., the wife of Major W. G. Craigie-Halkett, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**M'IVER**—**MONTEFIORE**—Sept. 11, by the Superintendent Registrar, Marylebone, and on the 16th, by the Rev. Dr. Ritter, Berlin, Lewis M'iver, Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte Rosalind, daughter of the late Nathaniel Montefiore, of 18, Portman-square, and Coldeast, Hants.

**MANNERS-SMITH**—Sept. 16, at the Parish Church, Staines, Francis St George Manners-Smith, Assistant Engineer, D.P.W., India, third son of the late Surgeon General Charles Manners-Smith, H.M. Indian Army, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Ashby, of Staines.

**NICOLAS-DAVISON**—Sept. 16, at St. John's Church, Paddington, N. Harris, eldest son of the late Sir N. Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G., to Hebe, widow of John Davison, late of the India Office, and daughter of John Bishop, of Camden-crescent, Bath.

### DEATHS.

**CHALKE**—Sept. 16, at his residence, Groveleigh, Torquay, John Henry Chalke, Commander late H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Marine, aged 7.

**PHILLIPS**—Sept. 4, drowned, at Blankenberghe, Belgium, George D. H. Phillips, of the Home Civil Service, son of Major General G. R. Phillips, Madras Army.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**BYNG**—August 23, at Mu Chhupra, the wife of the Honorable F. R. Byng, a daughter.

**CARAPIET**—August 17, at Mirzapore, the wife of G. Carapiet, a son.

**DRXSDALE**—August 22, at Aligarh, N.W.P., the wife of W. Drysdale a daughter.

**EVANS**—August 21, at Bangalore, the wife of W. J. Evans, Bank of Madras, a daughter.

**HOBART**—August 27, at Eilpauk, Madras, the wife of W. H. Hobart, Chaplain of Vepery, a son.

**HONE**—August 16, at Jhansi, the wife of Quarter-master H. Hone, Rifle Brigade, a son.

**HART**—August 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. H. Hart, Kanchrap arah, a daughter.

**HENDRICK**—August 29, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Charles Hendrick—a daughter.

**MACARTNEY**—August 21, at Dagshai, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Macartney, M. D., Army Medical Department, a son.

**SCALES**—August 22, at Bankura, the wife of J. O'B. Scales, a daughter.

**SYMONS**—August 20, at Altamont, Cumballa-hill, Bombay, the wife of Hugh S. Symons, Esq., a son.

**SHARMAN**—August 21, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of H. Sharman, a son.

**WARDEN**—August 25, at Poona, the wife of H. B. Warden, Esq., Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

**WROUGHTON**—August 13, at Moulmein, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Wroughton, 9th Regiment N.I., a daughter.

**WATSON**—August 27, at 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, the wife of A. G. Watson, a daughter.

**WILKINS**—August 16, at Coconada, the wife of E. S. Wilkins, Barrister at Law, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**GOT-FOLLET**—August 23, at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, by the Rev. Father Martin, Oscar Got, to Alice, eldest daughter of Henry Follet, Consul of France.

**ROBERTSON-WALSHE**—Sept. 11, at Puna, Robert William Peacock Robertson, Captain Royal Artillery, to Edith Constable, twin daughter of the late Hugh Crawford Walshe, Surgeon Major Royal Horse Artillery, and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Grant.

**SPILSBURY-FULTON**—July 15, at All Saints' Church, Hamilton-on-Forth, Tasmania, Edgar G. Spilsbury, Lieutenant, R.E., eldest son of Major General E. J. Spilsbury, B.S.C., (retired), to Caroline Annie, third daughter of the late Colonel J. R. Fulton, M.S.C.

**WADSON-CURTIS**—August 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. F. R. Sandberg, F. W. G. Wadson, Lieut. 2nd Sind Horse, to Ada Mary Savage, elder daughter of Colonel F. G. S. Curtis, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

### DEATHS.

**ANSON**—August 22, at Ranikhet, Muriel Wemyss, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. G. W. Anson.

**CARNEY**—At Bombay, Emily Frances Mary, daughter of Major General A. Carney, Commanding Northern Division Bombay, aged 22.

**DOYLE**—August 21, at Trichinopoly, George Doyle, son of the late Mr. James Doyle and Mrs. Matilda Rose Doyle, of Madras, aged 26 years and 8 months.

**FINNIS**—Sept. 12, in India, Lieut. Colonel John Finnis, 2nd Punjab Native Infantry, eldest surviving son of the late Colonel Finnis, Bengal Army, aged 41.

GREEN—August 27, at Poona, Percy Harold, son of W. B. Green, Apollo Bunder, aged 14 months and 7 days.  
 GREENWOOD—August 20, at Sialkot, William Greenwood, House Proprietor, aged 69.  
 HAYGARTH—August 27, at Allahabad, Sybil Mary the darling child of Mary and Richard Gordon Haygarth, after only a few days' illness, aged 3 years and 5 months.  
 KANGA—August 27, at his residence, opposite Chira Bazaar, Mr. Maneckji Fardunji Kanga, Contractor, aged 43.  
 KRACKE—August 21, at No. 7, Old Court House-street, Calcutta, Gustav Kracke, of Bremen, aged 24.  
 LAWRENCE—August 22, at Ahmednager, Miss Eugenia Lawrence, of typhoid fever, aged 16.  
 MILLAR—July 25, at Simla, Ada Emma, youngest of the late Colonel F. J. Millar, M.S.C.  
 MUIR—August 20, at Deoli in Rajputana, Caroline Wemyss, the beloved child of Major and Mrs. W. J. W. Muir, aged 1 year and 7 months.  
 NELSON—August 25, at Karachi, after long suffering, Marian, the beloved wife of Lieut. G. H. Nelson, Bombay Commissariat.  
 NIMMO—August 24, at Poona, Walter, infant son of Colonel and Mrs. Nimmo.  
 PREMJE—August 29, at Kalbadevie road, Premjee Dhurramsey, of McCulloch & Co., aged 36, deeply regretted.  
 RICKETTS—August 30, at Lahore, East Indies, Alexander Ricketts, Esq., son of Lieut. Col. G. Poyntz Ricketts, Bengal Retired List.  
 ROZARIO—August 31, at Mount road, Frederico Caitanq Baptista do Rozario, the eldest son of Dr. L. P. do Rozario, aged 18 years.  
 SHEETZ—August 21, at Rectory Lodge, Mussoorie, Dr. James Sheetz, late Civil Surgeon of Fatchpore, aged 71 years.  
 SHARPE—August 20, at Grenada, West Indies, of typhoid fever, Henry Sharpe, Provost Marshal, only son of the late Henry Edward Sharpe, Barrister-at-law, Chief Justice of S. Vincent, W.I.  
 TAYLOR—August 21, at Gopaulpore, A. L. Taylor, Port Officer, aged 57.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 10. Emma Ives, Cochin; Leon Pancaldo, Akyab; Pallegra Madre, Rangoon.—11. Concordia (s), Rangoon; Lisnacrive (s), Karachi; Moel Eilian, Bassein; Clan Cameron (s), Bombay; Cardiganshire, Rangoon; Brenda, Bombay.—12. Luxor, Akyab; Persian Empire, Singapore.—13. Ganges (s), Shanghai; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta; Arizona, Moulmein; Achilles, Calcutta.—15. Umtata (s), Natal; Pekin (s), Bombay; General Picton, Gopaulpore; Tuskar, Bombay; Falconhurst (s), Bassein; Glenlyon (s), Hankow.—16. Mandalay (s), Rangoon; Moor (s), Capetown; Avo Christoforo, Rangoon.—17. Southwold (s), Coconada.  
 BOMBAY.—August 25. Venetia (s), London.—26. Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Simla (s), Bu sorah; C. Drummond (s), Liverpool.—27. Oriental (s), Zanzibar.—28. Hypatia (s), Cardiff.—29. Ashburne (s), Middlesbrough.—30. Lady Armstrong (s), Cardiff.—31. Burmah (s), Karachi; Carlisle (s), Newport; Bancoora (s), Calcutta.—Sept. 1. Shahjehan (s), Calcutta.  
 CALCUTTA.—August 22. Baron Aberdare, London; Carbet Castle, London.—23. Rajpooana (s), Colombo; Coconada (s), Rangoon; Corona, Liverpool; Marpesia, Liverpool; Glenfinlas, Liverpool.—24. Deuteros (s) Rio Rawazzah; Saint Monan, Liverpool.—25. Blyteswood, Liverpool; Adolph Obrig, Liverpool; Holt Hill, Liverpool; Airlie, London.—26. Hartfell, Mauritius.  
 MADRAS.—August 23. Night Hawk, New Zealand.—25. Valetta (s), Calcutta.—27. M. Menatchy (s), Singapore; Nowshera (s), Calcutta.—29. Tibre (s), Colombo.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 10. Willie Rickmers, Singapore.—11. Caribage (s), Colombo and Australia; Pretoria (s), Penang; Aline, Java; Francesco, Capetown; Aspatria (s), Bombay; South Molton, Mauritius; Roman Empire, Galle; Franklin, Singapore; Battle Abbey, Calcutta.—12. Mina Maru (s), Singapore; Birma, Singapore; Excelsior, Mauritius.—13. Daylight, Algoa Bay; Benedi (s), Singapore; Glenfrua (s), Penang; Vancouver, Colombo.  
 BOMBAY.—August 26. Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf; Seraglio (s), Busorah; Suttlej (s), London; Viald (s), Dunkirk.—27. Henry Balkow (s), Persian Gulf; Baghdad (s), Karachi; Bassano (s), Hull.—28. Secundra (s), Calcutta; Winchester (s), Hull; Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool; Elektra (s), China; Hankow (s), Suez.—29. Anglo Indian (s), Jeddah; Merka (s), Zanzibar; Pandora (s), Trieste.—30. Mary Queen, Mauritius.—Sept. 1. China (s), Genoa.  
 CALCUTTA.—August 21. Steamers Shahjehan and Pemb.—22. Taisang, Busheer, Arratoon Apar, and Bhundata.—23. Valetta.—24. Chindwara.—25. Roumania.  
 MADRAS.—August 23. Sirsa (s), Calcutta.—24. C. Macpherson (s), London; Darien (s), Moulmein.—26. Night Hawk, Calcutta; Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta; Valetta (s), London.—29. Benjamin F. Hunt, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LONDON, Per *Ravenna*, Sept. 10.  
 At Calcutta: Major Cholmeley, Miss Birch, Mrs. W. G. Cubitt, Mr. W. Cubitt, Mrs. Walker and child. Mr. and Mrs. Hayer, Mrs. Macdonald and child.  
 At Madras: Mrs. Rice and two daughters, Mrs. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton.  
 At Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Bland and child, Col. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Capt. Shadforth.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Pekin*, August 26.  
 For Brindisi: Mr. R. S. Stracey and Mrs. Eales.  
 For Marseilles: Mr. Cassels, Mr. F. Mackinnon, and Mr. A. D. Car-y.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Lombardy*, Sept. 2.

For London: Mr. A. Black, Col. G. T. Brice, Mr. M. O. Norris, Mr. Christie, Rev. J. S. Hope, Capt. Carew, Mrs. Street, Mr. Foaden, Col. and Mrs. Ward.  
 For Brindisi: Capt. G. W. Martin, Mr. H. Walsh, Mr. H. L. Lundlow, Mr. Mellens, Col. Brown.  
 For Venice: Mr. C. B. Braham, George Ruckert, Mrs. J. H. Aspinwall, Mr. Graham Watson.  
 For Suez: Mr. M. Samecullan and party.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).  
 Per s.s. *Merhara*, to sail from London, Sept. 22.  
 For Townsville: Mr. Horace Crowdy.  
 For Brisbane: Mr. W. Broome.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, Sept. 24.  
 For Karachi: Mr. E. Gambier, Miss Wyard, and Miss Williams.  
 For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Whish.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.  
 For Aden: Mrs. Radcliffe and child.  
 For Colombo: Mrs. Talbot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and two children.  
 For Madras: Miss Fowler, Miss Taylor, Miss Hel'ier, Miss Carter, Mrs. and Miss Gabbett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Miss Newsholme.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. Reginald Drake, Mrs. Larkias, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. C. J. Stewart, Mr. R. C. Rutherford, Mr. W. Taylor.  
 For Nizagapatam: Surgeon Major and Mrs. Smith.  
 For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, Oct. 15.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. Lennox.

Per s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.  
 For Karachi: Mrs. Watson and infant.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, Oct. 29.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gun.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.  
 Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*, sailed Sep. 9.

From Liverpool.  
 For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. B. Manger, Mr. A. J. Cambridge, Rev. A. W. Pringle, Colonel C. S. Sturt, Mr. John Poyntz, Mrs. Elizabeth Papple, Mrs. J. S. Ashby, Mrs. Norman Stewart, Mrs. Duff's native servant.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed Sept. 13.  
 From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Layard, Miss Subil Gorman, Miss Ellen Gorman, child, and nurse, Mr. J. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hanbard, Miss E. and Miss C. Hansard, Mr. W. Fraser.  
 For Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Bevan, two children, and nurse.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. H. W. Craigie, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. G. Murray, Mr. Thos. C. Burne, Mr. R. B. Davies, Mrs. Lord, three children, and nurse.

Colonel Tweedie left Agra on Friday for Poona.  
 The 4th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners have moved from Gharkhai to Quetta.

The proposed allotment of troops to Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships on the homeward voyages during the coming season 1884-5, is as follows:—

The first vessel will sail from Bombay on October 22, with time-expired men. The second vessel will sail on November 1, and will carry the 1st O Batteries, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, to England; the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, the No. 6 battery Western Division and No. 5 battery, South Irish Division, to Aden, and the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment No. 8 battery, Eastern Division, and No. 7 battery, London Division, from Aden to England, unless their services should be required in Egypt. The third vessel, sailing on November 13, will carry the 13th Hussars and time-expired men. The fourth vessel sailing on November 21, and the fifth vessel on January 6, will carry time-expired men. The other part of the programme for the season will have to be modified, owing to the early departure of the Royal Irish and East Surrey Regiments for Egypt.

Examination Committee.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which will assemble at the Secretariat, at 11 a.m. on Monday next, for examination in the native languages:—In Hindoostanee, Higher Standard—Captain J. Cameron, Royal Engineer; Lieutenant R. D. Broome, 1st N.I. Regiment (attached to 21st N.I.); and Lieutenant A. G. H. Luard, Norfolk. In Marathi, Higher Standard—Lieutenant J. F. O. Thatcher; and Lieutenant G. W. Mitchell, 20th N.I. Regiment. In Persian, Lower Standard—Lieutenant H. Daly, 2nd C.I. Horse; and Lieutenant H. B. Warden, Staff Corps.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 29.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs 99 3/4 to 100
Four-and-a Half per Cent.	102 1/2 to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	—
Ten years "	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104 1/4 to 105

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS		
Bank of Bombay	500	760
Bank of Bengal	500	850
Bank of Madras	500	610
Agra	100	118
Chartered of India and China	20	330
Chartered Mercantile	25	20
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28	700
National of India	18 1/2	95
Oriental	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	700	780
Frere	150	1
Mazagon	2,000	780
Port Canning	1,000	33 1/2

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	500	495
Albert, Karachi	1,000	1175
Apollo (small shares)	2,000	340
Bellar	1,000	510
Berar Cotton Ginning	500	610
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Carwar	1,500	40
Colaba	1,880	1,425
Dhollera Ginning	300	180
East India	1,000	1,240
Fort	8,500	3,175
French	500	615
Sind	750	650
Mofussil	400	425
New Indian	125	225
Prince of Wales	500	710
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,000	1,200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	400	850

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,200	1,415
Anglo-Indian	100	118
Alfred Manufacturing	500	500
Alliance Spinning	700	820
Bhowmuggur Mills	200	36
Bombay United	1,000	1010
Central India S. and W. Co.	500	700
Coorla Mills	1,000	750
D. Spinning	2,000	410
Hindustan	7,000	800
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,240
Khandeish	1,000	807
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	3,250
Manchester Spinning	50	—
Mazagon Spinning	250	245
National Spinning	1,000	805
New Great Eastern	1,000	960
Oriental	625	630
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	200
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,490
Victoria Mills	1,000	660

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock	218-30	350
Do. New 40 Shares	100-14-6	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	—
Do. do.	21-11-7	—
Do. New 41 Shares	—	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New 418 Shares)	105-15-5	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	500
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	103
Bom' ay Burma Trading	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping	300	325
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Trencher and Co.	500	1,185
Thacker and Co.	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 29.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

2 Promissory Notes	Rs 99 11 to —
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885)	99 12 to —
4 1/2 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c.	Paid off
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893)	102 4 to 102 6
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 4 to 102 6
Debentures of 1867 (1882)	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885)	100 8 to —
6 of 1866 (1886)	100 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887)	101 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	101 8 to —
6 of 1878 (1891)	102 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1898)	100 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	100	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	130 to 132
Bank of Bengal	500	84 1/2 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	130 to —
Delhi and London	235	219 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mysore	100	105 to —
National of India	12 1/2	95 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	530 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	32 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	200	20 to 21
Asiatic Paper Mills	100	154 to —
Karnagore Jute	100	69 to 70
Engal Coal	1000	1445 to 1450
Central Ironworks	100	—

Bengal Mills	100	100 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	103 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	345 to —
Bowmah Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Budge Budge Jute Mills	80	83 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Docking	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	90 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	125 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	116 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway	100	98 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	420	— to —
East Indian Railway	250	190 to 195
Equitable Coal	100	37 to 38
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	200	200 to 205
Goswami Cotton Mills	100	72 to —
Gouripore	100	85 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	500	120 to —
Howrah Docking	100	66 to 67
Howrah Mills	100	136 to —
India General Steam Navigation	50	120 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	100	— to —
Labour Transportation	100	100 to —
Landing and Shipping	500	— to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	100	120 to —
Murree Brewery	100	98 to 100
Naini Tal Brewery	100	111 to 112
Nasmyth's Patent Press	30	— to —
Nanpore Indigo	100	89 to 90
New Beerboom Coal	100	— to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	150 to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	100	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	90 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	70 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	88 to —
Riverside Press	30	— to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	100	255 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	100	280 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.	100	46 to 47
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	102 to 103
Strand Bank Press	100	125 to 126
Watson's Patent Press	100	70 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphere Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	70 to —
Amuckie	100	75 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	91 to —
Assam	420	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	97 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	44 to —
Do. contributory	80	35 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam)	100	— to —
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	103 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	50 to —
Cochechee (Cachar)	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	— to —
Darjiling	100	110 to —
Dedun Kosh (Cachar)	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon	100	50 to 55
Dessaai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam)	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	45 to —
Giel (Darjiling)	100	82 to 82
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam)	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	68 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	79 to —
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar)	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley	100	— par —
Kernafuli (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Kunhanpore (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	135 to —
Do. contributory	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to —
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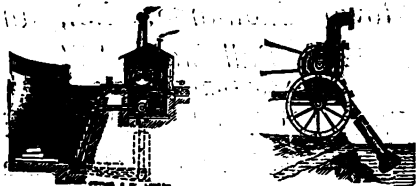
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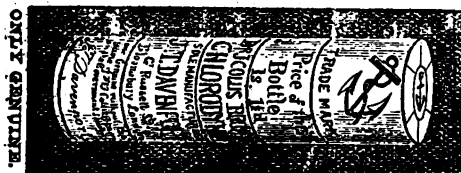
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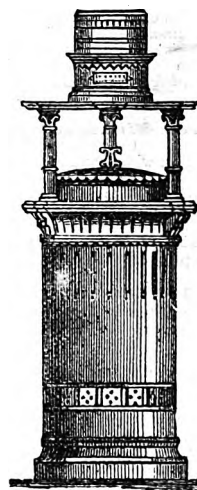
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**A RIDE TO KHIVA**

BY  
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my friend, as a medicine-man, had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1884.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 9; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 7; Calcutta, Sept. 6.

THE Calcutta telegram in the *Times* to-day brings news that ought finally to settle the fate of Mr. Ilbert's Bengal Tenancy Bill. The highest judicial authority in India, the Chief Justice of Bengal, has published a Minute in which he once more slays the slain. He shows that this most iniquitous Bill, if passed into law, will "ruin or seriously injure a large majority of the zemindars"—that it will be "scarcely less injurious to the cultivators"—that it will be "inconsistent with the good faith of the British nation"—and that it will be "not only unjust but impolitic, as tending to substitute middlemen for the existing zemindars."

SIMILAR opinions have been set forth day after day and week after week, in the columns of every journal that is acknowledged as possessing any authority on the question, ever since the unhappy Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council. Similar opinions have been recorded by nearly every Commissioner in Bengal, and by a large majority of the Bengal Judiciary. They have been reiterated in this country by the highest legal authorities, such as Lord Bramwell, and by politicians of every hue of party politics, such as Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Fortescue, and Lord Wemyss. Ex officials who have spent their whole lives in the study of the various phases of this question, and in the actual work of revenue administration, from the most junior posts to the highest, that of member of the Board of Revenue, have joined to urge Lord Ripon to desist from his schemes of revolution and anarchy. Hitherto, all has been to no purpose; and up to the present moment the Viceroy and his Abdiel, Mr. Ilbert, have shown no sign of submitting their imperious wills to the unanimous verdict of knowledge and experience.

UNDER these circumstances, the hopes of India are centred in Lord Dufferin. We believe that the coming Viceroy has so much true courage, that he is not likely to go in for that mock-courage which consists in setting up one's own fads as infallible, and then defying all the arguments of practical experience. And for this reason we regard it as a most fortunate thing that Sir Richard Garth's minute should have appeared at this critical moment.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal is justly indignant at the disgraceful methods of political warfare employed by the present Government; and strongly objects to such "poisoned weapons" as the scurrility and abuse with which judicial opinions are received, if they happen to be honest, and to be unfavourable to the Radical views of the Ministry. But here at home we are rapidly getting accustomed to the lowered standard of political morality which is the most striking feature of the Midlothian era. The fate of the Chief Justice of Bengal in India is only parallel to that of the House of Lords in England. The Chief Justice, in the course of his official duty, is called upon to record his honest and conscientious opinion on a pet project of Lord Ripon's—the opinion happens to be unfavourable, and the Chief Justice is forthwith lampooned by Lord Ripon's Chief Secretary. Here in England the House of Lords, in the course of its official duty, is called on to vote upon a legislative project of Mr. Gladstone's—its verdict happens to be unfavourable, and forthwith the Prime Minister starts an agitation which may end in the abolition of the Lords altogether; while Mr. Thorold Rogers, M.P., calls them arboreal apes, whose fittest place, of

abode is the Divorce Court. That is how we live now; so Midlothian has willed it—and it is no use for Sir Richard Garth, or Lord Bramwell, or any one else, to kick against the pricks. At the same time, the Chief Justice of Bengal will, we believe have the sympathy of every decent man in England and India. Nor can we wonder altogether at his disgust. At the time when he left England for India, most of us would have said that a speech like Lord Hartington's on the High Court Judges, and incidents like those of the famous "garbled telegram," were alike impossible in English public life.

SIR DONALD STEWART is to be congratulated on the spread of a movement in India analogous to that which has provided us with "Commissionaires" in England. The idea is expanding into one that may provide us with an efficient Reserve for our Native Army; and in any case, it seems certain to bring forth very good fruit indeed.

WE trust that the improvement in the opium revenue will continue, and enable Lord Dufferin to ride over the flood of extravagance to which he will succeed. But what will the Pease party say to this in Parliament? If it had only been a Tory Viceroy who was thus piling up the sales of opium, the world itself would not have contained the speeches that would have been spoken, and the books that would have been written to denounce Tory depravity.

ADMIRAL of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Symonds, who has on several occasions favoured this journal with his views on Navy mismanagement, is now surely avenged of his Radical adversaries. In the matter of navy reform and extension, Saul is among the prophets; our Radical contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has put itself at the head of a movement which cannot but result in the restoration of our naval supremacy, and the carrying out of the views so perseveringly advocated by Sir Thomas Symonds.

AN interesting discovery of particular value in the engineering world is just announced in the form of a new motive power. The discovery is due to the inventive genius of Mr. Edwin Sturge, who has patented its mode of application. It is claimed that for all purposes of light locomotion, or for driving light machinery it will eventually displace steam. Private experiments of Sturge's New Motive Power has proved very satisfactory, and arrangements are being made to give it a public trial.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Farming World* on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill:—

"SIR,—As you have been good enough to fully report from week to week in your columns the arguments for and against this bill, perhaps you will find space for this. The Select Committee admits that the rule, so far as regards the acquisition of the status of a settled ryot and the right of occupancy, remains unchanged. But, if the Government had inquired into the matter it could have been proved by the ryots themselves that they do not like to allow men of another village to acquire rights of occupancy in their own village. A resident cultivator could never acquire rights of occupancy beyond the limits of the village in which he lived. Sir John Shore defined a resident cultivator as any one who cultivated the land in the village in which he lived.

"Will the Government, in giving the right of occupancy to a stranger in the way contemplated by the Tenancy Bill, also give him all the rights belonging to a resident ryot, or, in other words, will the ryots of one village who can come within the definition of settled ryots of another village, with the right of occupancy, acquire also the rights of fishing, pasturage, the right of performing *Id Namaz* and *Pujas* in the village of their statutory or theoretical residence? I need scarcely mention here the amount of jealousy with which the villagers look upon each other when they come to interfere with these rights. If we go through the sessions records of Eastern Bengal, it will be seen that most of the serious riots have originated from causes connected with fishing, grazing of cattle, and boat races in the month of Srahon. The right of transfer, combined with the provisions relating to the acquisition of the right of occu-



pancy, will afford a great stimulus to the turbulent Farazee Mussulmans of Eastern Bengal to break each other's heads.

"If the mode of acquiring right of occupancy as provided by the bill may create inconvenience in exceptionally large estates, will it not a *fortior* cause greater inconvenience in exceptionally small estates scattered all over the district or districts? A theoretical measure conceived in utter ignorance of existing circumstances can never stand the test of reason and justice.

"Chapter 2 of the Bill and Sec. 37 affords to occupancy ryots the privilege of converting their holdings into tenures whenever it suits them. To-day a man is an ordinary occupancy ryot, to-morrow he can create himself a tenure holder by sub-letting a portion of his holding or more than half of it. See Sec. 37 and 5. So it will be seen that every ryot holding more than a hundred begahs of land can become a Patneedar whenever he may choose to become so. He can also create undertenures, and the undertenure holders can also create sub-tenures, and the sub-tenure holders may create fourth tenures and so on, and this privilege is not only given to ryots holding more than a hundred begahs of land, but ryots sub-letting more than half of their holding have been empowered also to create all these sub-tenures. What a beautiful device our rulers have adopted to put restrictions on sub-letting. Then the explanation attached to Section 37 provides that a person who has been converted into a tenure-holder does not cease to be so by reason of the portion of his holdings sub-let ceasing to be more than one-half of his holding; so it will be seen the principle of the Hindu law, 'once vested, cannot be divested,' has been applied to these tenure-holders also.

"We cannot really understand what meaning our rulers intend to convey by clause 4, section 35, which runs thus:—'In the case of gifts made by Mahomedans nothing in this section shall apply to a gift to a person within the prohibited degrees.' What are we to understand by the words 'within the prohibited degrees?' Do they mean persons who cannot marry each other, or who cannot be heirs to each other?"

#### "A VICTIM OF THE TENANCY BILL."

*The Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up till Sept. 6:—

"A fair amount of business has again been done in our freight market since last mail both in steam and sailing vessels, but we cannot report any improvement in rates, which remain much the same as before. For November-December loading sailing vessels are holding out at 35s. for Dundee; shippers are, however, not eager to charter at this figure. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 46,000 tons to-day."

We take the following on the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

"We have now the pleasure to hand you the figures of last crop made up, and giving a total of Factory Mds. 159,388. We also give the detailed estimates of the various Zillahs of Lower Bengal which come out rather more than we expected a fortnight back, the closing returns from Bhagulpore and Purneah being rather in excess of the estimates previously sent. As regards Behar, the final returns of first cuttings lead us to expect that our estimates of 37,000 maunds will be fully realised. As regards the Khoontees, the season is so late that we find it impossible as yet to get sufficient estimates to enable us to say with any degree of certainty what the returns are likely to be. In some parts, more especially in Champaran, good rain has fallen and prospects have improved, but in other places, and more particularly in Chuprah, good general rain is still much needed. The reports both from the Benares Provinces and the Doab are much to the same effect as those we printed in our last, and we find it impossible as yet to give any idea as to what the outturn for the season is likely to be. At present we do not think it will fall short of that of last season."

The same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"Since our last issue, dated 23rd August, two series of auctions have been held—viz., on the 28th ultimo and on the 4th instant. At the former sale rates were irregular, but there was a good demand. Competition for all kinds this week considerably increased, especially for teas 'for price,' say under nine annas, and though we made no quotable rise, the market was decidedly firmer. We have this season noticed a great irregularity in the quality of some breaks, and we think something might be done to ensure the even quality of teas invoiced as one break. The present system of packing appears to be defective, and though we are not in favour of keeping teas in bins, we are of opinion that, before finally firing, the teas might be bulked; any expense incurred would be more than recouped by a higher price, as when three or four chests come down entirely different to the remainder of the break, they rarely realise their full value. This is therefore a matter equally to the advantage of both seller and buyer; the

planter gets for a large break more than for a small one (small breaks being always somewhat neglected), and buyers prefer to bid for a larger break, trusting that it will realise a higher price. The London demand by latest telegrams is reported as good, but so far we have heard authentically of no speculation (as reported here) in consequence of the disturbance in China. Reports from gardens generally are more favourable, but the quality is scarcely up to the average of the past few years."

*The Times of India* gives the following obituary till departure of the mail, Sept. 9:—

"H. H. Nooroodin Shah, second son of H. H. Aga Ali Shah, the head of the Khojas; Mr. Feranda B. Chatterjee, barrister-at-law, Calcutta; Mr. J. W. Oughterlony, of Oughterlony Valley, Neilgherries; Mr. E. N. Overbury, C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Salem; Surgeon-Major Mark Anthony, M.D., A.M.D., Fatehgar."

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 27th ult., are as follow:—

"Rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, but the fall has been a light one, and more rain is wanted in almost every district. There has been slight rain in Mysore during the week, but the condition of the standing crops is still poor or precarious. In Coorg there was good rain, and the coffee and rice crops have been much benefitted. Light rain fell throughout the Bombay Presidency (except Sind), but more is wanted for the young crops, which are withering in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Kaladgi. There was no rain in the Berars, and in Hyderabad the fall was light; but the condition of the crops continues good. There was good rain generally throughout the Central India and Rajputana states, and prospects are good. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh good rain is again reported from all districts, and a break is now needed. The crops are in excellent condition. In the Punjab rain fell in most districts, but more would be beneficial, especially in Hissar and Sirsa. Prospects generally are good. Rain fell throughout the Central Provinces and prospects are fair. Good falls of rain are reported from the Assam districts. At Cachar the river has risen 40ft. over the usual dry season level, owing to the heavy rain which has fallen in the hills. In Bengal the rainfall of the week has been generally light, and more is still wanted in many places. The latest report of the Meteorological Department, dated 28th instant, states that rain continues heavy along the west coast. No rain is reported from Punjab, except in Mooltan and Simla, and none from Behar or Chota Nagpur, Sind, Rajputana, and the Carnatic. In other parts of the country rain has fallen everywhere, though in the Central Provinces the fall is partial. Harvesting continues in some districts in Madras. The condition of the standing crops in some districts in the Bombay Presidency is unsatisfactory, owing to insufficient rainfall; the cotton crop has been attacked by blight in Hyderabad. The kharif sowings have been nearly completed in Punjab, and preparations for the rabi are in progress there in the Central Provinces. In Bengal, unless heavy rain falls shortly, the prospects of amum will, it is reported, be much affected. Harvesting of aus and jute continue, but the outturn where completed does not exceed 12 annas. In Assam agricultural prospects are on the whole good. The public health is generally good; but cholera and small-pox prevail sporadically in several districts. Prices are generally stationary, except in the North-western provinces and Oudh, where they show a tendency to fall."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is from the Calcutta correspondent of *The Times*, dated Sept. 28:—

"An important contribution to the Rent Bill controversy has appeared in the form of a minute by the Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Richard Garth. He begins by saying that the subject is one of such vital importance to the agricultural community that he feels bound in justice to them to express an opinion upon it. Had he consulted his own wishes only he would have preferred to say nothing. There was a time, he goes on, when the opinions of High Court Judges, however adverse they might be to those of Government, were invariably treated with respect. He is sorry to say this is not so now. He then refers to a previous minute of his on the same bill, and to the Court's letter on the Ilbert Bill. The former, he remarks, was made the subject of a bitter and scurrilous libel by one of the secretaries to the Government, without Government showing any signs of disapproval. The latter, a document issued by the High Court in its judicial capacity, was described by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons as having no judicial authority and as the offspring of partisanship. It would, he adds, be better for Government not to consult the

judges at all unless they really desire honest advice, it being hardly fair to consult them if their advice is to be received with favour or disfavour as it may be more or less in accord with Government policy. He then proceeds to examine the provisions of the Bill at some length, and concludes by warning Government earnestly against a policy which will ruin or seriously injure a large majority of the zemindars and will be scarcely less injurious to the cultivators, which will be inconsistent with the good faith of the British nation, and which will be not only unjust but impolitic as tending to substitute middlemen for the existing zemindars.

"A scheme which it is expected will have a very good effect on the future of the Indian Army is in contemplation at headquarters. It is proposed to establish agencies in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oude for providing pensioned native soldiers with lucrative employment. It is felt that a decided re-action has set in against the purely competitive system of appointment to subordinate positions in the Government departments, and it is believed that the introduction into the railway and other services of natives of approved character and loyalty, who have done good, faithful work in the army, will commend itself to the majority of the respectable natives, whose interest it is to support the British Government. It is thought that after fifteen years in the ranks the sepoy would still be fit to bear arms when occasion demanded, and also to perform certainly ten years' more good service in civil employment.

"The Commander in Chief and the Government cordially approved the suggestion, and many local administrations have pledged themselves to support the movement by instructing their executive officers to help native soldiers of good character in procuring employment. The rate of pay in the native army is already below the ordinary rate of wages for labour, and the soldier has only a small pension to look forward to. It seems obvious that to maintain an efficient native army it is necessary to make the service more attractive. Inquiry has led to the belief that there would be no difficulty in obtaining any number of recruits if it were generally known that old soldiers of good character were certain of honourable treatment and of being held eligible for civil employment, and, once the scheme sanctioned, there would be every prospect of the formation of a standing reserve, which in time of need could be utilised to hold the railways and lines of communication, thus setting free large bodies of troops for service in the field.

"The Commission appointed to inquire into the performance by the Calcutta Corporation of its sanitary duties is now holding daily meetings and inspecting the worst parts of the town. The latest phase of the controversy between the Government and the Corporation is the administration by the Lieutenant Governor of a severe rebuke to the chairman for the manner in which he has conducted its correspondence. Mr. Thompson also censures the Corporation for nominating as its representative on the Commission an outsider who holds a laborious office under Government. He points out that the Corporation should have named one of its own members, but he will permit the gentleman in question to serve on the Commission, although he cannot relieve him from his ordinary official duties.

"The opium revenue for August is considerably better than was expected; it exceeds the estimate by Rs. 10,30,230. For the five months ending with August the excess is over 30 lakhs of rupees.

"The alleged exposure of theosophy continues to attract much attention. The theosophists indignantly declare that it is a device of the Christian missionaries to throw discredit on their sect. They say that the letters purporting to be written by Blayatsky are a clumsy forgery, and that Monsieur and Madame Coulemb are persons unworthy of any credit. To this the editor of the 'Christian College Magazine' retorts that he thoroughly satisfied himself by inquiry of the genuine nature of the letters he published, and that they form but a small part of a vast mass of evidence in his hands which is absolutely convincing and quite independent of the personal veracity of the Coulembes.

"What might have been a serious accident has occurred at Bombay Arsenal. Some old warlike stores exploded while being loaded on a barge. Luckily no great damage was done and there was no loss of life, although there were some narrow escapes. The barge took fire, but was promptly towed out of harbour and sunk. A court of inquiry is sitting.

"The Zhob Valley Expedition began somewhat inauspiciously, forty-nine men of the North Staffordshire Regiment being sent back from Kach invalided. The head of the force is expected to reach the rendezvous at Duki on the 30th.

"There are no further details regarding the outbreak at a gaol at Mandalay, save that troops were called out and that 300 persons were killed before order was restored. A general feeling of uneasiness prevails in the city.

"The Mengwoon Prince is still at Pondicherry."

Lieutenant Burn, 23rd Pioneers, joins the staff of the Demilitarisation Commission as assistant commissariat officer to Major Rind.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### NOTES ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884.— BY THE EAST BENGAL LANDHOLDER'S ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER V. Continued.—Act X of 1859 never allowed a ryot who had left his holding without making any arrangement for the payment of his rent to come back and claim the same at any time within three years. The courts from the time he left the same have always looked upon such acts as amounting to abandonment or relinquishment of the holding. The present Bill not only allows the ryot to get back into possession even in such cases (Sec. 96) and not only causes a substantial loss to the landlord in such cases but allows the ryot even to count the period of his absence to make up his twelve years.

The following illustrations will show the justness of the above remarks.

First take the case of a settled ryot. On the 5th of Baisakh a settled ryot of Village A but who resides on the land of a different landlord in Village B leaves his holding in Village A and ceases to cultivate the same. For almost one year, *i. e.* down to the close of the current agricultural year the landlord must wait and see what the ryot means to do. He cannot enter upon the land and let it out to anybody else or bring it into cultivation himself. Then arises the question whether the landlord can even after the close of the current agricultural year let out the land in the above case Sec. 96 says that the landlord can do it when the ryot has voluntarily abandoned his residence and has ceased to cultivate the land. In the case supposed the ryot had not abandoned his residence at all. He is still residing where he was. How can Sec. 99 then cover such a case? Taking for granted that this section covers also such a case the landlord was to go to the expense and trouble of publishing the notice required by Sub-sec 2 of Sec. 96 which there is no body to repay. The year's rent also is well nigh lost. If the former ryot had cultivated the land the rent might have been realised by distraint. After the abandonment and after it has been let out to another ryot, the holding cannot be sold for the arrears.

Take another case.

The landlord enters upon the land and lets it to a third party and publishes the required notice. The ryot does not stir for about two years and then files suit. The landlord, having been very much annoyed, contests the suit and more than a year and very likely two years elapse before the case is finally decided. So by the time the ryot recovers possession by executing the decree, five years elapse from the time the ryot left. The landlord has to remain in suspense for three years and then give up the land and pay the costs of the suit in the bargain.

Then again, the fact that the ryot will be able to recover back his land if he should sue within three years and the chance of any new ryot, who might be induced on the land and would surely be dragged into the suit against the landlord, losing his labour and costs of cultivation not to mention costs of suits, will all conspire to keep away all right thinking people from taking lease of and cultivating such lands and thus the landlord will be left either to cultivate the land himself or to let it remain fallow and without any return.

As Sec. 96 has been referred to it would not be out of place to state here that Sub-sec. 7 of Sec. 26 coupled with Sec. 96 will give even to the non occupation ryot a right to remain away from the land for a year and a half before he makes up his mind as to whether he should sue to regain the possession of the land which he under no circumstances should be allowed to do. Why should he even be allowed to sue for possession after having voluntarily abandoned his holding and why should the landlord wait for one year for his return without having been paid the rent in advance; and lastly why should he be allowed to count this period of his neglect to till the soil to complete his twelve years? Can there be anything more unjust and one sided than this provision which brings about a result so disastrous to the landlord?

#### RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER.

So much has been said on this question from time to time by representatives of both the landlord and the ryot's interest that the question may be said to have been argued threadbare and any attempt to put forward any further argument would be a mere repetition. Yet as some of the restrictions proposed by the Bill of 1883 have been omitted from the present Bill it has become necessary to say something with regard to matters detail.

Under the Original Bill of 1883 the landlord had a right to buy up at a fair price the holding even in the case of bequest when the bequest was in favour of a person other than the legal heir (section 55 of the Bill of 1883.)

Again when the ryot made a gift of his holding in favour of a person other than the landlord, the landlord had a right under the Bill of 1863 (section 54) to buy it up if he chose at a price to be fixed by the court.

These restrictions have now been done away with. It is submitted that it would be most prejudicial to the interests of the landlord if no rights be reserved to him to annul, transfer, or

buy up holdings in cases of bequests or gifts made to persons other than heirs.

The effect of allowing transfer of occupancy rights to take place unreservedly has been so disastrous in the Sonthal Pergunnahs (vide Resolution on the administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; *Calcutta Gazette*, July 23, 1884) that no argument is needed to be able to see clearly what the consequences would be in Bengal, were such practice legalised.

Section 35 of the present Bill reproduces, with some minor alterations, the provision of section 54 of the original Bill regarding the service of notice on the landlord after registration of the deed of gift. Of what use will this provision be if there remain no clause under which the landlord may object and claim to annul the gift or purchase the holding. The meaning and object of sub-Section 4 of Section 35 is not clear.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON SUBLETTING.

Section 37 of the present bill has been framed with the object of restraining (1) non-agricultural classes from buying up occupancy rights and (2) subletting by occupancy ryots. In order to gain the above object it has been provided that when an occupancy ryot will sublet more than half of his holding he will be converted into a tenure-holder. Not a tenure-holder out and out, but one having some incidents of tenure proper attached to his tenure.

The first question is whether the status of a tenure-holder is so disadvantageous as to deter the nonagriculturist from buying up any occupancy holding and secondly to deter the occupancy ryot from subletting.

The only disadvantage threatened is the liability of the holding to summary sale for arrears. Now is it a disadvantage at all? If it is, all permanent tenures are liable to this disadvantage. An ostensible advantage of a summary sale to the landlord is the saving of a little time. An occupancy right is made saleable under a decree of a court. In case it is converted into a tenure it will be liable to be sold on a simple petition. But if the tenure-holder contests the demand the collector will have to raise issues and decide the question as much as the civil court would have to do in case of a suit (section 198). The ryot has an advantage under the summary procedure. He is not harassed so much under this as by a civil suit. His cost is much less than what he has to incur in the civil court. And lastly, whether he defends or not, the ryot is liable to the landlord for much less cost in case of sale by the collector than in the case of a sale by the civil court. All these are advantages to be gained by the ryot in case of a summary sale. What then is the fear which is likely to deter non-agriculturists from buying occupancy rights or occupancy ryots from subletting?

The proposed conversion of a ryot into a tenure-holder is advantageous to him in more ways than one.

- (1) He is no longer liable to distraint for rent.
- (2) He can be ejected for having used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy.
- (3) He can transfer his tenure without having to take the trouble of observing the preliminaries provided by section 32 and without any apprehension of any claim to preemption by the landlord which enhances the value of his tenure as it ensures security to the purchaser. From the above it will be clearly seen that Sec. 37, instead of gaining the object and acting as a deterrent, will on the contrary encourage subletting and purchases by non-agriculturists which the bill proposes to guard against.

Instead of such imaginary checks if it were simply provided that in cases of subletting by occupancy ryots after March, 1883, the portion so sublet was to revert to the landlord and that the relationship of landlord and tenant between such sublessee and his lessor should cease, except in the cases mentioned in clause a of Sec. 37, it should stop subletting altogether and effectually check non-agriculturists from buying up occupancy rights.

That the restriction provided by Section 37 will be altogether an unwelcome provision is apparent on the face of it. It is provided that the holding is to be deemed to be a tenure when it has been so registered under any Act that may be passed for the purpose. Now, the question will be whose duty or interest it will be to have the tenure registered. The landlord does not gain anything by the conversion, rather loses some of his rights. Hence it will never be his interest to have it registered. If the conversion be deemed disadvantageous by the ryot he would not do it. The sublessee no doubt has a prospective hope of acquiring a right of occupancy. But being under the influence of the occupancy ryot and standing the chance of being ejected and troubled by his lessor, he would not, before the perfection of his title, take the trouble and bear the expense of having his lessor converted into a tenure-holder.

Then again various questions will arise in order to determine whether the ryot has sublet more than half of his holding. An occupancy ryot may have more than one holding. He may be taking lands from time to time and subletting parts of the same. So that the quantity of land which represented more than half the holding in any given year might be under that proportion the next year. In this way cases might arise where it would be a matter of considerable difficulty to determine the

period of time at which the line ought to be drawn to find out whether more than half the holding has been sublet.

(To be continued).

#### ANOTHER LITTLE WAR.

TO-DAY there starts from Quetta an expedition of some four thousand British and Indian soldiers to reduce to a state of proper docility no less a potentate than Shah Jehan, "the King of the World." It is true that this title is somewhat more extensive than his dominions. For his kingdom, as he pleasantly and somewhat grandiosely calls it, is only the Zhob Valley, which measures about 100 miles from end to end, and fifteen miles at its widest part. The soil of the valley grows millet excellently well; and goats, being of a thrifty and nimble kind, find sustenance on the enclosing hill-sides, while the millet and the goats together suffice to support the King of the World and his nation. They are descended, so to say, from Saul, the son of Kish, but like the rest of the Afghan hill-tribes who claim the same exalted genealogy, their chronology is very defective, and they put back the date of the Hebrew monarch before the Flood, and like the haughty MacTavish, explain the absence of their ancestors from the Ark by saying that they were well-to-do folk, and kept a house-boat of their own. However this may be, Shah Jehan and his people are prodigiously proud of themselves, and have entered upon a war with Great Britain with a light heart, for not only do they consider themselves in an ordinary way a match for the Anglo-Indian army, but their chief claims to have a special advantage over Sir Oriel Tanner, who commands the expedition against him, which is this, that he is able, from certain magical secrets in his exclusive possession, to turn the contents of the British cartridges into water. So he has assured his followers that they need be under no apprehension. The worst they need fear is a good ducking. For though the volleys of the English soldiers may descend upon them literally in "showers," the consequences of going into action will be nothing more serious than a pelting rain-storm. Such exalted pretensions, however, do not prevent these valesmen from engaging in trade, and it is a peculiar fact that their favourite merchandise should be *asa foetida*, and it is from the transport of this drug of outrageously evil savour that the King of the World derives his royal revenues. Whether as a last resource—when he finds that his recipe for liquifying the contents of cartridges is defective—Shah Jehan will employ his stores of *asa foetida* in that species of warfare in which the Chinese are reported to excel remains to be seen. But if he were to barricade the valley with bad smells, and entrench himself behind ramparts of abominable odour, delivering his assault, as it were, upon the noses of the Anglo-Indian contingent, and, relying, as the skunks do, upon his odious personality to evade reprisals, he might perhaps, protract the campaign a little longer than if he were to concentrate his hopes upon the miraculous deliquescence of rifle bullets.

Not that this ludicrous confidence in magical powers suffices of itself to make the Zhob expedition ridiculous. Far from it. Not so long ago we were at war, at the opposite corner of India, with the Nagas, whose tactics were altogether regulated by the flight of red cocks, and whose strategy was dictated by the manner in which medicine men puffed little reeds. They fought by omens, and made their military dispositions according to augury, confiding the fortunes of war to rufous poultry, and hazarding battle upon the fortuitous direction of grass stems. Yet they bothered our regulars so completely that nobody really knows how the campaign came to an end. At any rate, the Nagas were in no way conquered. They surrendered, it is true, and submitted to every circumstance and expression of defeat. But it would be interesting to know what they have actually paid in the way of indemnity or tribute. It could not have been much more substantial than the barrels of dew which the Moon folk paid to the Sun-folk, or the five hundred oyster shells which the Men-in-the-Whale had to annually render to the Salt-Fish-People. Everybody knows that when the Lilliputians defeated the Blefusudians, the latter solemnly promised by an international treaty to abstain for evermore from breaking their eggs at the little end—and this was about as much as the satisfaction which Lord Ripon got out of the Nagas, all their superstitious nonsense notwithstanding. Another illustration of the success of supernatural pretensions over the more orthodox formalities of war may be found, if that were needed, in the recent triumph of the False Prophet of the Soudan. The forces sent against him have proved inadequate to cope with the followers of a man who has the authentic impress of his divine mission stamped upon various parts of his body, and statements to the same effect in Arabic miraculously imprinted upon his finger-nails. So that even though this King of the World, who deals in *asa foetida* may ridiculously suppose that he can suck the lead and gunpowder out of cartridges, there is no reason for looking upon him as a contemptible opponent. That such is not the view taken by those best qualified to judge—notably Sir Robert Sandeman, who accompanies the expedition—is evident from the strength of the force, 4,000 men with a battery and a half of mountain guns. For this unsavoury

monarch is, after all, a Kakar-Pathan, and these men fight like fiends. During the Afghan campaigns they always extorted a certain measure of deference from our commanders, embarrassed at the time with other enemies, and constituted, perhaps, the most serious menace to Sir Frederick Roberts' gallant march upon Candahar. Sir Robert Sandeman, it is well known, has always, and most wisely, set a high value upon the absolute security of what is known as the Thull-Chotiali route, and an expedition in force along this valuable line of Indo-Afghan communication has met, therefore, with his most cordial support. The opportunity selected is an admirable one. For Shah Jehan, the Fifth-Monarch Chief, who emulates in a valley on the Beluchistan frontier the dignities of Persia, Assyria, Macedon, and Rome, has not only made himself obnoxious by his outrages upon peaceful caravans through his dominions, but has managed to embroil himself with all the other six clans, into which the great Kahar confederacy is divided. These, therefore, have promised to supply the expedition with provisions as it proceeds to the chastisement of their erring kinsman, while the ruler of Beluchistan sends with the force an auxiliary contingent of his own long-haired ragged little Brahuis, who must be completely charmed at the prospect of assisting in retribution upon Kakars who have made their lives a burden to them for centuries. On the whole, therefore, matters look rather serious for the King of the World. Sir Oriel Tanner, however, is far too discreet a soldier, and Sir Robert Sandeman too experienced in Beluchi and Afghan ways to underrate their foe, and they are marching therefore upon the Zhob or "the Long" Valley so thoroughly equipped and appointed as not only to secure from the expedition the utmost scientific and commercial advantages, but also to administer, if necessary, such sharp correction to this presumptuous chief as may make him contract his pretensions, and abate his predatory inclinations for the future. The force to be employed comprises one squadron from each of the following three regiments:—The 1st Bombay Lancers, the 10th Bengal Lancers, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry; No. 9 Battery Northern Division of the Royal Artillery, half of No. 1 Mountain Battery, the 4th and 10th Companies of Bengal Sappers, the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, the 2nd and 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, the 1st and 45th Bengal Native Infantry, and the 4th Punjab Infantry, and the whole constitutes, it must be confessed, a very effective and handy little expedition. Moreover a wing of the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment will be stationed at Duki—Thul Chotiali—and there serve as a sort of reserve for the force operating in the Zhob Valley under General Tanner. Duki is some two or three marches from the railway terminus of Sibi, and therefore at the south-eastern entrance of the valley; and it is upon this point, that the expedition leaving Quetta to-day, and marching *via* the Kawa Valley, will concentrate, it is expected, about the 30th. The following appointments are made to the Staff of the force about to proceed into the Zhob Valley:—Sir O. Tanner, to command; Captain J. N. Walker, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant W. St. L. Chace, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; Brigade Surgeon A. Bradshaw, to be Principal Medical Officer; Captain B. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Commissariat and Treasury Officer; Lieutenant H. Parkin, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Assistant to the Executive Commissariat Officer; Captain G. Francis, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Transport Officer; Major W. Tomkins, R.E., to be Commanding Engineer; Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E., to be Field Engineer; Captain M. Martin, R.E., to be Assistant Field Engineer; Lieutenant F. Blyth, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Superintendent of Army Signalling; and Major H. Smyth, R.A., to be Provost Marshal.

For its main object the expedition has the opening up of a very direct route eastward from Quetta to the Indus. The Zhob Valley occurs in the very centre of this, the Thul-Chotiali and as disturbances are always occurring among the lawless tribes of Kakars who inhabit the country and who have hitherto misconducted themselves with an immunity that must have been very gratifying to them, a sharp lesson will probably have a very salutary effect. Not that the Kakar is an apt pupil in matters of public morality. It is inexplicable to this stalwart child of nature that anybody with a gun in his hand should be expected, on such abstract grounds as common decency, to refrain from taking a pot-shot at a travelling stranger who may have halted within range to rest his horse or camel. He sees no sense in such complicated codes of etiquette as would prevent a man, especially if he were anything of a marksman, from discharging his weapon into the thick of a casual caravan. For who knows, but that the result of such a shot might not be the stampeding of the beasts of burden, and a consequent dropping of merchandise, which the sportsman could afterwards go and pick up and take away? Or if it even only killed one man, the odds are the fellow would have something about him worth stealing. So the Kakar hates all your new-fangled notions about letting people go about their business quietly. He has not got any to go about himself, and does not see why any-

body else should. The sale of his own *asa foetida* is quite a different matter. He and his clansmen get money by that. But as for these strangers—Beluchis, Brahuis, Afghans, Persians, and what not—he cannot see why, if they want to go to India, and do not like being "tumbled" from behind rocks, they do not go some other way. Not so long ago they looked upon Quetta, then a very weak outpost, as a sort of "Tom Tiddler's ground" where they could go and romp after their own atrocious fashion. They would prow about the cantonment on the chance of cutting a man's head off, in order to steal his turban, or retire to a convenient distance—so that they could turn and run to the hills if pursued—and take long shots at the bazaar. But Sir Robert, then Major, Sandeman, with his able lieutenant Mr. Bruce, began educating them. Their procedure was at times violent, as the Kakars said. For they would hang two men for having murdered one, or would even worry a whole village simply because some of "the boys" had thoughtlessly chopped up some camels, with a driver or two. And in time the effects became obvious. But nowadays, Quetta grown into an important garrison, is the most serious thing the Kakars have ever contemplated. Few of them have ever been further, probably, than Khelat, and the military importance of Quetta impresses them immensely. So they have withdrawn from public notice in the neighbourhood of the garrison, and, confirming themselves to their own native hills, keep their hands in by raiding upon each other. But as this interferes with the tranquillity of the frontiers of Beluchistan, and makes the direct trade route to India insecure, they are to be visited by an expedition, which, it is to be hoped, will, this cold weather, bring home to them very literally some sense of the duty of the Kakar towards his neighbour, and induce the King of the World to devote all his superfluous energies to the development of the trade of *asa foetida*, and leave strangers alone.—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23.

#### SARAKHS.

NOT, so very much has been written about Sarakhs, the Syriac of the ancients, and a town reputed to owe its origin to Afrasyab of Persia, as to deprive of all interest the following account by M. Lessar, the Russian engineer, which appears in the official Central Asian Correspondence just published. At the least it will make it a matter of some difficulty for future Russian writers on the subject to deny that Sarakhs, the inhabited town on the west side of the Tejend, is a Persian possession. This is what M. Lessar has written:—

"Sarakhs is an extensively fortified place, occupied by one battalion (about 700 men) of Persian infantry. The fields and vegetable gardens are within the walls. The neighbourhood of Sarakhs was always the favourite marauding ground of the Merv Tekes, and the Persians dare not venture beyond the walls of the town. The commandant in his excursions to places five or six versts distant is accompanied by an escort of not less than fifty horsemen. The place is surrounded by high, thick walls and a deep ditch. Of course, the Tekes have never attempted to take Sarakhs; such a feat was never necessary. The soldiers of the garrison inspired them with no fears, as their warriors never ventured to proceed to the assistance of caravans, which were robbed with impunity under the walls of the town. The soldiers have such a dread of the Tekes that, fearing the darkness, they kindle fires during the night on the top of the watch-towers, of which there are twenty-four within the walls. The armament of the fortification consist of six old guns; the artillerymen are ignorant of their duties, they are never exercised or drilled, and since the construction of the fortress the guns have never been discharged. The bed of the Tejend at Sarakhs, or the Sarakhs Daria, is dry during the greater part of the year; its breadth is from one-quarter to three-quarters verst, and in some places even more. Generally speaking, the river contains water only after a heavy fall of rain or after the thawing of snow on the mountains. At such times, the lower course of the Tejend to the northward of Sarakhs is filled with water, as are also the artificial lakes, in which water is collected by the construction of dams for purposes of irrigation. Sarakhs is supplied with water, firstly, from wells inside the walls—water is procured at a depth of 20ft. (water is obtained at the same depth on the other side of the Tejend), and, secondly, by an 'aryk,' or canal, fourteen versts long, conducted out of parts of the Tejend in which water is always to be found. At a distance of sixteen versts from Dowhtabad dams have been constructed for the purpose of making the water flow into the 'aryk'; in this manner it flows in a narrow stream to Kale-No and Sarakhs."

#### THE DEFENCE OF ADEN.

THE outbreak of hostilities in the far East should quicken the attention of the English Government and also of the Government in India on the subject of the fortification of such points as Aden, Perim, Colombo, Hong Kong, and Trincomalee. We are glad to know that work has been commenced in earnest at Aden. The Royal Commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad has done good by drawing in a practical way the attention of the English military authorities to a long and culpably neglected subject. Take Aden. It may



be considered not only as a coaling station, but as an intermediate base for operations in the Eastern Soudan or in Abyssinia, and also as in some sort a place of refuge for cruisers or transports. It is a point, therefore, which should be so armed as to be protected from something far more formidable than a possible attack by a detachment of any enemy's fleet holding, or contesting the Indian Ocean. Colonel Crossman, in 1882, recommended the construction of two forts at the entrance of the harbour, in positions where they would command the approaches and protect the cantonments. His proposal would cost £235,000, and would require that the strength of the artillery branch at Aden should be about 575 men; where it is now only 214. The garrison would have to be strengthened by between three or four hundred men. The proposals of Colonel Crossman have been revised by Sir Andrew Clarke, probably, in virtue of his experience in Australia, the Straits, and India, the first authority of the day on questions of the defence and protection of such ports and such positions as Aden. Sir Andrew Clarke deputed Captain J. F. Lewis, R.E., to visit Aden, and then to go on to Simla with the revised plans for its defence. Captain Lewis fulfilled his mission with very great care, and has, we believe, been since employed to trace the new defences at the points selected. Owing to a modification of Colonel Crossman's plan, which, whilst retaining its main features, would render the works which he recommended more effective, whilst lessening their cost, the immediate outlay on Aden has been reduced to £94,300. For this outlay powerful batteries will be established armed with far-reaching ordnance, quick-firing artillery, and machine guns. Great credit is due to Sir Andrew Clarke for the way in which he has turned his local knowledge and the latest improvements in artillery to account; but the matter has become urgent. The works he designed should be pushed on without an hour's delay, [and should be completed as rapidly as possible. The cost of these works will, we understand, be divided between England and India; but to secure the speedy completion of the Aden defences, it would be as well if the Government of India sent to that place a strong detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners under a strong Engineering staff. Whilst the works are being pushed on, the material required from England could be shipped direct, so as to secure the least possible delay in the completion of Sir Andrew Clarke's plan. There can be no doubt that to make Aden safe is just now a matter of considerable urgency. Then, after Aden, the coaling station at Perim should be made secure against anything but a regular attack. Very great and very grave responsibility will rest with those through whose means delay may arise in completing the defences of these two important stages between England, and her possessions east of the Suez Canal.—*Indian Daily News.*

#### A BLOW TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

It is peculiar characteristic of Lord Ripon's administration to make endless professions of its anxiety to benefit India, whilst it does all it can to make large practical concessions to English interests. The reduction of the salt duty, though a benefit to India, puts a very large sum yearly into the pockets of the Cheshire salt manufacturers. Then, rather than disappoint Manchester, Lord Ripon makes a farce of free-trade principles, and abolishes all revenue duties on imports, whilst retaining an export duty on the one main staple production of the country. There is a yet more glaring instance of injustice. For years Mr. Herbert Cox, the Auditor of the India Office, refused to pass certain claims preferred against India by the War Office. The strangest result of Lord Ripon's administration is the estrangement between Europeans and natives. So long as these communities were friends, the financial policy of the Government was continually challenged and criticised. Taking advantage of the estrangement, which everyone must regret to admit does now exist, the present Administration has overruled the objections of the Auditor, and has agreed to pay the War Office two millions sterling. One million has been paid this year. What is the effect of this transaction? It has saved Mr. Gladstone from the necessity of asking for a large supplemental credit for his mistakes in Egypt, and has thus kept those mistakes from directly affecting the constituencies. It may be governing India from a party point of view; but it is not justice it is not creditable to the Administration, and, above all, it is not to the fame or good name of England that such things should be done. It is, in fact, far worse than the acceptance by the same Viceroy, with an expression of "gratitude" on behalf of India, £500,000 in full for a debt of £1,400,000 for India's service in support of Imperial interests in Egypt; worse too, than the sacrifice of her interests over the Afghan war account,—a sacrifice made on a deliberate falsification of Mr. Gladstone's promises. Then, we have another instance of Lord Ripon's cry for India and action for English party purposes. His statements about encouraging Indian industries and local enterprise are almost faultless as statements, but it would puzzle his most devoted and thorough going admirer to reconcile his action with these statements. The Home store account shows a steady increase in just those very items, which would mean an encouragement of existing Indian industries. Lord Ripon ap-

pears to have constantly before him the party duty of conciliating some English interests to the Cabinet at the expense of some Indian interests. Having saved the Government from going to the country for money for the Egyptian expedition; having conciliated Manchester and Cheshire, and the English manufacturers generally, it is now the aim of His Lordship to go lower and conciliate the large tradesmen by allowing the India Post Office to act as their agent on the lowest possible scale of commission,—a scale with which it is simply hopeless for private traders to compete. The excuse put forward for this course,—a course which, taken in the face of an approaching general election in England, must be regarded as having a bearing on that election—is that the Inland Parcels Post has been successful in India, especially during the past two years. What is a convenience to Indian purchasers and Indian suppliers to an extent which, after all, is yet but small is to be considered a proper convenience to Indian purchasers and London suppliers. There is a hint that English purchasers and Indian suppliers may be accommodated as a make-weight; but the true character of this new subordination of India to English party interests comes out clearly enough when it is recollected how contemptuously their lordships of the Treasury have declined to remove an iniquitous impost from Indian silver goods.

Lord Ripon has himself repeatedly deplored the absence of industries in India, and has pointed out that before the country can be deemed to be making satisfactory material progress, it must be to a larger extent than it is now self-supporting in all those things which go to satisfy its more common requirements. The way he would bring this about is to cripple trading enterprise by transferring Indian custom direct to London tradesmen, under conditions which would secure them against risk to an extent absolutely impossible to those who have to embark their capital in an Indian business. Lord Ripon would give the London tradesman freedom from a heavy rent, from agency charges, from money long outstanding, from bad debts, from changes of freight, from Indian taxes,—and in all these respects would give him an advantage. For fiscal purposes, England is, or ought to be, a foreign country to India; she occupies the place of the most favoured nation. If she be favoured in this matter the favour must be extended to the countries which have joined the Postal Union. No amount of plausibilities, no amount of wishing on the part of the Government of India, will prevent that result from coming about. It must therefore be taken up and considered when the proposal is discussed, which the Government of India has now put forward. But the change will not really be to the convenience of customers in India, for it will throw certain goods out of consumption in this country, and so make India absolutely and hopelessly dependent upon a distant supply. And this consideration leads us to the conclusion that the proposed measure must of necessity close up, or bring about the collapse of, the native tradesman. In fact, just as there was nothing to call for this new subjection of Indian to English interests, so there is nothing to justify it. It is a plain electioneering trick—and it is a mischief to India.—*Indian Daily News.*

#### SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

##### A DETECTIVE FORCE FOR INDIA.

A scheme for the organisation of a special detective police, elaborately worked out by Colonel Ewart of the Punjab Police has been submitted by the Punjab Government to the Government of India, and we have no doubt that the scheme, subject of course to modifications in unimportant details, will on the whole be favourably considered by the Supreme Government. It is notorious that serious and undetected cases of murder, plunder, and robbery, are largely increasing in extent; although it may be difficult to prove a general increase of crime by reliable statistics. Colonel Ewart complains that criminals largely and successfully employ the railways, post-office, and telegraph to facilitate their operations to evade justice, to secure their plunder and to transport their weapons of murder and spoliation into the heart of an unarmed population. He also complains that justice fails in its endeavours to convict; and professional murderers and robbers of whose guilt there can be no doubt are often discharged on points of faulty technical procedure and are again let loose on society. He thinks that the present police organisation is not sufficient to cope with the existing difficulties because of the constant reductions that have been made in the strength and pay of the police, of the want of continuity and co-operation between police forces of different districts, provinces and Native States, of the want of a special and efficient detective agency, and of the need of proper machinery for conducting important prosecutions. In order to bring the police organisation to a proper state of efficiency he proposes a larger expenditure on the police to be met partly by increased contributions from the railway and the postal departments, partly by saving in the employment of a cheaper agency than regular police where feasible, partly by the employment of telephones in large cities and partly by the free use of railways, telegraphs and post offices for police purposes.

under frank of competent authority. No increased money contribution would be necessary to be levied on telegraphs, railways and post offices if the free use of these departments were allowed to the police service. The object would be considerably attained by a proper re-adjustment in existing police charges. Colonel Ewart also suggests the formation of a special detective force well paid, strictly controlled, appointed, and promoted by merit, with an organisation extending over the whole of the railway system in India. The efficiency of such a service would be very materially enhanced by largely employing intelligent and educated native agency because, as has been rightly observed, the native has an unfailing instinct of the detective, especially where natives themselves are concerned. The Colonel's further suggestions are the appointment of special machinery for the prosecution of important cases, the appointment of a general conference of Indian police officers, and the deputation of competent officers to Europe and America to study improved police and detective systems in the countries visited. It would not matter in the least if the last of these suggestions were not carried into practice, supposing all the others were, and satisfactorily. It would be essential to the success of the scheme that it should be imperial, and not provincial. The estimated cost of the working of the scheme is not of a prohibitive character. It is set down at the comparatively modest sum of six lakhs, which ought to be forthcoming from the Imperial Treasury, considering the stake all over the Indian continent. We must admit we are somewhat struck by the novelty of the theory that the railway, post, and telegraph departments ought to contribute to the police charges, because forsooth, the *Radmashes* use them freely for their nefarious purposes. We, for one, do not very much care whether one particular department is called upon to pay or another, so long as the money actually wanted is forthcoming, as we hope it will. The inefficiency of the police is a fruitful source of complaint and the present disgraceful state of affairs should no longer be tolerated. We earnestly hope that the Government of India will give the scheme of Colonel Ewart all the attention that it deserves.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

#### THE ENGLISHMAN ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We believe that the time is now approaching when we may look forward to the publication of the results of the various conferences which have met to discuss the Rent Bill. Pending the deliberation of those conferences this journal has paused in its criticism of the Bill. It was felt to be unfair to hamper with criticism, or with the slightest appearance of captious comment, a Government which, if it did not go to the length of appointing a roving Commission, did the next best thing to it by assembling conferences of the district officers of each division. It is not unreasonable to hope that a very full and interesting series of reports may again throw more light on this vexed question. To avoid any ambiguity, it is to be hoped, at the same time, that the opinions of officers on the main principles of the Bill will be definitely and clearly set forth. In the Bengal letter certain points have, to a great extent, been assumed as settled. It is desirable that a clear expression of opinion as to these points should be obtained from each Commissioner and district officer. This journal has all along opposed the Bill on the following fundamental points;—(1) The interference with the right of private contract (2) The violation of the compact entered into at the time of the Permanent Settlement. (3) The disastrous results to the ryot of free sale. (4) The encouragement given to subletting by the Bill. (5) The miserably inadequate procedure provided by the Bill for the recovery of rents justly due.

It is possible that officers who have not only once or twice given their opinions against the Bill on these points may have contented themselves with a criticism of the various sections of the present draft Bill. The opponents of the Rent Bill have a right to ask that the opinions of Commissioners and District Officers be taken on these points, and they are content to await the result, bearing in mind the celebrated doctrine that opinions are not to be counted but weighed. Silence on these points does not necessarily imply consent, and, in the report of a series of conferences which are supposed to have taken the place of a roving Commission, the omission of the opinions of members of those conferences on the main principles of the Bill would be like the omission of the Prince from the play of "Hamlet." The *Englishman* has all along advocated the appointment of a roving commission to inquire into the circumstances of each district, and to submit a report thereon upon which legislation would be based. We have the authority of a contemporary for saying that the Lieutenant Governor was himself in favour of the appointment of such a commission. It has unhappily not been appointed, and the public have been given the half loaf of the conferences, which we admit is better than no bread. It was understood, however, that the entire question was to be submitted to the consideration of these conferences, and that they were not to meet merely to discuss the sections of a draft Bill, assuming that the principles upon which the Bill was drafted were unreservedly accepted by those who met in dis-

cussion upon its provisions. It is one thing to consider that under certain circumstances certain clauses are the best that could be devised. It is another to assert that these circumstances do not exist, and that there is no necessity for their creation. For this reason we hope that the public will be put in possession of the opinions of the various officers who have lately met in consultation, not only as to the provisions of the Draft Act, but also as to the main principles underlying the Rent Bill. The opponents of the Bill do not fear the result.

#### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

Major W. A. Browne, officiating commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers, in returning on Tuesday night from the inspection of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers' new headquarters, was thrown from his dog-cart and broke his left leg. Captain Channer, the officiating adjutant, was also thrown, but escaped with slight injuries to his left arm and left leg.

Professor Kipling, of the Lahore School of Art, has been summoned to Simla by the Revenue Department, to confer on matters connected with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Rawalpindi on the 25th inst. They will also visit Kashmir before returning to England, which, it is rumoured, they intend doing next spring.

Colonel R. C. Money will continue as Manager of the Raj Darbanga for another year after the term of his present appointment has expired.

Mr. Allen C. Stewart has been appointed Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the colonies of Jamaica and Fiji, and acts also as Emigration Agent for St. Vincent, Granada, and St. Lucia.

The press does not seem to flourish in the Chittagong division. Last year there were two fortnightly papers, but one of them has now come to an untimely end.

The *Statesman* complains of the "unworthy treatment" Mr. Joubert received at the hands of the Bengal Government in regard to the Calcutta Exhibition. The exhibition closed, as every one knows, in March last, and, according to the Calcutta paper, it is the statement of simple fact that in July—four months afterwards—the Public Works Department avowed its total inability to give Mr. Joubert any account of the expenditure which it professed to have made upon the buildings and other works connected with the exhibition.

It has been definitely settled that the Hon. Mr. H. J. Reynolds will shortly proceed on deputation to Simla in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Mr. F. E. Peacock will fill the temporary vacancy in the Bengal Board of Revenue, and Mr. Ware Edgar will officiate as judicial secretary.

Major Conway-Gordon has arrived at Calcutta and taken over the post of Manager of the Eastern system of State Railways, relieving Colonel de Bourbel.

Major W. A. Browne, the officiating Commandant of the Presidency Volunteers, while returning in a dog-cart on the 2nd instant, with Captain Thanner, Adjutant, from the inspection of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers' new headquarters, was thrown when turning sharply out of Arrailar-road, and broke his left leg. Captain Thanner was also thrown, but having a hold of the reins escaped with a few bruises and abrasions.

News received from Captain Maitland, near Nushki, gives a most favourable account of the route which the Indian portion of the Afghan Delimitation Commission is about to take.

Lieutenant Hemming, R.E., Military Works Department, is to accompany the 4th Punjab Infantry on the Zhob Expedition, to report on the Thull-Chitral road.

Shah Jehan, Chief of the Zhob Valley, has declared his intention to oppose an entrance to his country.

The strength of the escort of the Afghan Frontier Commission has now been settled at 302 men of the 11th Bengal Lancers and 249 of the 20th Bengal N.I.

The last detachment of the 11th Bengal Lancers told off for escort duty with the Commission left Umballa on the 3rd inst.

At Lahore Rs. 2,000 have been subscribed towards defraying the fund for the election expenses of Mr. L. Mohun Ghose, who, it is stated, aspires to a seat in Parliament.

Lieut. Muloch, of the 87th Regiment, was killed by a bear in the vicinity of Camp Tapa, Murree Hills, on the 31st ult.

Murree is troubled by a gang of burglars. Several houses have been broken into and looted.

Sirdar Mahomed Hussain Khan, ex-Governor of Jellalabad, who revolted against the Ameer and sought refuge with the Waziries, has left Tish for British territory, it is believed, with the intention of travelling through India to Mecca.

The Government of India offices close at Simla on the 8th November, and opens in full working order in Calcutta on the 25th of that month.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, Home Secretary to the Government of India, purposes taking three months' leave in the autumn.

The Calcutta Town Council have nominated Mr. H. J. S. Cotton to the Commission appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to enquire into, and report upon, the adequacy of the measures taken by the Corporation for the conservation of the city.

The native head clerk of the corresponding branch of the National Bank at Calcutta has been camped after stealing two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each.

Fears are entertained of a famine in the Beerbhoom district of the Bengal Presidency. Several suicides are reported to have occurred through want of food.

A native woman was sentenced to death at the Calcutta Criminal

Sessions on the 3rd inst. for murdering a child for the sake of its ornaments.

The Government of India will in all probability contribute five lakhs of rupees towards the fund for a suitable representation of India at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

Peri Mohun Mookerjee has been appointed honorary secretary of the British Indian Association, Calcutta.

A report was prevalent in Calcutta on the 1st inst. that the Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, which was sent a short time ago to Berhera, has gone ashore somewhere near that place.

Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, leaves for England in the *Venetia*, by to-day's mail. Mr. Justice Norris and Mr. Justice Field proceed home by the same steamer.

Ever since the fire occurred on the kerosine ship *Aurora*, the question as to the safest place for the location of petroleum has been under the consideration of the Government of Bengal. It is now decided that the site shall be removed from Garden Reach to Budge Budge, fourteen miles down the river.

The Bengal Government have, the *Indian Daily News* states, supported the proposal to add three judges to the bench of the Calcutta High Court. The matter rests with the Government of India, who will have to submit the proposal for the sanction of the home authorities. The matter is urgent, if the public interests are not to be sacrificed, and the court converted into a grievance of the first water. The arrears continue to accumulate, and, struggle as they may, it is simply hopeless for the judges to attempt to overtake their files. The current business increases those files faster than the judges can dispose of cases.

**THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.**—The opinions of various Bengal officers and others on the Revised Bengal Tenancy Bill are being forwarded to the Government of India as received. A large number have come to hand, and the opinion of the Bengal Government is shortly expected. The local opinions are said mostly to accept it as a foregone conclusion that it is the intention of Government to effect some legislation on the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal, or to assume that legislation of this character is required and proceed to detailed criticism of the various questions dealt with in the Bill.

**TENT-PEGGING TOURNAMENT.**—An excellent movement has just been set on foot for the purpose of encouraging regimental tent-pegging. It is proposed to establish an annual tent-pegging tournament, open to all native cavalry regiments of the Bengal Presidency, to be held simultaneously with the Cavalry Polo Tournament at Umballa. The project is only in a tentative state as yet, but it is proposed to ask the Tournament Committee to superintend the tent-pegging also; to invite regiments to subscribe Rs. 50 each towards the purchase of a cup, to make the money prize of the winning team Rs. 240; and to limit the teams to eight competitors, two officers, British or native; to form part of each team. If all the Bengal Cavalry regiments subscribe the required sum, it will be possible to procure a cup of the value of Rs. 1,000.

**UNFORTUNATE DEATH OF A NATIVE PEON.**—The Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary, writing on the 31st ultimo, says:—A rumour, I am sorry to say only too well authenticated, has reached me of the unfortunate death of a native peon who was accidentally shot by one of a party of sportsmen in the Purneah district. The deceased at the time he was killed was seated at the back of howdah, and the bullet which caused his death came from the occupant of another howdah. With the meagre information at present at hand, it is difficult to account for the manner in which the accident could have occurred. The party at the time were out deer shooting, and the only reasonable surmise is that a stag must have broken back through the line and in the sudden endeavour to swing round for the purpose of a shot, the finger must have accidentally touched the trigger before the rifle had been raised to the shoulder. The untoward circumstance, as may be supposed, has brought the expedition to a sudden close. There will be, I presume, an inquest, and if necessary a judicial inquiry into the matter. Meanwhile, it is difficult not to sympathise with the author of the trouble. The peon unluckily is beyond the reach of help or comfort; his family, if he has any, will doubtless be provided for in some way by the unlucky sportsman, who, I believe, is one of the leading officials of the district.

## MADRAS.

The Madras Government leave Ootacamund on or about October 21, and the first Council meeting in Madras will take place on the 25th of that month.

The Marine Court inquiring into the circumstances of the loss of the British India Steamer *Madras* delivered judgment on the 8th inst. The master's certificate was suspended for six months.

Mr. J. Wallace, late of the Madras Civil Service, has left for England with the intention of instituting criminal proceedings against the Madras Government, and of bringing an action for damages for wrongful dismissal and breach of covenant against the Secretary of State.

H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts leaves Ootacamund on the 1st October on a tour on the Western Coast.

A memorial signed by about ten thousand inhabitants of Salem was forwarded on the 3rd inst. from Salem to the Governor of Madras, praying for the release of the prisoners, for their alleged connection with the late riots.

There has been a rather severe outbreak of cholera at Madras. The troops in garrison on the 3rd inst. moved out into the cholera camp at Red Hills, about eight miles from the city.

The water supply in the Bangalore station is still great.

Several cases of hydrophobia are reported to have occurred of late in Alleppey, all proving fatal.

Rain has fallen in several districts of Bangalore, and the ryots are

cheering up. The paddy crop will probably be fair, but only a fraction of the ragi can be saved. Ragi is the staple product.

Mr. John Roberts, assayer to the Mysore Gold Mining Company, recently met his death by falling down one of the shafts of the mines.

**THE LATE MR. OVERBURY, C.S.**—The melancholy intelligence has reached Madras of the death on the voyage home of Mr. E. N. Overbury, C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Salem. He visited Ootacamund during the recess of his court in May and June, but on his return to Salem symptoms of liver disease were manifested, and he came to Madras and obtained medical treatment at the General Hospital, from which he seemed to derive great benefit. On the 16th July he embarked on the P. and O. steamer *Bokhara* for London.

**FLOODS IN THE GODAVERRY.**—The Collector of Godaverry has reported to the Board the occurrence of floods in the Godaverry river. On the 6th August the river rose 20' 6" feet above the lock-sill, and the Bank Canal running opposite to the Gontami branch of the Godavari in the south of the Ramachandra puram Taluk breached at Mallavaram and caused much damage; that part of the village of Pollanka which is between the two embankments was under water, but the villagers succeeded in escaping with most of their property. The river embankment at Mallavaram breached, and water poured into the canal; this caused the bank on the other side of the canal to breach, and some more breaches had to be made by the Delta Superintendent to relieve the canal.—*Madras Times*.

**ANONYMOUS PETITIONS.**—During the sitting of the Insolvent Court recently, presided over by Mr. Justice Kearnan, His Lordship observed that he had just received a letter by post regarding some insolvent's case, but to what case it referred to he did not know. The letter contained the following words: "May God bless Her Majesty Queen Victoria and may Mr. Justice Kearnan live for ever. (Laughter.) He is prayed for in every mosque." His Lordship added:—I notice that whenever there are Mahomedan cases before me I get such letters. The writers "take nothing by their motion." (Laughter.)—*Times*.

**MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.**—From the 23rd to the 29th ultimo, six East Indians, two native Christians, 275 Hindoos, and thirty-two Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 325 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 300. The deaths are thus classified; eight from small pox, one from measles, sixty-eight from fever, twenty-five from dysentery, thirty-two from diarrhoea, thirty from cholera, and 161 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 42.3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39.2 per 1,000 per annum.

## BOMBAY.

The Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee and the Hon. Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste have been reappointed members of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. J. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer, succeeds General Merriman on the Council.

The Bombay Government has issued a resolution permitting the Port Trustees to proceed with the dock extension works by advancing works from revenue. The Government presumes that the new dock will be constructed even if the trustees were to obtain the loan upon their own security.

The Bombay Government has issued a resolution declaring that the system of utilising the services of honorary surgeons at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital has proved a failure, and that it is useless to continue it.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., the principal witness at the inquiry as to the condition of the factories in Bombay was Mr. J. Jones, factory inspector. He declared that the present Act, though the operatives derived some benefit from it, was inefficient.

The annual cricket match, Bombay v. the Mofussil, was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on the 7th and 8th inst., and was decided in favour of the latter team by 78 runs.

There was a slight increase in the mortality from cholera in Bombay last week, and as a consequence quarantine has been imposed at Aden against arrivals from Bombay.

The Bombay High Court has declared a new tariff of rates of octroi duties on imports into Poona, which was introduced on May 21, 1881, to be illegal.

A new fort is shortly to be constructed at Mhow at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000.

The River Saturnmuttee was greatly flooded at Ahmedabad on the 5th inst., and fears were entertained for the safety of the low-lying portions of the town. Fortunately, however, the water subsided without doing any damage.

Mr. J. Nugent, chief secretary to the Bombay Government, left for England by the mail of the 9th inst. on six months' leave.

**B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.**—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending August 23 was 79,187 maunds, and in money Rs. 18,013.

**ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.**—The Rajah of Rajpootla, with twenty-five armed followers, arrived here on Friday last, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Girgaum Back-road. The Thakore Sahib of Morvi also arrived on the same day with 20,000 followers, and took up his residence in a bungalow at Doongersey-road, Malabar Hill.

**ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE NATIONAL BANK.**—Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared recently before Mr. Cooper, on behalf of the National Bank, and said that the manager of the bank did not intend to proceed with the charge of misappropriating a sum of Rs. 13-14, which had been recently preferred against Gunputraa Balkrishna, a clerk employed in the bank. His worship accordingly discharged the accused.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.**—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th August was Rs.

24,75,818; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 1,04,819. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,68,024. Standard silver issued to public departments, Rs. 5. The balance left was Rs. 18,12,608. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 1,38,215 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 9.)

An exchange between Major E. Lake, G Battery 1st Brigade, and Major H. Radford, No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, has been sanctioned.

Major G. W. Rodgers, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, has been posted to the 4th Musketry Circle at Meerut.

Lieutenant S. R. Master, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, has been left behind sick at Bareilly, on his battalion proceeding on service.

Captain Field, assistant military accountant, Poona, will probably join the Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force in charge of the treasure-chest.

Lieutenant R. E. D. Reilly, of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, four of which were in the Staff Corps, has received promotion.

Lieutenant Jennings, R.H.R.E., settlement officer for Central India and Rajputana, has passed the higher standard examination in Persian with credit.

Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding 6th Punjab Infantry, is shortly proceeding to England on furlough on private affairs.

The leave granted to Colonel Reid and Lieutenant Colonel Hogg, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been extended on medical certificate by six months and 182 days respectively.

The Government of India have approved of the issue of bounties, on the same scale as was allowed last year, to soldiers prolonging their Indian service during the next trooping season.

Captain J. W. Hawkins, No. 7-1 (Mountain) Battery, Jutogh, has been directed to proceed to England to join the B Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been posted.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has sanctioned the exchange of battalions between Captains T. J. A. Bather, 2nd Battalion King Own Borderers.

The ambulance transport of the 4th Punjab Infantry, proceeding on service into the Zhob Valley, has been increased to the full Kabul scale under the orders of the Government of India.

5-1, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, will be detained at St. Thomas's Mount for siege operations until early in February next, when it will leave Madras for Allahabad, proceeding *via* Calcutta.

Brevet Colonel D. Stanton, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year. Colonel Stanton will vacate command of the 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, in the beginning of 1885.

Captain E. A. H. Webb, Army Pay Department, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment, has been ordered home by a medical board, Captain Anderson performing the duties of Paymaster in his absence.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has ordered that heavy field batteries in India shall fire annually a few rounds, employing the hanging scales and clinometer, as their use appears to be imperfectly understood.

Lieutenant Colonel Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant 10th N. L. I., and Major W. F. Hume, second in command, 22nd N. L. I., have been allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, the former on medical certificate and the latter on private affairs.

Major Dehon's Battery of Artillery—5-1 South Irish Division—at Kalabagh, will leave *en route* for Aden about the middle of October. Lieut. Inglis, Royal Artillery, is the subaltern who will proceed with the two guns of 9-1 Northern Division, from Quetta, with the Zhob Expedition.

A Royal Artillery order has been issued directing that all mountain and heavy batteries form permanent branches of the Royal Artillery, with a view of readily distinguishing them from other batteries, the word mountain or heavy is to follow the number of the batteries, as above given.

### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS:

BOOTH—August 24, at Galle, Ceylon, the wife of Leonard W. Booth, of the Ceylon Civil Service, a daughter.  
CORNISH—August 30, at Jessore, the wife of W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent, Police, a son.  
DYER—August 25, at Solon, the wife of Mr. A. E. Dyer, a son.  
DICK—August 28, at Jhansi, the wife of H. P. Dick, Storekeeper, I.M.S. Railway, a daughter.  
DONALDSON—August 16, at Orange Grove, Singapore, the wife of A. L. Donaldson, Esq., Advocate, a daughter.

ELLIOTT—August 24, at 41, Park-street, Calcutta. the wife of W. Elliott, of Naraingunge, a daughter.

FORREST—September 2, at No. 5, Council House-street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Forrest, a daughter.

FERGUSON—August 29, at Rangamutty, Bengal, the wife of M. Ferguson, Esq., a son, stillborn.

JACOA—August 26, at Samastipore, the wife of E. N. Jacob, Station Master, Tirhoot State Railway, a daughter.

JACOB—August 27, at Nagpur, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

LECKIE—August 22, at No. 8, Wood-street, Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Leckie, a daughter.

LOCH—Sept. 19, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, the wife of Major W. Loch, a daughter.

LANE—On August 29, at Blair Athol, Dikoya, Ceylon, the wife of F. G. A. Lane, a son.

MAY—August 30, at Fortress Gwalior, the wife of Capt. May, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

MICHELL—August 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut-Colonel I. W. A. Michell, 13th N. L., a son.

OSTOCH—August 12, at Jounpore, the wife of G. Ostoch, a son.

OWENS—August 27, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John A. Owens, Postal Department, a son.

PEARSE—September 3, at Marine-street, Bombay, the wife of Herbert Pearse, a son.

PHILIPS—August 30, at the Kushru Bagh, Allahabad, the wife of M. James Philips, a son.

SCOTT—August 22, at Borghat, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of Alexander Scott, a daughter.

SHAW—August 17, at Dalhousie, the wife of Thomas Charles Shaw, a son (still-born).

SOWA—August 24, at Ajaigarh, Bundelkund, the wife of Sowa Raja Bahadur Bhopal Sing (eldest son of H. H. the Sowa Maharaja of Ajaigarh), a son.

SANTER—August 24, at Krishnagar, Bengal, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Santer, a son.

TURNER—July 21, at Bombay, the wife of Montague C. Turner, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—ALLAN—September 3, at Madras, by the Rev. J. W. Foley Charles Joseph Markham, Madras Salt Department, eldest son of B. A. Blake, Esq., Retired Deputy Collector, Bellary, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late G. T. Allan, Esq., of Yellore.

HAYNE—GROVE—September 2, at St. Marks' Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, M. A., Arthur Gorchum Howard Hayne, Captain and Quarter Master 15th M. N. I. to Annie Caroline, second daughter of Robert Welch Grove.

SPILSBURY—FULTON—July 15, at All Saints' Church, Hamilton-on-Forth, Tasmania, by the Rev. E. Champney, Lieut. Edgar C. Spilbury, R. E., eldest son of Major General E. J. Spilbury, B.S.C., (retired) to Caroline Annie, third daughter of the late Colonel J. R. Fulton, M.S.C.

WILSON—EASTWOOD—August 27, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Naini Tal, Frederick William Wilson, to Alice Louisa Frances, second daughter of C. Eastwood, Esq.

WADSON—CURTIS—August 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, F. W. G. Wadson, Lieutenant 2nd Sind Horse, to Ada Mary Savage, elder daughter of Col. F. G. S. Curtis, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

#### DEATHS.

ARKINS—Sept. 14, at Madras, of cholera, Constantine Jane, the beloved wife of Frederick T. Atkins, Manager of the Agra Bank, Madras, and daughter of Major General John Clarke, formerly commissioner at Oude.

ANTHONY—August 28, at Fatehghur, of cholera, Surgeon-Major Mark Anthony, M.D., A.M.D., aged 38.

BELLASIS—August 26, at Jhansi, of cholera/diarrhoea, Elizabeth Ellen Prowling, the beloved wife of Captain G. M. Bellasis, S.C., aged 28.

BERGER—August 30, at Sitapore, Oudh, Montague Ralph Sadler, BIDDULPH—August 3, at Ghazala, Helen Margaret (Cuckoo) Biddulph, beloved daughter of Sir Michael Biddulph.

BERGER—August 30, at Shapur, Oudh, Montagu Ralph Sadler, the youngest and much-loved child of Lieut. Col. E. A. Berger, Commanding 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, aged 18 months and 7 days.

youngest child of Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Berger, Commanding Lincolnshire Regiment, aged 18 months and 27 days.

COOMBS—August 27, at Gorukpore, the beloved wife of Charles J. Coombs, indigo planter.

CONNER—September 1, at Chetput, the wife of H. C. Conner, aged 47.

DISAI—August 8, at Hyderabad, Sind, daughter of F. R. Disai, Deputy Conservator of Forests, aged 2 months.

DUKE—August 26, at Tirri, Mustang Valley, Biluchistan, Oliver Pevensey, the infant son of Surgeon Major and Mrs. O. T. Duke, aged 9 months and 18 days.

HINDLE—August 29, at the General Hospital, Madras, Mr. F. Hindle, Assistant Manager, Carnatic Mill Co., Ltd., Perampore.

KAYE—August 28, at Marree, of puerperal fever, Annie Augusta, wife of Major R. W. Kaye, R.H.A., aged 27.

LUDLOW—Sept. 11, on the voyage home from India, Henry John Ludlow, son of the late Major General Ludlow, aged 22.

MARSDEN—August 25, at Dalhousie, J. Cecil Marsden, aged 22 years and 7 months.

OLDFIELD—August 27, at Lahore, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. G. Oldfield, aged 38 years and 8 months.

RICKETTS—August 30, at Lahyre, Alexander Ricketts, Engineer's Department, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, second son of Colonel George Pyontz Ricketts, Bengal Army, Retired.

SMITH—August 13, at the Deanery, Shanghai, Alice Mary, the infant daughter of the Rev. F. R. and Alice Smith, aged 3 weeks and 1 day.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1884.

## A RETROSPECT OF LORD RIPON'S ADMINISTRATION.

We heartily commend, to thoughtful men of all parties in India, and especially to our Native fellow-subjects, an exceedingly shrewd and able "unofficial retrospect" of Lord Ripon's administration, that appears in the October number of the *National Review*, from the pen of Mr. James Durie. We do not remember to have seen, until now, any writings on Indian topics by this gentleman; and he apparently writes mainly from a Bombay standpoint. His paper, however, shows a very close and accurate acquaintance with the *nuances* of Indian politics, as well as a warm and well-directed desire for the judicious advancement of purely Indian interests. We earnestly hope that the article will attract the early attention of our Indian contemporaries. A year ago the unfortunate Ilbert Bill controversy overshadowed every other topic of Indian interest; and in many parts of India, every other discussion was coloured, and often embittered, by the views of the disputants in regard to that particular question. But surely, a sufficient time has now elapsed since the close of that peculiarly unhappy quarrel, to allow of current political questions being considered, at least by men of intelligence and common sense, without this most misleading colouring. And for this purpose, we think Mr. Durie's paper is singularly opportune and valuable.

A good point, clearly brought out by Mr. Durie, is, that the natural allies of the Native leaders and pioneers in the great work of Indian political and social advancement, are the Anglo-Indians—and especially the non-official English in India. Much of the trouble and failure now admitted to have attended Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty has been due to the initial blunder of misapprehending this fundamental principle. Mr. Durie well observes:—

"One of the avowed objects of the Liberal party on suc-

ceeding to power was to eradicate the 'baneful influence' of Anglo-Indians from the affairs of the East. The voice of experience and prudence was peremptorily silenced; traditions were set aside; remonstrances were ignored, and even suppressed; and a policy was devised on a basis of false analogy and sentimental aspiration. These proceedings commenced with the despatch of Lord Ripon, culminated with the appointment of a Parliamentary draftsman to the great post of Law Minister, and may be said to have been formally terminated at the commencement of the present year, when Lord Kimberley returned, and subsequently rejected, a recommendation of 'the Governor-General in Council,' which represented only the views of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, that is to say, of the two gentlemen least qualified to offer an opinion on the subject under consideration. When the counsels of the responsible administrators of the Indian Empire were contumeliously rejected, it was not to be expected that the representations of non-official communities would be deemed worthy of attention. Indeed, during one of the numerous discussions that arose out of the Ilbert Bill controversy, it was bluntly intimated in the House of Commons that Her Majesty's Government did not consider the opinions of non-official Englishmen in India to be those which it was advisable to adopt. Doubtless the non-official community has since consoled itself for this discouraging announcement by the justifiable reflection that, in seeking counsel elsewhere, Ministers have not been so happy in their selection as they had led themselves to expect."

Mr. Durie well shows that this cardinal error, which has done so much during Lord Ripon's time to estrange our Indian fellow-subjects from their English brethren, is not of Indian growth at all; it has been imported into India, with other Radical *doctrinaire* "notions," from home. The origin, he observes, of some of the worst blunders of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert is:—

"The unfortunate error of supposing that in the public questions arising in India the line of political division always coincides with that of race. It is to this unhappy misconception that is due, in great measure, the periodic revival, from home, of sectarian and racial passions. As a matter of fact, however, the political regeneration of India is not operating on racial lines at all. In political and administrative matters, there is considerable friction between the official and non-official Englishman. The native is submissive to despotism; the Englishman resents it, and encourages his native colleague to do the same. A distinguished native politician once said to me: 'There would be no fear for local self-government if English colonies were scattered over India. Without the non-official English community we would never have had self-government, even in Presidency towns. You alone can stand up to Governments and bully officials and Governors, if necessary. Natives cannot be got to oppose the Government, nor even an official; but if non-official Europeans will take the lead, we will follow them up and give them our support.' Probably no man has stronger reasons to appreciate rightly our fellow-subjects in the East than the non-official European. The merchant, the manufacturer, or the lawyer, who, with no other aids than his own knowledge and intelligence, is engaged in daily competition with native rivals, will speedily learn to regard his competitors with tolerable respect. In Western India, at least, business has succeeded in pretty nearly obliterating racial distinction. European and native co-operate in forming a loyal opposition at the council board; merchant and dealer bargain daily on the cotton-green, and the best of the transaction is not by any means always to the 'ruling race; counsel argue on cordial terms of equality; and men of enterprise and capital lay their heads and their purses together, without a thought of each other's complexion. On some such neutral platform as this commerce had established an equality which, if not ideal, was sufficient for practical purposes. Suddenly the progressive movement was arrested, and Society seemed to have fallen backwards for a quarter of a century. The results of twenty-five years' conciliatory influences seemed to disappear in an instant; language was heard that had not been heard since the dark days of the Mutiny, and which, it is to be hoped, may never be heard again."

How true all this is, can only fully be appreciated by those—and there are many, both English and Indian, who have found the honest and patriotic efforts of a life-time, towards warmer and friendlier relations between the two equally loyal sections of Her Majesty's subjects in India, stultified and rendered nugatory by a single outburst of Radical folly.

Mr. Durie shows that Lord Ripon, if he has been unfortunate in what he has done, is still more to be blamed for what he has left undone. The Councils, Mr.

Durie points out, "are the greatest legislative shams in existence;" and Lord Ripon, instead of attempting to inspire them with a spirit of independence, has sedulously packed them with the most notorious sycophants in India—leaving poor Kristodas Pal to break his patriotic heart, and the Maharajah of Darbhanga to protest in vain against a system that placed the public opinion of Native and non-official India in a permanent minority of *two* in the Imperial Legislature! Mr. Durie well says, on this point—"The basis of the Councils might be enlarged, their deliberative functions extended, the non-official members (native and European) increased in number and elected by some sort of popular constituencies—municipalities, chambers of commerce, universities, and the like. There is no reason why Constitutional Government, somewhat after the system recently accorded to Jamaica, should not be applied to India. This question will, doubtless, attract the attention of Lord Dufferin."

But the most striking part of Mr. Durie's article is that wherein he shows that Lord Ripon, in the insensate pursuit of Radical fads, and in the mischievous desire to set class against class, has deliberately chosen to neglect all those useful reforms which were passed on his notice by the most enlightened section of Native Society. Mr. Durie says:—"Public opinion in India was ripe for legislation on this subject, on behalf of the widow, and of the rejected girl-wife? *Mr. Ilbert was asked on his arrival to take these matters in hand*; but he exercised his discretion." Now, it is a remarkable fact that, at the very moment when these words of Mr. Durie came under our notice, we had lying on our table an interesting and powerful paper by Mr. Behramji M. Malabari, the energetic and enlightened editor of the *Indian Spectator*, on "Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood in India," in which a very strong case indeed is made out for, at least some forward movement in these matters. Mr. Malabari's *Notes*, which are doubtless in the hands of most of our contemporaries, are modestly "submitted for consideration;" and our readers will readily understand that, in expressing our warm sympathy with their spirit and motive, and our general agreement with their author, we do not pledge ourselves to the support of proposals which obviously demand anxious weighing of consequences and most careful deliberation. But however that may be, the publication of these *Notes*, the proceedings of the National Indian Association, and the columns of the Native Press, afford ample proof of Mr. Durie's assertion that the Radical fanatics, who have been setting all India by the ears, have neglected the weightier matters of humanity and social progress. And this has been apparently for no better reason than a desire to see the hereditary zemindars of Bengal ousted from a position they have long held with advantage to the country and benefit to their tenants, in favour of a class of land-grabbers and money-lenders, whose only recommendation is that they can be taxed by Messrs. Ilbert and Co., without any fear of the Permanent Settlement, and to the same ruinous extent that has rendered necessary "Deccan Ryots Relief Acts" and "Jhansi Ryots Relief Acts," in other parts of India.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a paid Adjutant to the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Captain H. O. Woodhouse, Wing Officer, 9th Bengal Infantry, has been nominated to the post by the Viceroy.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 30.)

- MONRO, Mr. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from July 1.
- SANDERS, Surgeon Major R.C., M.D., officiating ophthalmic surgeon and professor of ophthalmic surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed in addition to his own duties, to act as surgeon superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major E. A. Birch, M.D.
- PAYNE—The services of Deputy Surgeon General A. J. Payne, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from September 9, the date on which he completes five years' service in the administrative grade.
- SIMPSON, Deputy Surgeon General B., C.B., surgeon general, Punjab, to surgeon general, Bengal, in succession to Deputy Surgeon General A. J. Payne, M.D.
- COWIE—The services of Deputy Surgeon General A. J. Cowie, officiating surgeon general, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which Dr. B. Simpson, C.B., assumes charge of his appointment as surgeon general, Bengal.
- DALLAS, Deputy Surgeon General A. M., officiating surgeon general, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, from September 9.
- The services of the following officers of the Survey of India Department are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission:—
- HILL, Major J., R.E., deputy superintendent.
- GORE, Captain St. G. C., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent.
- TALBOT, Lieut. the Hon. M. G., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent.
- LEE-WARNER, Mr. W., Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to be junior under secretary in the Foreign Department, sub pro. tem., from August 26, vice Lieut. Col. J. W. Ridgeway, seconded.
- BREKTON, Mr. H. J., officiating assistant accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on August 25.
- CRAWLEY, Mr. C. E., having been relieved of his officiating appointment as comptroller, Central Provinces, resumed charge of his duties as assistant accountant general, Bombay, on August 4.
- MCAIR, Mr. W. W., surveyor, 4th grade, Survey of India, having been appointed to do special duty in England for three months from the expiration of the furlough granted him, the following reversions are made:—
- NEWLAND—The officiating promotion of Mr. J. Newland to the 4th grade of surveyor will be dated July 28, and not June 2.
- SCOTT, Mr. F. W. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, was transferred from Indore Division to Mhow Division, with effect from May 23.
- WINGATE, Mr. A., C.I.E., settlement officer, Meywar, returned to duty on August 4.
- BROOKE, Mr. A. H. T., accountant, 1st grade and honorary assistant examiner, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the Punjab.
- GORDON, Mr. W. R. P., accountant, 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Military Works Branch.
- PORTER, Lieut. G. M., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Peshawar Division, Military Works, during the absence of Capt. T. P. Cather, R.E., executive engineer, on privilege leave.
- YORSTOUN, Mr. A. C., 3rd grade officer, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from April 1.
- MCAIRTHUR, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, Indian marine, is permitted to resign the service.
- HOSKINS—The services of Capt. C. Hoskyns, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Harnal Road, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.
- GRANT, Mr. A., officiating examiner, P.W. Accounts, Central India, is transferred temporarily to the office of examiner, P.W. Accounts, Madras.
- ENGLISH, Mr. R. A., deputy examiner, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate temporarily as examiner, P.W. Accounts, Central India.
- LITTLE, Major J. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of Way and Works, Indus Valley State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Storey.
- LOBB, Mr. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is, on return from furlough, transferred temporarily to Madras, Public Works Department.
- LUARD, Lieut.-Col. C. H., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, is appointed consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore.
- MACGEORGE, Mr. G. W., deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to

officiate as consulting engineer, Lahore, during the absence on furlough of Col. Luard. Mr. MacGeorge assumed charge of the duties on August 2.

#### FURLONGS.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., surveyor, 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

#### MILITARY.

DALLAS, Brigadier Surgeon A. M., to be a deputy surgeon general, vice deputy surgeon general A. J. Payne, M.D., honorary surgeon to the Viceroy, whose tour of service is about to expire, from Sept. 9, 1884.

DAWSON—1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut. R. H. Dawson, Manchester Regt., attached to the 23rd M.N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—  
MENZIES—Brevet—To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. O. Menzies, B.I.S.C. Aug. 26.

REMINGTON, Capt. F. A., B.I.S.C., is placed on the retired list, from Aug. 22, subject to H.M.'s approval.

H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified :—

MACFARLANE, Major General D., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, from Jan. 24, in room of deputy surgeon-general J. J. Clarke, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired.

INNES, Col. J. J. McL., V. C. Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, from April 28, in room of Col. R. Barter, C.B., Bengal S.C., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

WEEKS, A., C.S., to be captain commandant, Purneah Rifles.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—  
MARTIN, Capt. G. W., B.I.S.C., assay master, Bombay Mint, for ninety-one days.

CHESNAYE, Surgeon Major G. C., 4th Ghorkha Regt., for one year and 183 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

MILLER, Lieut. Col. J. B.S.C., (M.C.), for two months.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., B.I.S.C., for 183 days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 28).

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HAMILTON, Lieut. A., 1st Native Infantry, officiating wing officer on probation, 45th Native Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz. :—

Captain H. P. Willoughby (Supernumerary List); Captain W. G. de Jersey, R. Battery, 3rd Brigade; Lieut. H. H. Rogers, No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division; Lieut. W. H. Chance, A. Battery, 2nd Brigade; Lieut. A. R. Stuart, Q. Battery, 1st Brigade; Lieut. G. R. F. Rundle, O. Battery 3rd Brigade; Lieut. S. W. Lane, M. Battery 3rd Brigade; Lieut. G. D. Baker, R. Battery, 1st Brigade.

These officers are available for duty with the troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards, War Office, on Jan. 1, 1885.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 1.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to direct the following transfer and postings of administrative medical officers :—

READER, Deputy Surgeon General, J. B. C., from Peshawar district to Sirhind division, vice Deputy Surgeon General H. B. M. Hassan, whose tour of service in India has expired.

GORBETT, Deputy Surgeon General W. H., recently promoted to the Peshawar district, vice Deputy Surgeon General Reader, transferred.

WEBB, Brigade Surgeon R., to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Meerut division, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon General W. M. Webb, on leave to England.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 3.)

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 5th inst.

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., C.S., reported his departure from India, on special leave, on the 12th inst.

REYNOLDS—The services of the Hon. H. J. Reynolds, Board of Revenue, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

PRACOCK, Mr. F. B., secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political, and Appointments Department, is appointed to act as Member of Board of Revenue during absence, on deputation, of the Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

EDGAR, Mr. J. W., C.S.I., is appointed to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. B. Peacock.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector of 3rd grade, from 29th ult., vice Mr. T. E. Coxhead.

VEASEY, Mr., will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

SKRINS, Mr. F. H. B., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 29th ult., vice Mr. J. C. Veasey.

AUL, Mr. A. W., is promoted temporarily to 1st grade of joint magis-

trates and deputy collectors, from 29th ult., vice Mr. F. H. B. Skrine. Mr. Paul will continue to act as inspector general of Registration.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 29th ult., vice Mr. F. H. B. Skrine. Mr. Tute will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Dingapore.

WIGHT, Mr. J. K., is appointed temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from 29th ult., vice Mr. A. C. Tute, Mr. Wight, holding an appointment in Assam, is seconded in the grade.

MARINDIN, Mr. C. R., is appointed temporarily to be joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, from 29th ult., vice Mr. J. K. Wight.

CLAY, Mr. A. L., deputy commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to act as commissioner Chota Nagpore Division, during the absence of Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Manbhoom, during absence on deputation of Mr. A. L. Clay.

WALLER—Three months' privilege leave to Col. H. E. Waller, district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, is cancelled.

HARRIS, Mr. H. N., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Burdwan, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Masters. This cancels the order of 26th ult., appointing Mr. T. C. Orr to act as district superintendent of police, Burdwan.

ORR, Mr. T. C., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Dinagapore.

BILLING, Mr. W., to be head master of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madressa, from January 21 last, vice Mr. G. Lorimer.

WHITWELL, Surgeon Major H., to act as principal assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar, during the absence of Surgeon Major T. W. Sheppard.

NOSWORTHY—The Lieut. Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. S. H. Nosworthy of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the bench at Darjeeling.

BAND, Mr. A. C., is appointed to be an honorary magistrate for the bench at Darjeeling, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

WEATHERALL—The Lieut. Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. L. Weatherall of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the bench at Attia, in Mymensingh.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, August 30.)

LEAN, Lieut. W. W., 5th Bengal Cavalry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, from July 21.

ELLIOTT, Mr. E. O., to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

MACMILLAN, Mr. A., officiating district and session judge, Meerut, to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad.

BARRY, Mr. W. R., judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to officiate as district and sessions judge of Meerut.

FOSTER, Inspector R., to officiate as district and superintendent of police, Jaunpur, from August 17, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. C. Smythe.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., officiating joint magistrate, Meerut, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Meerut during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. N. Wright.

BARRY—From July 7, the date on which Mr. T. B. Tracy returned from privilege leave—Mr. W. Barry, officiating district and session judge, 2nd grade, to revert to district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

FOX—From July 16, the date on which Mr. J. Hooper became officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade—Mr. F. W. Fox, assistant magistrate, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

PUNNETT—From July, 1884, the date on which Mr. T. R. Redfern returned from privilege leave—Mr. H. B. Punnett, officiating joint magistrate 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. J. Sanders, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

EALLES—From July 18, the date on which he returned from privilege leave, Mr. J. E. Gill, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. C. L. M. Eales, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

IRWIN—From July 24, the date on which he reverted from officiating collectorship, Mr. G. R. Irwin, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. P. Gray, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

EVANS—IRWIN—REYNOLDS—From July 28, the date on which Mr. H. P. Mulock from privilege leave, Mr. L. G. Evans, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade (on privilege leave), to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Messrs. G. R. Irwin and H. W. W. Reynolds, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

TUCKER—From July 7, the date on which Mr. J. J. McLean returned from privilege leave, Mr. W. R. Tucker, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his appointment of assistant commissioner 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

TUCKER—Mr. W. R. Tucker, assistant commissioner, is transferred from Jhansi to Jalaun in the same capacity.

HOSKINS, Mr. C. J. A., officiating district superintendent of police, Hardoi, transferred to Allahabad in the same capacity.

MARTYN, Mr. G. V., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, resumed from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Bareilly.

Pilibhit Railway Division from Mr. Passanah, executive engineer, 4th grade, on August 23.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 30.)

NAYLOR, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of police, Nimar, transferred to Hoshangabad, assumed charge of the police of the latter district on the 16th idem.

WARD—On the recommendation of a medical board, Lieut. Col. H. C. E. Ward, deputy commissioner, is permitted to proceed on furlough in anticipation of the furlough which will hereafter be granted to him by the Government of India.

GARLAH, Mr. T., assistant district superintendent of police B grade, returned to Nagpur and assumed charge of his duties on the 13th current.

MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Rajpur, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Ward.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, August 28.)

ROE, Surgeon Major W. A. C., civil surgeon, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Dalhousie, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major Thomson.

CUNNINGHAM, Surg. J. A., officiating civil surgeon, Jullundur, is transferred temporarily to Amritsar.

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon, relieved Surg. Major Roe, on July 3.

SIMPSON—The services of Deputy Surgeon General B. Simpson, surgeon general, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department from September 9.

The following officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed the colloquial test in Punjabi on July 9.

Mr. R. Richardson and Mr. A. H. Tucker.

HARRISON, Lieutenant E. B., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (attached to 2nd Sikh Infantry), is granted language leave to Calcutta from September 15 to February 15.

The following order is confirmed:—

COOK-COLLIS—Regimental Order, dated August 12, directing Captain M. C. Cook-Collis, squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

ADAMS, Lieutenant R. B., adjutant and officiating 2nd squadron commander, on privilege leave, to revert to his permanent appointment of adjutant.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant F., wing officer, officiating squadron officer and adjutant, on privilege leave, to revert to his permanent appointment of wing officer.

BROTHERTON, Lieutenant G. H., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is transferred to the cavalry as officiating squadron officer and to continue to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 23.)

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. J. Dixon, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, the following alterations in rank are ordered in the police department:—

MARTIN, Mr. R., inspector of police, and officiating district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class.

STOWELL, Mr. F. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment as inspector.

BANBURY—Privilege leave granted to Mr. W. A. Banbury, assistant superintendent of police, is cancelled.

SEATON—The chief commissioner appoints Mr. F. L. Seaton, superintendent of supplementary survey and registration, Hanthawaddy, to be a demarcation officer.

RIGG, Mr. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, and personal assistant to the manager and engineer in chief, Burma State Railway, is appointed to officiate as traffic superintendent in addition to his other duties during the absence of Mr. A. E. Adie on privilege leave.

HENDERSON, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer 1st grade, substantive problem, reported his return from leave on the 18th inst.

Mr. Henderson is temporarily transferred from the Toungoo division to the Chief Engineer's Office, which he joined on the above date.

## FURLONGHS.

FORD—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. C. W. J. Ford, superintendent of supplementary survey and registration, Bassein district, from the date on which he avails himself of it.

ADIE, Mr. A. E., traffic superintendent, 3rd class, Burma State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave from Aug. 13.

RUNDLE—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Surgeon C. S. Rundle, civil surgeon of Herzada, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, August 30.)

In consequence of the departure on leave of Mr. J. K. Wigham, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade:—

MCCABE, Mr. R. B., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade, with effect from Aug. 6.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to act in the 4th grade of deputy commissioners.

In consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Campbell, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade:—

MURRAY, Mr. T. J., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from August 12.

MCCABE, Mr. R. B., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

DRIBERG, Mr. J. J. S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to act as in the 3rd grade.

The Chief Commissioner approves of the election by the planting community of the following gentleman to be a member of the Karimganj Local Board:—

CONSTABLE, Mr. H. A. Brown, vice Mr. A. Cooke, resigned.

DAVIES—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 8 of Act 1. of 1882 (the Inland Emigration Act) the chief commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. Davies, C.S., assistant commissioner, to be assistant inspector of labourers in the district of Cachar.

NEWINGTON—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. D. P. D. Newington of his commission as Lieutenant in the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles.

MCAUGHT—Mr. C. A., Fisher received executive charge of the Gara Hills treasury, relieving Dr. J. McNaught, in the forenoon of August 21.

WILLIAMS, Mr. H. C. made over charge of the treasury and officer of deputy commissioner, Darrang, to Mr. S. J. Douglas, and availed himself of privilege leave, in the forenoon of August 21.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 2.)

MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., to act as secretary, Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. E. Gibson on privilege leave.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., acting principal assistant to the collector district magistrate and agent to the governor, Vizagapatam, to act also as an additional sessions judge in the agency tracts of the sub divisions.

GARDEW, Mr. A. G., is temporarily appointed on the special duty of preparing the annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1883-84, from September 16.

MASKELL, Mr. J. M., to act as judge of the Small Cause Court during the absence of Mr. G. Muthusami Chetti, on privilege leave.

WHITELEY, Rev. C. E., M.A., acting chaplain of Calicut, to revert to his appointment as chaplain of Vizagapatam when relieved by the Rev. Dr. Brandon.

JONES—H.M. has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. A. J. Jones, A.K.C., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

The undermentioned officer having been declared permanently unfit for duty, is placed on the retired list on pension of £654 per annum subject to H.M.'s approval:—

WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S. H., Staff Corps, dated September 15.

DAWSON—The services of Lieut. R. H. Dawson, the Manchester Regiment, probationer, Madras Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, August 28.)

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Department, are directed to proceed to Deolali and report themselves to the officer commanding there not later than August 25, for embarkation with the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers for Egypt.

MOUAT, Surgeon Major G. B., M.D.

LAFFAN, Surgeon G., M.D.

MURPHY, Surgeon F. H., M.D.

HEATH, Surgeon J., Army Medical Department from doing duty station hospital, Madras, to the medical charge of the station hospital, Malapuram.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ANDREWS, Lieut. J. L., 2nd Regiment N.I., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated August 14.

SILLERY, Lieut. C. C. A., 12th Regiment, N.I., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated August 14.

EYRE, Lieut. Col. E. H., is directed to rejoin the 1st Pioneers.

DAWSON, Lieut. R. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 23rd Regiment L.I., is under instructions from Government, directed to join the 1st Punjab N.I.

## FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
ELTON, Lieut. A. B., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer, 23rd Regiment L.I., on probation, from Aug. 21, or date of departure for six months, to Madras to study the native languages.

A telegram to a Calcutta paper states that Lieut. Mulock, of the 87th Regiment, was killed by a bear in the vicinity of Camp Tapa, Murree Hills, on Saturday, the 31st August. The deceased was out shooting, and fired at the bear, he missed the animal, which thereupon attacked and mauled him, injuring him so severely as to cause death.



## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, September 4.)

**FITZGERALD—FERRIS**—Mr. P. V. Fitzgerald and Captain W. B. Ferris respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country States on Aug. 21.

**SINCLAIR**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. W. F. Sinclair, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Kolaba, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of Act X. of 1882.

**LELY**—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat and district registrar and agent for the governor, Surat, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. G. White, C.S.

**GLEADOW**, Mr. F., divisional forest officer, Jacobabad, has been in charge of the Sukkur Forrest Division, in addition to his own duties from May 16.

**YOUNGHUSBAND**, Mr. A. D., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

**GIBB**—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. C. Gibbs, C.S., to act as assistant collector, Panch Mahals, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S.

**WOODWARD**, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., acting first assistant collector, Belgaum, to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Belgaum, and District Registrar, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. A. C. Jervoe, C.S.

**SUMMERS**, Mr. H. H., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, with effect from Sept. 2.

**DAVIDSON**—The services of Sug. D. C. Davidson, I.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edinburgh) acting assistant surgeon to David Sassoon Hospital, and assistant to the civil surgeon, Poona, are placed at the disposal of the Town Council, Bombay, with a view to his appointment to act as health officer to the Municipality during the absence of Surgeon Major T. S. Weir.

**SHARPIN**, The Rev. F. L., M.A., is appointed to act as archdeacon and commissary of Bombay during the absence of the venerable G. Stead, M.A.

**BROWN—PORTMAN**—Lieut. Col. W. T. Brown delivered over, and Major A. B. Portman received, charge of the office of the superintendent of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway, on August 22.

**COURTENAY—GIBB**—Mr. R. Courtenay delivered over, and Mr. M. C. Gibb received, charge of the office of the assistant collector, Broach, on August 23.

**SPENCE**, Mr. J. K., acting collector of Panch Mahals, is allowed an extension of fifteen days of the privilege leave of absence.

**PORTMAN—WISE**—Major A. B. Portman and Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Wise respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of police, G. I. P. Railway, on August 21.

**DAVIES**, Mr. D., handed over charge of the office of the acting first assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, to Mr. Nanaji Konher, police inspector in charge Western Talukas, on August 4.

**MUIR**, Mr. J. F., received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Dharwar, on the 30th ult.

**DICKINSON—THOM**—Mr. J. H. Dickinson delivered over and Mr. R. Thom received charge of the office of assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Rana Salt Works and Depots in Gujrat on August 22.

**OKAR**, Mr. L. B., head ranger, Nasik District, after giving over charge of his duties there on the 31st idm, proceeded to Tanna and received charge of the duties of acting sub assistant conservator of Forest from Mr. Blackwell on August 7.

The following transfers are ordered:—

**Apothecaries**.—J. St. A. P. from general duty, Mhow, to general duty, Quetta; S. A. Caidon, from Station Hospital, Kurrachee to Quetta; C. H. B. from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Karachi; D. B. Fonseca, assistant from Station Hospital, Kirkee, to general duty, Quetta; E. J. Noronah, assistant from general duty Hyderabad, to Quetta; J. A. ascarenhas, assistant from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Hyderabad; A. Rodrigues, assistant from general duty, Mhow, to general duty, Quetta; and C. M. DeSouza, assistant from Station Hospital, Kirkee, to general duty, Quetta.

Passed Hospital Apprentice E. Fenwick, from general duty, Mhow, to general duty, Quetta.

## FURLOUGHS.

**YATES**—The leave on private affairs for six months granted to Mr. F. B. Yates, district superintendent of police, Ratnagiri, has been converted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

**MOORE**, Mr. T., 1st class, 2nd grade, subordinate judge, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension for four months of the extraordinary leave.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, September 4.)

**REILLY**, Lieut. K. E. D., Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from Aug. 31, subject to H. M.'s approval.

**PRIDEAUX**—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major W. F. Prideaux, Staff Corps, and Lieut. J. S. Ashby, Staff Corps.

**NICHOLSON**—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—The undermentioned

officer is permitted to resign his commission:—Lieutenant B. Nicholson.

**BARRY**—The services of Surgeon J. P. Barry, M.B., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment temporarily in the Civil Department.

## FURLOUGHS.

**WEIR**, Surgeon Major T. S., Indian Medical Department, health officer to the Municipality of Bombay, is allowed furlough out of India for six months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**HUME**—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major W. F. Hume, General List Infantry, 2nd in command, 22d N.I.

**HOGG**—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut. Col. A. Hogg, Staff Corps, 182 days, medical certificate.

**BLOWERS**, Lieut. Col. C. E., Staff Corps, commandant, 10th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**REID**, Col. A. T., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 25.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon J. A. Burton.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. R. Marriot, R.C.S.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. M. Campbell, Bombay C.S.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. N. R. Burlton, S.C., Major J. S. Tait, S.C., Surgeon Major J. Elli, Col. R. C. Low, C.B., Inf., Surgeon Major C. F. Oldham.

*Madras Estab.*—Major A. McCall, S.C., Deputy Surgeon General R. A. Chapelle.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. W. Luchhardt, C.B., S.C.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—K. Deighton, T. E. Coxhead, C.B.S., F. E. Dawkes, B.C.S., R. M. Daby (Branch Pilot), W. H. Nightingale, W. H. Drew, B.C.S., H. J. Auten, W. Kaye, B.C.S.

*Bombay Estab.*—T. Bakker, J. D. Ferguson, M. C. Leckie.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. M. C. Barton, R.E., one month; V. C. Col, J. C. C. Daun, S.C., six months; Major W. G. Cragie-Halkett, S.C. two months; Lieut. Col. C. H. Luard, R.E., 220 days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Brigade Surgeon H. R. L. MacDougall, six months.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—B. Myers, four months, S.C.; S. C. Holbrow, one week; J. A. Martin, five months, S.C.; W. M. Clary, B.C.S., one week furlough.

SEPT. 20.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Miss Edith Helen Fergusson, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

SEPT. 21.

BREVET.

F. Major Thomas Charles Price, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel, under the provisions of Article II (f) of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884.

Major Henry Fane Grant, 4th Hussars, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. General Frederick Richard Mannsall, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has been placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List, under the provisions of Article 107 of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884.

Col. Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., C.B., from Lieutenant Colonel, half-pay, to be Major General, vice H. H. Crealock, C.B., C.M.G., retired.

Lieut. Col. Francis Brodign, the Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Colonel.

Capt. John Jervois, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Major, while employed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in South Australia.

Capt. Richard L. Applyard, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List.

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are included. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## HOME NEWS.

**PRISON POPULATION IN INDIA.**—It appears that the total population of the Central Provinces of India for 1883 was in all 15,849, of whom 11,645 were convicts, 3,574 under trial, and 630 civil prisoners. Of these, 3,532 remained in prison at the close of the year. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of convicts and prisoners under trial to the extent of 908 in the former and 48 in the latter category, while civil prisoners increased by thirteen. The daily average of convicts was in 1882, 4,008, and in 1883, 3,741. With regard to releases on account of sickness, the Chief Commissioner found that the power had been misused, and has informed the Inspector-General of Prisons and all magistrates of districts that this authority was not intended to be used as a means of clearing the gaols of moribund prisoners, and so diminishing the death-rate; and that it must only be exercised when the magistrate of the district is thoroughly satisfied, on the report of the medical officer, that detention in gaol will lead to the death of the prisoner. The Chief Commissioner was also not satisfied with the manner in which gaol discipline had been maintained. He observes that the decline in gaol punishments shows that in some gaols at least discipline must have been very lax. The average cost per head of the daily average of 3,879 prisoners was Rs. 53, an expenditure which has increased under every head, except that of clothing.

**OTTOMAN RAILWAY FROM SMYRNA TO AIDIN.**—The report of the directors of this company for the half-year ended June 30, states that the receipts amounted to £100,188 as compared with £62,736 in the corresponding period of 1883; and the expenditure to £57,229 as compared with £35,844, the net profit being £42,959, as compared with £26,891. The net expenditure on capital account in connection with the Tireh branch, including interest on the debentures and discount on the Kuyujuk debentures purchased for the sinking fund, amounted during the half-year to £8,073. In consequence of the increased length of the Company's line, and the increased freight requiring to be carried, it became necessary, in the opinion of the manager, to add to the tractive power, and in view of this necessity, six new locomotives were ordered. These engines have been completed and all six have been sent out to Smyrna. The cost of three of these is included in the accounts, leaving the cost of the other three to be dealt with in the accounts of the current half-year. The council are they say unable to announce the termination of the negotiations for the new concession as approved by the shareholders at the meeting in September, 1883; but in the late advices from Mr. Purser, he informs them that his confidence in the satisfactory result of this matter remains unabated, and his opinion is that the settlement of the question cannot be much longer delayed.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs. 15,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Sept. 24, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 9,15,000; Bombay, Rs. 2,10,000; and Madras, Rs. 4,00,000, the average rate in all cases being 18.75d. Tenders at 18.75d. will receive in full. Between April 1 and September 23, the amount of remittances disposed of had reached Rs. 7,09,21,467, realising £5,820,937.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**—The directors of this company recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of tax.

**DELHI AND LONDON BANK.**—The report of the directors of this company for the half-year ended June 30, shows an available balance of £12,106. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of tax, is recommended, £3,000 is to be credited to the doubtful debt account, and £666 carried forward.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**—The directors of this company have declared a dividend for the half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; £40,000 has been added to the reserve fund, and £15,695 has been carried forward.

## THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

**MONDAY.**—The condition of the market for bar silver is unaltered, the tendency remaining firm. The price has again been advanced a little, there being a demand at 50½d. per ounce. Mexican dollars are nominally quoted at 50½d. Indian exchange rates are stronger at 18.75-32d., but the China quotations are unaltered, and Rupee Paper shows no movement.

**TUESDAY.**—The Spanish demand for bar silver has been so far satisfied that the brokers were unable to get the price which was paid yesterday. A small amount of business was, however, done at 50 13-16d. per ounce. No Mexican dollars are here, the arrival of a consignment by the Para being awaited. Meanwhile the price of the coins is nominally quoted at 50½d. per ounce. The Calcutta rate for telegraphic transfers is firmer at 18 7/8d., but the China exchange rates remain at 3s. 9½d. in Hongkong, and 5s. 1½d. in Shanghai. Rupee

Paper has shown some slight improvement in value to-day, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closing at 83¼ 83½, and the Four per Cents. at 80¼ 80½.

**WEDNESDAY.**—There is no change in the price of bar silver but a small amount has again been sold for India, Mexican dollars being still only nominally quoted at the last business price. No alteration can be reported in any of the Eastern rates of exchange. Now that the Doorga Poojah holidays have begun, business in Calcutta will be in a state of suspension for several days, while Bombay will also be affected to some extent. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper closed at 83½ to 83½d, and the Four per Cents. at 80¼ 80½.

**THURSDAY.**—Quotations in the Silver Market are unaltered, the amount of business entered into in refined bars being of no importance whatever. This was due, however, to the fact that all supplies of any moment had been recently taken off the market, there being still a demand for India at 50 13-16d. per ounce. It is still impossible to give any other than a nominal price for Mexican dollars, but fresh supplies of these, as well as of bars will be here in a few days. Eastern exchange advices show no alteration; and Rupee Paper is unchanged at 83½ 83½ and 80¼ 80½ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. respectively.

**FRIDAY.**—The bar silver as well as the Mexican dollars brought by the Para have been sold for India and China at 50 13-16d. and 50½d. per ounce respectively. These prices show no change, and the market for both kinds of the metal was steady at the close. Indian exchange rates show no alteration, but the China quotations are rather easier at 3s. 9d. in Hong-kong and 5s. 1½d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper has been firmer at 83½ 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80¼ 80½ for the Four per Cents.

**SATURDAY.**—Dealings in the Silver Market were very limited. Prices of bars and Mexican dollars are unaltered, and there is no variation in any of the Eastern Exchange rates or rupee paper.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## MARRIAGES.

**CARRUTHERS—NEDHAM.**—Sept. 23, in the Chapel Royal Savoy, Herbert St. Clare Carruthers, Surgeon, Madras Army, son of the late Colonel Carruthers, 2nd Madras Cavalry, to Minnie Alice, youngest daughter of the late Colonel A. G. Nedham, Bengal Staff Corps.

**LOGAN—HOLT.**—Sept. 21, at Dundee, by special license, James Clarke Logan, second son of the late Dr. Logan, of Bristol, to Harriette, youngest daughter of the late James Holt, Esq., C.E., of Calcutta.

**MARTIN—FOORD.**—Sept. 23, at St. James's Church, Cheltenham, the Rev. Grantley Clarke Martin, R.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Mary Louis, eldest daughter of Edward Bromley Foord, Esq., late Madras Civil Service.

**MUIR—WALMESLEY.**—Sept. 16, at the Church of St. Stefano, Siena, Julius Wood Muir, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, second son of Robert Muir, Esq., of Dumfries, Scotland, to Blanche Sophie, youngest daughter of William Walmesley, Esq., of Ingatstone Hall, Essex.

## DEATHS.

**CONOLLY.**—Sept. 17, at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, of acute peritonitis, Katharine Eliza, wife of Col. F. H. Conolly, late Bengal Staff Corps, and third daughter of the late Richard Pinder, H.E.I.C., aged 29.

**DICKINSON.**—Sept. 23, at Burgess-hill, Sussex, Margaret Blanche, the wife of Major General W. K. Dickinson, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, retired.

**FRASER.**—Sept. 18, at Grange-road, Guernsey, Lieut. Col. Andrew Fraser, Retired List Madras Army, aged 89 years and 11 months.

**SIMS.**—Sept. 19, at Ickham Hall, Mary Olivia Sims, widow of the late William Sims, of Ickham Hall, Kent, and formerly of Calcutta, aged 72.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## MONDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—The China tea market privately has not recovered from the depression which hung over it last week. Only about 2,000 packages green and scented teas were offered at auction and sold without reserve at about last week's quotations. The Indian sales were unusually small, viz., 7,565 packages, which passed slowly, at prices often in favour of buyers.

**HOPS.**—Messrs. Woollaton and Son report that consumers very generally continue to display great caution, and are wonderfully unanimous in their determination, to limit their purchases as far as possible, not being satisfied that present prices are sufficiently low, and consequently values again rule in their favour, where sales are effected, though the majority of growers still refuse to offer their hops at current rates. Very few really high-class goldings are as yet on offer. Continental and American markets are reported easier. Worcester Fair on Friday last was well attended, and a good quantity of the local growth changed hands, most samples being of fine colour and fair quality.

**RICE** is easier. Since Friday a cargo of Necranzie sold at 7s. 1½d. per cwt. for Antwerp.

## TUESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—To-day's China auctions comprised 12,644 packages, which

were sold without reserve, viz.:—3,360 packages N. S. black leaf, 4,385 red leaf, 3,692 scented, 797 boxes new makes, and 410 half chests old season's Congous. The sales passed heavily, and often prices were in favour of buyers. N. S. black leaf, first and second crops, show no change at 10½d. to 11½d. per lb. for first crop fair quality; good common to fair second crop, at 8d. to 10d. per lb. Red leaf generally, but Kaisows, Panyous, and Soo-moos specially, at from 8d. to 10½d. show distinctly lower rates—viz., good common to medium, 8d. to 10½d.; siftings, 4½d. to 5½d. per lb.; common leafy red leaf, 6½d. to 6½d. per lb.; good common Souchong, 9½d. to 9½d. per lb. New makes in boxes, 9d. to 11½d. per lb. Foochow S. O. Pekoes mark a further decline in values at from 9½d. for common broken leaf kinds, and 10½d. to 1s. 1½d. for good common to medium. The Indian sales were small compared with those of yesterday—viz., 3,511 packages. Prices were generally rather firmer. Business by private contract continues to be on the most restricted scale. 12,645 packages were printed for to-day without reserve, but a few breaks were disposed of previous to the auction. Prices generally show no change on those ruling last week. Old season's red leaf sold at 5½d. to 6d. per lb., and old season's black leaf at 6½d. per lb. New red leaf brought from 9½d. to 11d. per lb.; and black leaf from 7½d. to 11½d. per lb. Souchongs, 9½d. to 9½d., and new make Congous, 9½d. to 11½d. Notwithstanding the moderate extent of the public sales the private market remains in a most stagnant state.

**SUGAR.**—The market is very flat. Since Friday the sales of West India amount to only 172 casks, chiefly crystallised Demerara; 200 tons Madras Jagghery sold in Liverpool at 8s. The small supplies at auction to-day were nearly all bought without bids. Beet dull, at the lowest quotations of last week. In Clyde goods a quiet market, with prices in favour of buyers.

**COFFEE.**—There have not been any public sales to-day, and the market is quiet by private contract.

**COCOA** is without change and the supplies very light. By auction 401 bags Grenada sold at 62s. to 75s. for common to fine; 72 bags Ceylon, chiefly at 70s. to 74s. per cwt. for fair to good. A few lots Jamaica and Colombian bought in or withdrawn.

**RICE** dull and again easier. The resale of a cargo Rangoon, 1,420 tons, is reported, at 7s. 7½d. per cwt. London.

**SPICES.**—Further business has been done in Singapore white pepper at 10½d. per lb. Market also firm for black.

#### WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR.**—The business in West India to-day has been confined to 1,200 bags crystallised St. Kitt's at 14s. 6d. per cwt., and the market is very flat. In the Clyde market a fair trade passing at yesterday's decline. Beet is inactive, and prices without change.

**TEA.**—The China auctions to-day comprised 6,350 packages, viz., 1,928 packages black leafs, 2,738 red leafs, 536 green, and 1,101 scented teas. The black leafs consisted entirely of second crops. Shantams sold at 7d. per lb.; good common to medium blacks, at 8d. to 9½d. per lb.; red leaf siftings, 5d. to 5½d. per lb.; common to medium red leafs, 6½d. to 9d. per lb. Green teas generally, but specially the lower grades, passed flatly at easier rates. Scenteds unchanged. The absence of business by private contract is still very marked. At the Indian sales 3,395 packages were offered, which still passed without alteration in prices.

**COFFEE.**—At the public sales the supply consisted chiefly of foreign, viz., 2,630 bags, and a few parcels only sold at about the former prices for Guatemala and other Central American, the former bringing 46s. to 50s. for good to fine ordinary, and New Grenada 51s. to 54s. 700 bags palish colour washed Rio sold at 50s. to 54s.; 548 bags Coorg were bought in, excepting a lot or two bold color, which sold at 84s. per cwt.

**SPICES.**—At the public sales few changes transpired. Small Penang nutmegs went fully 1d. dearer, at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d., medium sold at 2s. 8d., and bold at 3s. 6d.; 55 packages mostly finding buyers, and 47 packages West India, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 7d.; two cases Penang mace sold, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; 26 packages Singapore bought in, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. 1,856 bags black and 1,317 bags white pepper chiefly bought in, a few lots fair white selling at 10½d. Cochin ginger supported the advance of the previous week, and the greater part of 534 packages found buyers—small hard to fair rough, 49s. 6d. to 52s.; small mixed washed, 54s., part cut; small old import, 55s. 6d. to 58s.; medium, 65s. to 66s. 6d.; a few lots bold scraped, 90s. to 112s. 209 packages Jamaica sold—low common to medium, 47s. to 62s.; fine, 48 to 48 11 per cwt. Zanzibar cloves firm, and 799 bags part sold at 5 7-16d. to 5½d. 1,799 bags Pimento went chiefly at 2½d. to 2½d.; a lot or two, 2½d. per lb.; but some was bought in. 3,000 boxes Cassia lignea sold at the advanced rates of 29s. to 29s. 6d., a lot or two 30s., and 500 boxes were bought in at 31s. per cwt.

#### THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson states that the markets being fully supplied have not experienced any improvement, and so are entirely devoid of animation that prices in several cases again show weakness. The extraordinary low value of sugar fails to restore confidence on the part of the trade, the transactions being of limited extent, with an entire absence of speculative feeling. Some further slight decline has been accepted upon both cane and beet, the latter selling to-day at 10s. 7½d. to 10s. 9d. per cwt. for German, October shipment, l.o.b. Coffee remains dull and unsettled. At the public sales, consisting chiefly of foreign descriptions, a fair proportion of the quantity brought forward sold, Costa Rica barely supporting previous quotations. Plantation Ceylon and East India have sold slowly, except the fine and bold qualities. Reports from the Continent and New York do not advise any improvement in the markets. Good ordinary Java in Holland quoted 27¼ cents. Nothing of interest has transpired in cocoa. A few small parcels Ceylon have found buyers at the late reduction. Tea continues extremely flat, and at the public sales common to fair grades of Congou sold as low as before the China news was received in August last. The quantity of Indian by auction has been

very large, with an easier tendency towards the close, especially for fine Pekoes. Cassia lignea has recovered 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. from the depressed rates accepted last month. There is less inquiry for black and white pepper. The public sales of cinnamon on Monday next will comprise about 1,400 bales. Small Penang nutmegs have advanced 1d. per lb. Ceylon cinchona has met a steady demand, fine qualities being rather dearer.

**TEA.**—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's Fortnightly China Report:—"Public sales have comprised the large total of about 67,000 packages. Black leafs.—Lower sorts have, especially during the latter half of the fortnight, been very difficult of sale. The improvement quoted for the fine medium range is well maintained, with fair inquiry. Increased arrivals of second crops have not been well received, and realised 7½d. to 8½d. for good common to fair, 9d. to 10d. per lb. for small leaf medium Ningchow, and 10½d. to 11d. per lb. for medium to good medium Kintucks. The few parcels of fine medium meet with very little inquiry. Lowest closing quotation for common black leaf tea, 6½d. per lb. Red leafs.—Lowest grades have suffered a further decline, and are now on about the same level as before the rise. Good common are again somewhat easier. Chingwos, Panyons, and Seumooos have been pressed for sale chiefly at auction, and show a decline of nearly 1d. per lb. for the fortnight. Finer grades have been in very small request. In Souchongs only a limited business has been passing from 11d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. Lowest closing quotation for common red leaf tea 6½d. per lb. The demand for Russia has moved almost exclusively in prices from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Latterly good common grades are meeting with some demand from this quarter. Flowery Pekoes.—About 150 chests have arrived, but all bids have been refused, as the strong statistical position of the teas induces holders to wait for improved prices. Scented teas have been mostly disposed of in public sale. Canton Pekoes are easier at 10½d. for good common to 1s. 1d. for medium. Capers have entirely lost the improvement noted in our last, common selling from 7½d. to 9d. per lb., good common to medium 9½d. to 10½d. per lb. The finer grades also show weakness. Foochow Pekoes have been freely offered at auction and privately, are difficult of sale, and mark lower rates at 11d. for good common to 1s. 1½d. for medium. Finer qualities are scarce and prices firm. New Makes.—A few sales in low common at 7½d., 9d. to 10½d. per lb. for good common to medium. Good medium 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. Green Teas.—Ping Sueys are unchanged in value. Moyunes have been more plentiful and are generally easier, more particularly for the lower grades. The private contract market shows no improvement, business being on an extremely limited scale. Further sales by auction 'without reserve' took place to-day, and about 8,800 packages passed very heavily and in many cases at a distinct decline on the rates ruling early this week."

**SUGAR.**—Continued depression, and there has not been any business done in West India to-day, but a few sales are reported in Penang, including native at 7s. for low quality. Beet has sold a shade under 10s. 7½d. to 10s. 9d. October delivery. In the Clyde market pieces have met a steady sale at barely yesterday's prices. M. Bertrand Siz has issued the following, dated Paris the 24th inst.:—"Since our circular of the 17th inst. nothing has occurred to alter the weak position. Temperature remained favourable to the new crop. This kept buyers back, and led to offers which could only be placed at fresh important concessions; prompt as well as forward deliveries have consequently undergone a fresh reduction in value."

**COFFEE.**—The chief portion of 3,086 bags Costa Rica sold, prices being often 1s. lower. Good to fine ordinary, 47s to 49s. 6d.; middling, 54s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; good, 62. 6d. 557 bags New Grenada, 50s. to 52s. 377 cases 889 bags East India, chiefly common, in small lots, went at very low prices, from 52s. 6d. to 72s. A lot or two fine bold Caorg Mercara brought 93s. to 95s., medium being bought in at 62s. to 63s. per cwt.

**RICE.**—There has been more steadiness in the market.

**SPICES.**—White pepper rather firmer.

#### FRIDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR.**—The sales of West India for the week have been 30 casks 1,940 barrels, prices showing little change. To-day the few parcels of sugar by auction were chiefly withdrawn; a few lots crystallised Demerara sold at 19s. 366 baskets native Penang bought in at 7s. to 8s., and 1,907 bags crystallised at 16s. to 17s. Privately, several parcels native sold during the last two days at 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per cwt. Beet has sold at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. forward delivery, or 3d. to 6d., lower than Friday last.

**TEA.**—No sales have been held to-day, and, with the exception of a few small export contracts, very little business has been effected by private contract. Yesterday's public sales of China teas represented 8,825 packages. The sale dragged through slowly, prices in many instances being lower, but specially evident in the second crop black leafs, which sold at from 7d. to 9½d. per lb., making a decline of about 1½d. per lb. for the week. The Indian auctions comprised 6,915 Indians, 771 Ceylons, and 631 J. vis, making a heavy total of 8,217 packages. The Indian teas sold irregularly, but, considering the quantity offered, without much change in values. Ceylon were generally of good quality, and, like the Javas, sold well, meeting with brisk competition. From Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's fortnightly Indian Circular:—"During the fortnight under review upwards of 41,000 packages have been offered at public sale, nearly all being new tea. The auctions opened at the beginning of last week with a quiet tone, at rather low rates for the inferior qualities of each class, while the best teas were well competed for, and, as a rule maintained their value. This week, with increased pressure of supplies, quotations for nearly all kinds have ruled in favour of buyers, and a decline of 1½d. to 1d. from the rates obtainable a fortnight ago has been established upon all but special qualities between 9d. and 1s. 4d. per lb. For good teas between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 10d. prices are somewhat irregular, but not generally lower, except for Pekoes; while the finest over 2s. per lb., a decline of 1d. to 3d. must be quoted, the fall being most marked

upon fine Pekers. The latest imports are mostly satisfactory from Assam, although some already show a decided falling away from the quality of the first invoices. Cachar and Sylhet growths vary, some being superior and others very disappointing. The Darjeeling teas, unfortunately, with hardly an exception, confirm the reports as to the bad effects of blight and drought, and their want of flavour has caused prices to fall to a lower level than has been known for Darjeeling tea for some years past. Trade has once more become quiet in the country, and the China market shows increased depression for all fine Congous, which, of course, affects Indian, more especially in the lower qualities. So far this month deliveries are satisfactory."

COFFEE at the public sales to-day showed irregularity. Common and palish kinds are in many cases 1s. to 2s. lower for the week. Fine and bold coffee continue to realise high prices. 258 casks 105 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold—low middling at 54s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; middling grayish to coloury at 62s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; good middling at 69s. 6d.; good to fine bold at 80s. to 99s. 6d. 853 bags East India sold—medium to bold at 65s. to 96s. 162 packages Mocha bought in, long and short berry, at 92s. 2,198 bags foreign about half sold—ordinary to fine ordinary Guatemala at 45s. 6d. to 50s.; low middling at 52s. to 54s.; Central American at 45s. 6d. to 53s.; Honduras at 48s. 6d. to 50s.; and Mexican at 46s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt.

RICE—No further sales have been made to-day.

PEPPER—The market is firmer.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 17. Adelaide Baker, Moulmein; Alata, Rangoon; Sirocco (s), Karachi; Soenda (s), Java.—18. Dictator, Moulmein; Furst Bismarck, Rangoon; Imperator, Bassein; Menelaus (s), Shanghai.—19. Risetti C., Rangoon.—21. Taonnina (s), China; Viceroy (s), Bombay; Knight of St. George (s), Bombay; Ettrickdal, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 1. Ancona (s), London; Scindia (s), Karachi.—2. Sirdhana (s), Moulmein; Calder (s), Bussorah; Pythomene, New York; Satara (s), Bussorah.—3. St. Albans (s), London; Peveril (s), Liverpool.—4. Peshawur (s), Sydney.—5. Bretton Hall (s), Liverpool; Fez Rabanee, Jeddah; Goa (s), Calcutta.—6. H.M.S. Himalaya, Devonport; Kedron, Mauritius; Adria (s), Jeddah; Bagdad (s), Karachi; Cyprus, New York.—7. Deepdale (s), Sunderland; Colombo (s), Marseilles; Malabar, Liverpool; Washisti (s), Grangemouth.—8. Gwalior (s), Trieste; Adowa (s), Hong Kong; Nudd-a (s), Calcutta; Khandalla (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—August 29. Arabia (s), Glasgow; Shella, Liverpool; Bauffshire, Cardiff.—30. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool; Africa (s), Singapore; Joseph, Southampton; Baron Colonsay, Liverpool; Nino Bixio, Bourbon.—Sept. 1. Tibre (s), Colombo; Ophir, Jeddah; Capella (s), Liverpool; Japan (s), Hong Kong; Punjab (s), Jeddah.

MADRAS.—Sept. 3. Navarino (s), London; Manora (s), Calcutta; Ellora (s), Bombay; Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.—4. Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Cyrene, Natal.—5. Chindwara (s), Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 17. August, Singapore; Schiaffino Padre, Singapore; Higo Maru (s), China.—18. Prinz Georg (s), Capetown; Aston Hall (s), Bombay; Western Belle, Natal; Anchises (s), Penang; Macmillan, Calcutta; Berar, Colombo; Dreathe (s), Java.—19. Garth Castle (s), Capetown; Emblem, Batavia; Mameluke (s), Bombay; Shunlee, Java; Moel Tryvan, Singapore.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 2. Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Tangiers (s), Antwerp; Lombardy (s), Trieste.—3. Shabjehan (s), Jeddah; Burniab (s), Karachi; Highfield (s), Dunkirk; Clare (s), Antwerp.—5. Persia (s), Liverpool.—6. Ancona (s), China; Bancoora (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Karachi.—8. Satara (s), Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.—August 29. Steamers Cachemire and Maharani.—30. City of Cambridge.—Sept. 2. Giava.

MADRAS.—August 31. Tasmania (s), Calcutta.—Sept. 3. Ellora (s), Calcutta.—4. Clan Macarthur (s), London; Manora (s), London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Gwalior*, Sept. 8.

From London: Major and Mrs. Tillard, Mr. Henry Conder, Mr. and Mrs. Rotton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Powlett, Mr. Dingle, Mr. and Mrs. Masson, and niece (Miss Masson), Miss Blackwood, Mr. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Dumphey, Surgeon Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Pile, Mr. Woods, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Prickett, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Pratt.

From Suez: Mr. Hajee Mahomed, Mr. Syed Mirza.

From Aden: Hussan Yabea, five friends, and infant.

AT PLYMOUTH, Per *Valetta*, Sept. 26.

From Calcutta: Mr. Martyr, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Sheridan, Mrs. Brain, Mrs. Bainbridge and infant, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Applin.

From Madras: Major and Mrs. Onslow, Rev. J. Walker, two infants, and ayah, Col. and Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Mr. Morrish.

From Hong Kong: Lieut. Harwood, Lieut. Tate, Midshipman Wentworth, Chief Engineer Smith, Chief Engineer Colquhoun, Two Chief Petty Officers, Engineer Hole, Fifty-two Seamen and Marines, Commander Collins, fifty-four Seamen and Marines, Paymaster Widdon, Paymaster Turner, Staff Surgeon Murray, Lieut. Shuckburgh, Lieut. Shirley, Gunner King, Boatswain Gibbs, six Chief Petty Officers.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Lombardy*, Sept. 2.

For London: Mr. A. M. Darke, Mr. E. Richards, and Mr. John Wallace.

For Brindisi: Col. Kemewall and Miss Kemewall.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Peshawur*, Sept. 9.

For London: Mr. Oxley, Dr. Greany, Mrs. Beville, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. T. English, Lieut. Col. Moberly, Mrs. Cotton, Capt. Webb, Miss Fleett, Mr. William Little, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Chamberlain, Lieut. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Ingham, Rev. A. C. Lochie, Mrs. Lochie, Lieut. Uttermark, Mrs. Owen.

For Venice: Rev. and Mrs. J. English, Mr. C. Fonaro, Mrs. Keith and child.

For Suez: Lieut. Col. H. H. Corbett, Mr. Dadabhooy.

For Gibraltar: Mr. F. X. Godinho, Mr. M. F. Saldanha.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Oct. 1.

For Aden: Mrs. Radcliffe and child.

For Colombo: Mrs. Talbot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and two children.

For Madras: Miss Fowler, Miss Taylor, Miss Hellier, Miss Carter, Mrs. and Miss Gabbett, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. J. T. Fowler, Miss Newsholme.

For Calcutta: Mr. Reginald Drake, Mrs. Larkias, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. C. J. Stewart, Mr. R. C. Rutherford, Mr. W. Taylor.

For Nizagapatam: Surgeon Major and Mrs. Smith.

For Tuticoria: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, Oct. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. M. Lennox.

Per s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.

For Karachi: Mrs. Watson and infant.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, Oct. 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gun.

Her Majesty's troopship Himalaya, Captain Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Devonport, which port she left on the 28th June, Kingstown 30th, Madeira 5th July, St. Vincent 11th, Table Bay 30th, Simons Bay 1st August, and Duaban 5th. During the voyage she experienced fine weather with light and favourable winds; and there were no casualties. She brought Surgeon Major H. S. K. Muir, three men, one woman, and two children of the A. H. Corps. Owing to the late arrival of the Himalaya, the embarkation of the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment is postponed to the 10th instant. The regiment will arrive in Bombay on the 9th and 10th inst., instead of the 7th and 8th inst.

Surgeon-Major Anthony, A. M. D., has died from cholera at Fateburgh, in the North-West Provinces. Dr. Sloggett from Meerut has arrived and taken medical charge of the soldiers and sepoy stationed there. Dr. Jameson, Superintendent of Jails, has charge of the European civil residents, while Assistant Surgeon Ram Resick Pal attends to the other civil duties.

An Umballa correspondent telegraphs that the last of the 11th Bengal Lancers told off for escort duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission left at 5 p.m. on Wednesday under Colonel Prinsep and Lieutenant Beatson. The Artillery band played them out. The horses were in excellent condition; the men were eager and in good spirits. Many people were present at the station, including several ladies.

Careful inquiry into several complaints recently made regarding the blank ammunition manufactured under the Morris system has resulted in showing that the defects are due either to want of sufficient care in the manufacture, or to the fact of the machine being worn. Instructions will, therefore, be issued by the Director General of Ordnance that Civil Chief Master Armourers, at their annual inspections, shall pay particular attention to the state of the implements at each station; but His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires that officers commanding corps, in whose charge these implements are, will do everything in their power to ensure the system of supervision and examination of work as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Vol. III, Equipment, Appendix, XXXII., being effectively carried out.

A telegram from Umballa, dated the 28th ult., says:—The Committee of which Major Kirby, of the Cheshire Regiment, is president, and Captain Irving, of the Army Pay Department, is member, has been ordered to assemble at Jullunder to investigate and report on the claim of the Pay Department against the 2nd Devonshire Regiment.

The *Bangalore Spectator* says:—The public must be prepared to hear more of the transfer of the Military Accounts Department from Madras to Bangalore. The project is not abandoned. We have good grounds for believing that the authorities are about to secure, if they have not already secured, a large building in the civil and military station of Bangalore for the purpose.

Officers compulsorily retired from the Royal Artillery will be entitled to a refund of their subscriptions to the regimental band fund, for such unexpired portion of the year in which they retire as may exceed three months and upwards.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Sept. 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ..	Rs. 99½ to 100
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ..	100½ to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan ..	—
Ten years ..	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ..	104½ 105

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash
	Rs.	Rates
INDIAN BANKS		
Bank of Bombay ..	500	760
Bank of Bengal ..	500	850
Bank of Madras ..	500	670
Agra ..	500	118
Chartered of India and China ..	20	330
Chartered Mercantile ..	25	200
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28	700
National of India ..	12½	95
Oriental ..	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba ..	700	780
Frere ..	150	—
Mazagon ..	2,000	780
Port Canning ..	1,000	337½

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ..	2,850	980
Albert Ginning ..	500	495
Albert, Karachi ..	1,100	175
Apollo (small shares) ..	2,200	340
Bellary ..	1,000	350
Berar Cotton Ginning ..	500	610
Broach Cotton Ginning ..	250	40
Carwar ..	1,500	—
Colaba ..	1,880	1,425
Dholleria Ginning ..	300	180
East India ..	1,000	1,240
Fort ..	8,500	3,175
French ..	500	525
Sind ..	750	600
Mofussil ..	400	425
New Indian ..	125	225
Prince of Wales ..	500	710
Sind and Punjab Cotton ..	1,100	1,200
Sassoon ..	500	500
Volkart ..	400	850

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	1,000	1,475
Anglo-Indian ..	100	118
Alfred Manufacturing ..	500	500
Alliance Spinning ..	700	820
Bhownuggur Mills ..	100	36
Bombay United ..	1,000	1010
Central India S. and W. Co. ..	500	700
Coorla Mills ..	1,000	250
D. Spinning ..	2,000	410
Hindustan ..	1,000	800
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	1,240
Khandeish ..	1,000	803
Madras ..	1,250	—
Madras United ..	1,000	3,250
Manchester Spinning ..	500	—
Mazagon Spinning ..	250	245
National Spinning ..	1,000	805
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	960
Oriental ..	625	630
Prince of Wales Spinning ..	500	200
Sholapore Mills ..	1,000	1,490
Victoria Mills ..	1,000	660

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..	218-3-0	350
Do. New 40 Shares ..	100-14-6	—
Do. do. ..	65-7-3	—
Do. do. ..	21-11-1	—
Do. New 40 Shares ..	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

B. & C. India (New 40 Shares) 106-15-5 ..	—	—
Bombay Saw Mills ..	1,000	500
Bombay Ice Manufactory ..	100	103
Bombay Burma Trading ..	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping ..	300	325
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ..	1,000	1,400
Tracher and Co. ..	500	1,185
Thacker and Co. ..	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Sept. 5.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4% Promissory Notes ..	Rs. 99 11 to —
4% of 1870 (1885) ..	99 12 to —
4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off ..	—
4% of 1879-80 (1893) ..	102 4 to 102 6
4% of 1879-80 (New Loan) ..	102 4 to 102 6
Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..	Pd. off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ..	100 8 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ..	100 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ..	101 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1880) ..	101 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1892) ..	102 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ..	100 0 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra Savings ..	500	125 to —
Alahabad ..	100	125 to —
Alliance of Simla ..	100	185 to —
Bank of Bengal ..	100	130 to 138
Do. of Upper India ..	500	847½ to —
Delhi and London ..	100	130 to —
Hamalaya ..	100	219 to —
Musoorie ..	100	120 to —
National of India ..	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	95 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ..	100	530 to —
Adatic Jute ..	100	22 to 93
Bally Paper Mills ..	100	20 to 21
Barnagore Jute ..	100	154 to —
Bengal Coal ..	100	69 to 70
Bengal Ironworks ..	1000	1445 to 1450

Bengal Mills ..	100	100
Bengal Silk Co. ..	100	103 to —
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	345 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..	80	83 to —
Burakur Coal ..	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Docking ..	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ..	85	90 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ..	100	125 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	216 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..	100	93 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	100	120 to —
East Indian Railway ..	100	120 to —
Equitable Coal ..	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..	100	37 to 38
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	200 to 205
Gouripore ..	100	72 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ..	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking ..	500	120 to —
Howrah General ..	100	66 to 67
India General Steam Navigation ..	100	136 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..	50	12 to —
Labour Transportation ..	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ..	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ..	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ..	100	120 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ..	100	98 to 100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ..	100	111 to 112
Nanthore Indigo ..	30	— to —
New Beerhoom Coal ..	100	89 to 90
Oriental Jute Manufactory ..	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..	100	150 to —
Rajmahal Stone ..	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	90 to —
Raneengunge Coal Association ..	100	70 to —
Riverside Press ..	30	88 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..	100	255 to —
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. ..	—	280 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufactory ..	100	46 to 47
Strand Bank Press ..	100	102 to 103
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	125 to 126

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ..	100	70 to —
Amluckie ..	100	95 to —
Arctutpore (Cachar) ..	100	91 to —
Assam ..	100	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ..	100	97 to —
Baree (Kangra) ..	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar) ..	100	44 to —
Do. contributory ..	80	35 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ..	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory ..	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam) ..	100	10 to —
Borsillah (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ..	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ..	100	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ..	100	63 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ..	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ..	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ..	100	50 to —
Colonial (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ..	100	41 to —
Cutcheherra (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Darjiling ..	100	110 to —
Dedup Kosh (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam) ..	90	39 to 55
Dehra Doon ..	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ..	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar ..	100	45 to —
East Indian Assam, and Cachar ..	100	45 to —
Giel's (Darjiling) ..	100	82 to 82
Gowhaty (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam) ..	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ..	100	68 to —
Hoolmaree (Assam) ..	100	110 to —
Hoolongrie (Assam) ..	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ..	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ..	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..	100	— to —
Kalscherra (Cachar) ..	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ..	100	— to —
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..	100	50 to —
Kunchanpor (Cachar) ..	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ..	250	135 to —
Do. contributory ..	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai ..	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ..	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ..	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ..	100	85 to —
Loobah ..	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ..	100	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ..	100	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ..	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ..	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ..	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Mothola (Assam) ..	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ..	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Do. contributory ..	125	— to —
New Falloddhi (Darjiling) ..	100	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ..	100	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ..	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ..	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ..	85	63 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..	100	78 to —
Puttaree (Syhet) ..	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ..	100	— to —
Sapakat ..	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ..	56	— to —
Seemah ..	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ..	100	104 to 105
Singel (Darjiling) ..	100	91 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ..	100	96 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ..	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..	100	50 to —
Teendaree (Darjiling) ..	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..	100	95 to 114
Tukvar (Darjiling) ..	100	128 to 180
Upper Assam ..	100	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Aug. 29.

Four per cents ..	1½ dis to 1 dis
Four and half per cents 1879 ..	3 pre to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..	3½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..	½ to ½ do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ..	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ..	15. 7 17-32d.	15. 7 9-16d.	15. 7 9-16d.
Do. Tele. ..	15. 7½d.	—	—
Do. 3 mo. sight ..	15. 7 21-32d.	15. 7 21-32d.	15. 7½d.
Do. 6 do. ..	15. 7 23-32d.	15. 7 23-32d.	15. 7½d.
Do. 6 do. ..	15. 7½d.	—	15. 7½d.
Cred 6 mo. sight ..	—	15. 7 15-16d.	15. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do. ..	—	—	15. 7½d.
Do. 6 mo. sight ..	—	15. 7 31-32d.	15. 8d.
Do. 3 do. ..	—	—	15. 7 15-16

## LONDON.—Sept. 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..	107 to 107½
Do. October 10, 1888 ..	103 to 103½
4 India Enfranch Paper ..	80½ to 80½
4 Do. do. 1885 ..	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ..	83½ to 83½
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) ..	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (Months' notice) ..	— to —
4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 ..	— to —
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..	— to —
4 Do. ..	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ..	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ..	113 to 117
4 Do. ..	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ..	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Paid.	Price.
Perpetual Debenture Stocks ..	—	—
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..	100	— to —
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..	100	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..	100	109 to 111
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..	100	105 to 107 1
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..	100	117 to 119

## RAILWAYS.

B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	155 to 157
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	— to —
E. Indian, 4½ p. Ann. A. 1953 ..	—	25½ to 26½
Do. Ann. B. 4½ p. ann. (less 1/4) ..	—	25½ to 26½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% ..	—	129 to 131
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..	100	150 to 158
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..	100	129 to 131
Do. do. 5 do. ..	all	— to —
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4 do. ..	100	117 to 119
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	129 to 131
Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..	100	129 to 130
Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..	100	129 to 131
Do. do. 4½ do. ..	—	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. ..	20	172 to 18½

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern ..	10%	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..	100	— to —
Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..	100	100 to 103
Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..	10	130 to 13½
Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..	100	11½ to 11½
Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..	100	109 to 112
Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 ..	—	103 to 106
Do. registered, repayable 1890 ..	—	102 to 105
Indo-European ..	25	32 to 33

## BANKS

Agra ..	10	10 to 10½
Delhi and London ..	25	— to —
Chartered of India, A., and C	all	23 to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L and C.	25	19 to 20
Hong Kong and Shanghai ..	28½	48 to 50

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 35 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 10 months July 3, 1884.  
Aston, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, 1884.  
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '83.  
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '84.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '83.  
Allen, C. F., E. Burma Judl., 24 months, March 6, 1884.  
Alexander, H. N., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 8, 1884.  
Alexander, E. J., Bengal P.W.D., 6 months, July 20, '84.  
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 8 mos., Mar. 16, 1884.  
Anderson, J. G., Punjab Commr., 20m., April 15, '84.  
Austen, H. G., Andamans Comm., 17 months, June 8, 1883.  
Aves, W. C., Indian Marine, 12 mos., Feb. 2, 1884.  
Baber, E. L. M., Madras Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 18, '84.  
Baddock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. Gn., 13ms., Jan. 9, '84.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Baines, J. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 6m., August 2, 1884.  
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, '84.  
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 months, May 7, '84.  
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 12m., Apr. 1, '84.  
Barn, G., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, April 15, 1884.  
Barron, A. H., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 8 mos., Mar. 30, '84.  
Baz, J. K., Bengal Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.  
Beck, H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Aug. 27, 1883.  
Behrendt, J., Ben. Educational, 7½ mos., Mar. 18, 1884.  
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 29, 1884.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, 1884.  
Benson, T. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 9 m., M. 21, '84.  
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 15½ mos., June 12, '83.  
Birks, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 10 mos., Apr. 20, 1884.  
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '84.  
Biscoe, C. L., State Rail ways, 12 mos., April 15, '84.  
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.  
Blood, B. W., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Blyth, W. D., (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Sect. 8 mos., Mar. 16, 1884.  
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Boyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. Med., 15 mos., Oct. 8, '83.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mos., May 15, '83.  
Brett, C. M. W., (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., April 6, '83.  
Brett, C. M., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, May 2, 1884.  
Broad, F. D., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.  
Bright, A. W., India Railways, 6 months May 20, 1884.  
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Department, 15½ mos., May 16, '84.  
Brova, Surg. S. H., I.M.D., C.P. Med., 12 mos., May 17, '84.  
Brooke, J. H., P.W.D., Punjab, 8 months, April 1, '84.  
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accountant, 19 mos., March 28, '84.  
Bryson, A. C., Opium Department, 12 months, Apr. 20, '84.  
Budden, H. O., N.W.P. Edu., 12 mos., March 18, 1884.  
Bullock, F. D. O., (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Judl., 20 mos., M. 8, '84.  
Burrell, T., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mos., June 3, 1884.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 mos., May 10, '83.  
Burgess, J., Archl. Survey, 5 mos., March 24, '84.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R. E., Railway Dept., 16 mos.  
Burton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.  
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 1, '84.  
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 14m., August 12, '84.  
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '83.  
Campbell, F. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '83.  
Campbell, J. McC., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16m., May 16, '84.  
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. 14, '83.  
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 18 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.  
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov., 18 months, Dec. 22, 1883.  
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Apr. 10, '83.  
Carwell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 20 mos., April, '83.  
Carter, J. H., (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 12 m., M. 14, '84.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 30 months, Aug. 22, 1884.  
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 18 mos., May 15, '83.  
Channing, F. C. (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Com., 20 mos., M. 29, '84.  
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Clay, W. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., April 11, 1884.  
Cleburne, J. N. W. P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '83.  
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 15 mos., May 20, '83.  
Cotes, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, '83.  
Collings, A., P.W.D., Br. Ben., 12 m., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Colebrooke, H. W. V., Punjab, P.W.D., 2 mos., Apr. 16, '84.  
Comins Surg. D. W. D., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Apr. 25, '84.  
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 38 mos., April 12, '82.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.  
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 12 months, April 18, '84.  
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 11 months, Apr. 23, '83.  
Cowley, F. W. R. (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.  
Cox, E. C., Bombay Police, 6 mos., Dec. 29, 1883.  
Cox, J. H. M., Mar. Settlement, 18 months.  
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mos., March 14, '84.  
Crommelin, C. A. R., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 15, '84.  
Crowley, Boevey A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sett., 8 m., Apr. 11, '84.  
Croke, W. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Crump, C. J., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Jly. 5, '84.  
Curry, T. E., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 months, May 23, '84.  
Dane, R. M., (Ben. Cov.) Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '84.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 36 mos., May 7, '82.  
Davies, R. M., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 1, 1884.  
Dargfield, F. W., India P.W.D., 9 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Daniel, J. R., Madras Cov., Mad., Judl., 6 m., M. 9, '84.  
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. D., 30 m., Feb. 1, '83.  
Davis, F. W., State Rail., 30 m., June 6, '82.  
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 10, 1883.  
Day, C. E., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 months, May 9, 1884.  
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 1, '83.  
De Fonblanque, L. R., Bom. Judl., 6 months, May 2, '84.  
Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 22m., Nov. 9, '84.  
Dease, R. P., N.W.P., P.W.D., 8 months, May 7, 1884.  
Deighton, K., N.W.P., Edin., 8 mos., March 24, 1881.  
Dodsworth, G. W. P.W.D., Central Prov., 12m., Sep. 5, '83.  
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 12 months, April 4, 1884.  
Douglas, E. W., N.W.P., Irrigation, 6 months.  
Dow John, Bombay Survey, 6 mos., April 16, '84.  
Drew, W. W., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 8, '84.  
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 6 mos., April 7, '83.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Dyson, J., Oudh Com., 7½ mos., April 4, 1884.  
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.  
Elias Ney, Commr., Madakh, 12 mos.

Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 12 months, May 8, 1884.  
Elliott, C. F., Punjab Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.  
Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Baroda State, 7 m., Mar. 14, '84.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P.W.D., 24 months April 25, 1884.  
Fabre Tonneer, L. E., Assam Police, 12 mos., April 1, '84.  
Fanthaw, R. A. L., B. Burma Police 12 mos., March 19, '84.  
Faichnie, A. G., Postal Department, 8 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.  
Fiddian, J. P. (Mad. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 21 m. 5.  
Fieltmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.  
Finney, S., Railway Department, 24 mos., Dec. 5, 1882.  
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 27, '83.  
Fox, C. E., Bombay Judl., 10 months, April 25, 1884.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N.W.P., 30 months, Feb. 23, 1883.  
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 18 mos., July 1, '83.  
Fox Strangways, M. W., Bn. C. C. P., Cmr., 6m., June 17, '84.  
Foster, C. W. E., Burma Medical, 8 months, June 7, '84.  
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 27 months, May 12, '82.  
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 21 months, April 13, '84.  
Fritzel, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Comm., 20 mos., April 6, '83.  
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 20 months, May 15, 1883.  
Gael, C. E., India, P.W.D., 12 months, July 24, '84.  
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.  
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mo., April 11, '83.  
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 19 mos., April 1, '83.  
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Oct. 15, '83.  
Giles, R., Sind, Rev. and Gen., 6 months, June 13, 1884.  
Gordon, R., Burm., P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.  
Gouldsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 18 mos., Oct. 28, '83.  
Gonne, C., Bo. Cov., Ch. Sec. to Gov., 11 m., May 23, '84.  
Goodricke, C. M., Bengal Rev., 18 mo., May 1, '84.  
Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 7 m. nths, May 20, 1884.  
Grant, J. H., Bo. Gov., Col. Bombay, 6 mo., June 10, '84.  
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, '83.  
Grey, P., India Railways, 12 months, May 23, 1884.  
Greathed, C., Bombay Forests, 18 months, May 20, 1884.  
Gregory, G. M., Opium Department, 1 mo., Aug. 18, '84.  
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R. C. I., 20m., April 6, '83.  
Guise, R. F., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.  
Hacket, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.  
Haig, W. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 months, April 8, 1884.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 23, '81.  
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 13½ mo., May 1, '83.  
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), 20 months, April 7, 1883.  
Hamrick, S., (Bom. Cov.) Bom. Judl., 8 mos., April 11, '84.  
Harding, F. H., (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., M. 25, '81.  
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Harris, R. L. (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Com., 12 mos., Apr. 4, 1884.  
Harrison, H. A., Cov., N.W.P., Judicial, 6mos., M. 9, '84.  
Hare, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 16, '84.  
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.  
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. & G., 10m., Apr. 7, '83.  
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., March 7, 1884.  
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Department, 12 mo., May 1, '84.  
Hatch, H. F., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 months, May 27, '84.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 12 months.  
Hensley, F. P. W. D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, '84.  
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 18m., May 1, 1884.  
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 23, '83.  
Hopkins, J. A., Bo. Rv. and Gn., 6 mos., July 8, '84.  
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., April 15, '84.  
Hodges, R. N., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., April 16, '84.  
Hogg, T. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.  
Hogg, H., Qmr. Genl's Dept., 20 m., from May, '82.  
Holbrow, S. C., Punjab Police, 6 months, May 20, 1884.  
Horsfall, T. M. (Mad. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.  
Hough, A., Burmah Comm., 9 mos., Feb. 20, 1884.  
Hulhal, A. Tel. Dep., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Humfress, G., P.W.D. Bengal, 12 mos., Feb. 16, '84.  
Impey, W. H., Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 6m., May 9, '84.  
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C. P. C., 18 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Ingils, W. A., P.W.D. Bengal, 9 mos., Feb. 25, '84.  
Izon, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 6 mo., June 3, '84.  
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 21m., Feb. 23, '83.  
Jacka, C., Bombay Dockyard, 24 months, April 3, 1884.  
Jardine, J., Bo. Cov., Burm. Judl., 14 m., May 1, 1884.  
Jameson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 21 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.  
Jennins, C., Bengal Police, 5 mos., April 6, 1884.  
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 13 months, April 20, '83.  
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.) Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 11, '83.  
Joyce, A., P.W.D. Madras, 18 months, May 6, 1884.  
Jolly, T., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24 months, March 3, '84.  
Jones, W. B. C. S. I. (Bn. C.) Chf. Com. C. P. S., 6 m., Apr. 11, '84.  
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.  
Kaye, W., (Bn. Cov.) Com. Jhansi, 8 mos., Mar. 14, 1884.  
Keays, F. E., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 27, '84.  
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept. 14 mos., Feb. 20, '84.  
Keene, C. J., Railway Dept., 15 mos., July 15, '84.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 15 mos., Feb. 18, '84.  
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 19 mos., April 20, '83.  
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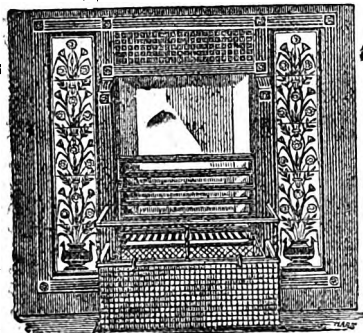
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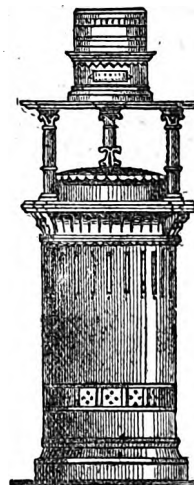
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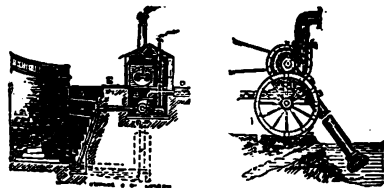
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

So commanding and unique was the political position in Bengal held by our deeply-lamented friend, the Hon. Kristodas Pal, that at the time of his premature decease, the loss to the empire seemed absolutely irreparable. Not that there is any lack of able and trusted leaders of the nobles and gentlemen of Bengal; on the contrary, much of Kristodas's great influence was due to the absolute confidence in his abilities and loyalty felt and avowed by the great territorial chiefs, and by the other leaders of Native Society—by such representative men of mark as the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the Maharajah Sir Jotindromohan Tagore, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. But the difficulty was, to find one who, whilst enjoying the full confidence of the national leaders as Kristodas did, could also give the leisure, the literary and political ability, and the energy requisite for the purpose of bringing all this influence to a focus. And this difficulty has been happily solved by the selection of the Hon. Peary Mohan Mookerjee, the able and accomplished son of "the Lord Shaftesbury of Bengal," Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, the well-known and venerated Zemindar of Utterpara. He will, we understand, take Kristodas's place both in the British Indian Association and in the Viceroy's Legislative Council; and all our readers who are acquainted with Bengal society will agree with us that no better selection could possibly have been made.

THE telegram in to-day's *Times* from its Calcutta correspondence gives a brief summary of one of the most important State Papers ever published in India—the Despatch of the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, enclosing and commenting on the local Reports on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The full text of these Reports will be looked for in this country, as in India, with the keenest interest. Meanwhile, Mr. Thompson's despatch, even in the brief form of a telegraphic summary, throws a flood of light on the subject. We think it a fortunate thing for the Empire, and for the credit of the British name in India, that Lord Dufferin will have the opportunity of studying these important documents in full, in consultation with the responsible authorities at the India Office, before proceeding to take over charge of his high office.

It has all along been admitted in these columns that the general support apparently accorded by Mr. Rivers Thompson to the principles of the Bill, has given to this mischievous measure its chief element of strength. We have not concealed our opinion that this support was more apparent than real, and that much of its apparent force was due to accidental circumstances, such as the regretted illness of Mr. Thompson, and the consequent temporary prominence of his eccentric and Radical secretary, Mr. Macdonnell.

We reserve for next week any detailed criticism on the summary of the despatch that is telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent. But two points we may note as obvious on the most cursory perusal. The first is, that the *principle* of this Bill receives no support from the majority of the officers consulted. The second is, that the modifications in the Bill proposed by Mr. Thompson, and stated by him to be adjudged necessary by "the undercurrent of agreement" that is perceptible throughout the local reports, go very far, indeed, towards establishing the full contention of those who have opposed the Bill in England. For instance, the most objectionable clause of the Bill—that introducing Free Sale—ought to be entirely abrogated, according to the Bengal Government, for Behar,

and to be limited by a most important and far-reaching restriction in Bengal Proper.

In our leading columns to-day, we endeavour to make clear to our Indian readers Mr. Gladstone's method of dealing with the adjustment of the Afghan and Egyptian war-charges between the Home and Indian Governments. For such audacious "cooking" of accounts, as it seems to us, it would be difficult to find a parallel in English history. It may perhaps remind some of our readers, of the very remarkable figures that were telegraphed home from Simla, purporting to be an analysis of the official opinions on the Ilbert Bill; but it ought to be remembered that, in that case, the figures "got altered" in course of transmission, somewhere in the Mesopotamian desert.

Is the logical faculty absolutely denied to Radicals, *quâ* Radicals, by a merciful Providence? This is what the London correspondent of the *Western Morning News*—one of the cleverest journalists in England, when not frenzied by party-spirit—says of Sir Richard Garth's recent Minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill:—

Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, is not a reformer. On the contrary he is a Tory of a stubborn type. But he is in the way to help on important changes in the administrative system in India. A constitutional plan under which the measures of a Government are submitted to the public criticism of State officials not holding political positions, but who at the same time are violent partisans, can only be mischievous. What the Viceroy needs is an official who will be responsible for the legal correctness and practicability of measures submitted to his Council. Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of the Presidency, should exercise this function. He is supposed, one presumes, to occupy a position similar to that assigned in law to a Pretorian prefect. But instead of being the custodian of legality he shows himself, in such outbursts of vexation and dissatisfaction as that he has vented with regard to the Rent Bill, the veriest partisan. In all the Presidencies the position of the judges is a difficulty, and the difficulty arises, where it has arisen, not from their strictness as lawyers but from the strength of their personal prejudices and their immoderate partisanship. Where governing is so delicate an art as in India it ought not to be in the power of a Sir Richard Garth to discredit the Executive.

Now is it not evident, on the face of it, and apart from all possible differences of opinion as to the merits of the Tenancy Bill, that the Chief Justice of Bengal, being asked his opinion on that Bill by Government—being (as the correspondent himself says) also in a way "the custodian of legality" in India—looking on the Bill, just as Lord Bramwell and every other conceivable "custodian of legality" looks on it, as what Lord Tennyson and Mr. Gladstone would call "red ruin and the breaking up of laws"—is it not evident that the Chief Justice could not, by any possibility, do otherwise than express his "vexation and dissatisfaction?" But the correspondent's last sentence lets the Radical cat out of the bag. "It ought not to be in the power of a Sir Richard Garth to discredit the Executive." Just so. It is the old Cromwellian spirit—"Take away that bauble." Whether it be a House of Commons that "discredits the executive" of a Cromwell, or a House of Lords that withstands the dictatorship of a Gladstone, or a Chief Justice of Bengal that protests against the Viceregal despotism (in a sham Council) of a Lord Ripon—the remedy for "the chosen of the people" is always the same—"Take away that bauble!"

We have received by to-day's mail advance-copies of the "Theosophist" correspondence, which has appeared in the *Indian Statesman* (and in part in some other papers), and has created so much sensation throughout India. The correspondence is certainly of a most astonishing character, and highly entertaining withal. We hope to be able to publish it *in extenso* next week; meanwhile, we give one letter as a specimen, with the comments of the writer in the *Statesman*:—

In the next letter, we find her at Ootacamund, mingling with the highest society, and on a footing of intimacy with Major-General Morgan, the President of the local branch of the Theosophical Society. Here is how she provides for his theosophical



nourishment and edification,—her specific for what she herself calls 'turning the General's head.'

"Vendredi.

"Ma Chère Madame Coulomb et Marquis.

"Voici le moment de nous montrer—*ne nous cachons pas*. Le Général part pour affaires à Madras et y sera Lundi et y passera deux jours. Il est Président de la Société ici et veut voir le *shrine*. C'est probable qu'il fera une question quelconque et peut être se bornera-t-il à regarder. Mais il est sur qu'il s'attend à un phénomène, car il me l'a dit. Dans le premier cas suppliez K. H. que vous voyez tous les jours ou Cristofolo de soutenir l'honneur de la famille. Dites lui donc qu'une fleur suffirait, et que si le pot de chambre cassait sous le poids de la curiosité il serait bon de le remplacer *en ce moment*. Damn les autres. Celui là vaut son pesant d'or. Per l'amour de Dio ou de qui vous voudrez, *nemanquez pas* cette occasion car elle ne se repètera plus. Je ne suis pas là, et c'est cela qui est beau. Je me fie à vous et je vous supplie de ne pas me décevoir car tous mes projets et mon avenir avec vous tous—(car je vais avoir une maison ici pour passer les six mois de l'année et elle sera à moi à la Société et vous ne suffirez plus de la chaleur comme vous le faites, si j'y réussis).

Voici le moment de faire quelque chose. Tournez lui la tête au Général et il fera tout pour vous, surtout si vous êtes avec lui au moment du *Christophe*. Je vous envoie un *en cas*—e vi saluto.

Le Colonel vient ici du 20 au 25. Je reviendrai vers le milieu du Septembre.

A vous de cœur,

LUNA MELANCONICA.

J'ai diné chez le Gouverneur et son premier aide-de-camp. Je dîne ce soir chez les Carmichaels. Elle est folle pour moi. Que le ciel m'aide!

Friday.

"MY DEAR MADAME COULOMB AND MARQUIS.—This is the moment for us to come out—*do not let us hide ourselves*. The General is leaving this for Madras on business. He will be there on Monday, and will remain there two days. He is President of the Society here and wishes to see the *shrine*. It is probable that he will put some question, or perhaps he may be contented with looking. But it is certain that he expects a phenomenon, for he told me so. In the first case, beg K. H., whom you see every day, or Cristofolo, to keep up the honour of the family. Tell him that a flower will be sufficient, and that if the pot breaks under its load of curiosity, it would be well to replace it at once. Damn the others. This one is worth his weight in gold. For the love of God, or of anyone you please, *do not miss* this opportunity, for we shall never have another. I am not there, and that is the beauty of the thing. I rely on you, and beg you not to disappoint me, for all my projects and my future depend on you—for I am going to have a house here where I can spend six months of the year, and it shall be mine, for the Society, and you shall no longer suffer from the heat as you do now, if I succeed).

"This is the proper time to do something. Turn the General's head and he will do anything for you, especially if you are with him at the same time as *Christophe*. I send you a possible requisite [*lit.* an 'in case of' (a letter from the Mahatma in case the General should want a reply)]—and wish you good-bye.

"The Colonel will be here from the 20th to 25th. I shall return about the middle of September.

"Heartily yours,

"LUNA MELANCONICA.

"I have dined with the Governor and his principal aide-de-camp. This evening I dine with the Carmichaels. She is mad after me. Heaven help me."

Some of this language is not very intelligible, and certainly not very nice. But the fairest interpretation of it yields the following conclusions:—(1) That "phenomena" are dangerous and that the General is to get as few of these as will suffice. A flower from Koot Hoomi may be enough. (2) That if his curiosity should grow by being fed, he must not be balked. An "occult" letter is apparently sent by post to be ready for this contingency. It is quite possible that Major-General Morgan travelled down the Ootv ghat in the mail-tonga that carried the letter destined by Koot Hoomi for his edification. (3) That the "others" so cavalierly dismissed are probably the native supporters of the movement, the value of whose testimony to phenomenal occurrences is but lightly esteemed.

SOME months ago it was decided by the Government of India to obtain as correct statistical information as possible regarding the different castes and occupations of the natives in the different provinces of India. The inquiry was, we believe, first suggested by the Government of Bengal, and Mr. H. H. Risley, who had assisted Dr. Hunter most efficiently in his compilation of the *Gazetteer* of Bengal, was first appointed to the duty. For some reason or other with which we are not acquainted, Mr. Risley was relieved of this duty, and returned to his substantive appointment, in April last, of

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal. It appears, however, now that the special inquiry so far as regards Bengal was to be resumed, and Mr. Risley has once more been selected as the officer who is to conduct the inquiry. Considering his experience in such matters, it is doubtful whether a better selection could be made amongst the ranks of the junior civilians.

CHANDA SINGH, the blind student of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, is a prodigy. He cannot read or write, but possesses such a strong memory as to be able to repeat all his text-books by rote, be it English, Persian, or Urdu, and can work out sums in arithmetic with remarkable rapidity. The uncommon intensity of his mental powers is evidenced in his ability to multiply any number of figures by another equally large. At the last University Entrance Examination he was subjected to a *viva voce* examination by order of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and he stood twenty-seventh in the list of successful candidates. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction and the Syndicate, the judges of the local Chief Court have allowed him to appear at its Law Examination. History affords us with a few such wonderful instances in ancient times. It would be pleasant to see a blind advocate strenuously advocating the causes of his clients before the Bench of the Punjab.

THE following Simla telegram appears in the columns of a local contemporary, regarding the attendance of Civil Surgeons on gazetted officers:—

In supercession of the present arrangements regarding the attendance of Civil Surgeons on Uncovenanted Officers by which all such officers who are gazetted are entitled to the medical attendance of Civil Surgeons, it has been decided that Uncovenanted Officers, whether gazetted or not, who draw Rs. 250 monthly pay, will in future be entitled to such attendance. The only exceptions to this ruling will be probationers, appointed under statutory Civil Service rules, and Assistant Superintendents of Police, who, though drawing less than Rs. 250, will still be entitled to the personal attendance of Civil Surgeons.

Why should the junior Deputy Babu and the probationary Munsiff be excluded?

The *Statesman* says:—

The friends of Dhuleep Singh in this country dissuade him strongly from his purpose of returning to India. They are well acquainted with the somewhat wild views the prince cherishes, and they act wisely, we think, in counselling him not to leave England. He is bent, it seems, upon returning to the Sikh faith, and holds that there is nothing incredible or untenable by an educated man in the *grunth*, which he declares to be quite consistent with his profession of a sort of Deism. He is, moreover, under some dream that the reign of the Queen-Empress, who has always been most gracious to him, is threatened by some danger in India not very remote, in which his services may be of great moment to Her Majesty, but that he can render them only by resuming his character as a Sikh prince and the true leader of the Sikh nation. The prince, seldom, we believe, goes to Court, affirming that he cannot afford it nor to live at Elvedon, so as to receive guests and return the attentions paid to him. He attended the funeral of the Duke of Albany, we are told, when the Queen sent for him to her private apartments after the ceremony, and had a long conversation with him. He seems to be in a morbid state of mind, and has lately had printed a large volume containing the evidence recently collected in this country as to his estates and property, with his personal recollections of the Punjab and of his early education. If the Government were wise, we think it would relieve him from the anxieties which we fancy his straitened circumstances bring upon him, and which tend, no doubt, to make him morbid.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market corrected up to Saturday, Sept. 13:—

We have had an exceptionally quiet week in our freight market considering the time of the year, but there are various reasons for this state of affairs. The first is, that the wheat trade has entirely collapsed; secondly, seeds are scarce and dear; and thirdly, the jute crop is not only late, but is now reported not likely to be anything near as large as was generally supposed. Steam freights have given way half-a-crown all round during the week, and the market is flat. In sailing ships hardly any business has been done. Our unfixed tonnage has increased again, and stands at 54,000 tons. Owners generally are holding firm, and hope for better rates later in the season.

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary till the departure of the mail, Sept. 16:—

Dr. John Stewart Torrie, Surgeon-General to the Government of Goa; Lieutenant Edmonds H. Mullock, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd instant are as follows:—

Rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, but except, in Malabar it has been insufficient in all districts. In Mysore, agricultural prospects have been somewhat improved by the rain, which fell during the week under report, but in the eastern half of the province the outlook is still very unpromising. Heavy rain still continues to fall in Coorg. There was good rain in all districts of the Bombay Presidency, and agricultural prospects have been much improved. In parts of Poona, Nasik, Sholapore, and Dharwar more rain is still required for the crops. Rain has fallen throughout the Berars and Hyderabad, and standing crops are in good condition. General rain is reported throughout the Central India and Rajputana States, and agricultural prospects are generally very favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good rain has again fallen in all districts; in some places the fall has been excessive, and a break would be beneficial. There was a fair amount of rain in most districts of the Punjab, and crop prospects are good. Rainy weather continues to prevail in the Central Provinces, where a break is necessary to permit of weeding and ploughing. In the Assam districts there was good rain during the week, and the prospects of standing crops and of tea are good. In Bengal agricultural prospects are fair, but the rainfall is still insufficient, and more is wanted for transplanting of rice. The last report, dated 4th inst., of the Meteorological Department, states that rain is reported from Assam, Bengal (except Behar and Orissa), the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and the west coast; that elsewhere there is little or none reported; and that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it has almost ceased. Harvest operations continue in a few districts of the Madras Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency the *kharif* crops have been injured in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier by excessive rain; sowing for the *rabi* has commenced in places. The *kharif* prospects in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab are good. Weeding and transplanting are in progress in the Central Provinces. In Bengal the transplanting of *aman* is backward, owing to insufficient rain; and in many districts the young plants are reported to be suffering. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and of *aus* and *jute* are in hand. Cholera is reported from most provinces, and fever is very prevalent in places in Bengal. Prices are generally stationary with local fluctuations, or exhibit a slight tendency to fall.

### THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION IN 1886.

(From the *Pioneer Mail*.)

A formal invitation has now been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State inviting the co-operation of the Indian Government in the Colonial Exhibition which is to be held in London in 1886. A Royal Commission has been appointed for the general conduct of affairs under the instructions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is the originator and patron of the project. The South Kensington authorities are understood to take the lead in the Commission, and Sir Cunliffe Owen and Mr. Purdon Clarke will be the prominent officials in connection with the Indian Courts. The India Office has placed at their disposal the services of Mr. Royle, who successfully managed the Indian Court at Amsterdam. Invitations will, it is understood, be communicated at an early date to Local Governments whose co-operation and support will be invited. The experience which was gained at Calcutta will doubtless be now found of considerable advantage, and the Bengal Government may be congratulated on having given officials in all parts of India the first real opportunity they have had of becoming personally familiar with the arrangements necessary for a successful exhibition of Indian products and manufactures. The question had been raised, as we lately anticipated, whether the collections in India should be made with or without official aid, but the counsel naturally prevailed that nothing can be done without the District Officer, upon whose hardworked shoulders much of the work will inevitably fall. It is understood, however, that a collection of products has been organised and classified in the Revenue and Agricultural Department under Dr. Watt, the officer in charge of the Economic Court, the completion of which in the Central Office will relieve local officers of some of the troublesome work which Exhibitions have hitherto entailed, while it may be hoped that the measures advocated by the Art Conference at Calcutta in January last may have done something towards making the collection of art-wares and manufactures a less difficult matter.

### Telegraphic Intelligence.

THE following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Oct. 3:—

"The Ameer has recovered, and has resumed his public duties. He has issued a proclamation to his subjects announcing the appointment of the Boundary Commission, and urging the people to cordially assist the English Commissioners in every way. The proclamation was read at a general parade of the troops and in the principal mosques of Cabul.

"The troops sent from Candahar to Herat have quarrelled with the Cabul regiments previously sent.

"Orders which had been issued directing the collection of the Herat revenue in money have been cancelled, and the system of payment in kind has been restored, being convenient both to the Government and to the people, and measures are being taken to stock Herat with supplies."

A total failure of the crops has occurred in one police division of the Beerbhoom district, which has an area of 100 square miles. Extensive relief measures have been started, and some expenditure will be necessary. Timely rain has done much good in all other parts of the province.

The following is the usual weekly telegram of the *Times* correspondent, dated, Calcutta, October 5:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's last despatch to the Supreme Government on the Tenancy Bill, begins by stating that a large mass of reports has been received from district officers and others, many of which display a knowledge of the country and an impartial sympathy with all classes worthy of the highest praise. Mr. Thompson then expresses his pleasure in feeling that there are but few points in these reports on which he finds himself not in accord with the views of the majority. The new evidence, he says, is interesting as impartially reflecting every shade of opinion in the controversy, and remarkable for the proof which it affords of the necessity, not only for legislation on the tenancy question, but also for legislation in the general direction of the Bill. Even its opponents admit the necessity for an improvement of the existing law. There is, of course, much difference of opinion on matters of detail; but through all these variances the Lieutenant-Governor perceives an under-current of agreement as to what ought to be done, though the way to do it is not always clear.

"It may be noted that the language of the despatch is here very guarded. It might be inferred on a hurried reading that a majority of the officers had expressed approval of the principle of the measure. A more careful examination, however, shows that their opinions on its principle were not asked for, and that the agreement noted is rather as to the manner in which, granted the principle, the details should be worked out.

"After this general preface, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeds to a discussion of some of the reports, and expresses his own views at great length. The despatch concludes with the following summing-up of Mr. Thompson's proposals on what he describes as undoubtedly the most important subject which has, since the days of the Permanent Settlement, occupied the attention of the Indian Government:—

"These proposals are—first, to modify the presumption as to fixity of rent by requiring proof of such fixity for twenty years before the passing of the Bill; second, to abandon the proposal to convert into a tenure-holder a ryot who sub-lets more than half his holding; third, to recognise the right of the free transferability of occupancy holdings in Bengal proper, but to leave matters in Behar to be regulated by custom, as at present; fourth, to omit the pre-emption clauses, and to substitute a system of compulsory registration, with notice of transfer to the landlord; fifth, to give the landlord in Bengal proper a veto on transfer if the purchaser be not agricultural; sixth, to recognise the principle that, in the absence of reason to the contrary, the courts shall regard a rise in the prices of staple food and grain as entitling the landlord to an enhancement of rent; seventh, to fix the percentage of enhanced rent at a definite proportion of the percentage by which the enhanced prices exceed former prices; eighth, to assign to enhancements on the ground of landlord's improvements a *minimum* limit of double the former rent; ninth, to abandon the provision for enhancement on the ground of a prevailing rate, experience having shown that no such rate exists; tenth, to abandon fluvial action, as a ground of enhancement, and to recognise freedom of contract regarding new alluvium; eleventh, to withdraw the arbitrary limitation on enhancements of rent on account of a rise in prices, and to allow contracts for enhancement out of court up to a *maximum* limit of 12½ per cent., and for a *maximum* period of fifteen years; twelfth, to withdraw the restrictions on freedom of contract respecting the initial rent of land lapsed to the landlord; thirteenth, to reintroduce the principle that the rent of the ryot shall not exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce, calculated in staple food and grain; fourteenth, to give the non-occupancy ryot a right to claim compensation for disturbance, up to one-fourth of the fair rental for each year of his tenancy; fifteenth, to withdraw the

restrictions on freedom of contract with under-ryots, subject only to the provision that the under-ryots' rent shall not exceed in value 31½ per cent. of the gross produce; sixteenth, to strengthen the customary rights of ryots in Bastu land, by providing for the accrual of rights of occupancy in such lands; seventeenth, to make the action for preparing tables of rates dependent on the application of either party, and not on the discretion of the Government; eighteenth, to retain the present law of distraint, with sharper penalties for its abuse; nineteenth, to omit the section regarding Uthandi and Halhasili lands, and to regard both classes as subject to the ordinary incidents of ryotti land.

"With these amendments the measure will," Mr. Thompson considers, 'restore peace where unrest now prevails, and insure the growth of the prosperity and contentment of all classes of the agricultural community in these provinces.'

"There is no longer any doubt that scarcity, perhaps amounting to actual famine, is inevitable in the Nulhatti Thannah of the Beerbhoom district, over an area of about one hundred square miles. Extensive relief works have already been commenced, and more will doubtless be required, involving some expenditure. But the restricted area of the distress will render it easy to cope with, and it may be hoped that all loss of life will be avoided. The news from all other districts of this province, and from the threatened districts in other parts of India, is that the timely rain has done much good, and that there is a prospect of saving a fair portion of the crops.

"What was probably the most serious railway accident that ever happened in India took place early on Thursday morning, near Arranghatta station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The mail train from Goalundo to Calcutta came into collision with a goods train going in the opposite direction. The engines and most of the carriages and trucks were totally wrecked. The European driver of the goods train and a native fireman were killed, and also a European child and several native passengers in the mail train. The driver of the mail received injuries from which he is not expected to recover. So far as is yet known, 14 persons were killed, and about 20 injured, some very severely. It is possible, but not probable, that more dead bodies will be found among the *débris* of the carriages. The cause of the accident is not clear. It occurred when the goods train was approaching a siding into which it was to be shunted, to allow the mail to pass; but it is not known how both trains received "line clear" at the last stations in which they had respectively stopped. The guard of the mail train, who escaped unhurt, states that when near Arranghatta the distant signals were all right, but the home signals were against him. He immediately applied the brakes, but too late to stop the train. This would seem to imply that blame rests on the station officials."

The following is from the Nushki correspondent of the *Times*, dated September 29:—

"The Afghan Frontier Commissioners have arrived here with a troop of cavalry. Several confidential interviews have taken place with Colonel Ridgeway. The result is satisfactory.

"The first échelon, consisting of 600 men, 230 horses, and 300 camels starts to-morrow under Major Durand. The second échelon, consisting of 530 men, 288 horses, and 300 camels, is under the command of Major Bax; and the third échelon, composed of 600 camels with the heavy baggage, with 50 infantry mounted on camels, is under Captain Yate.

"Colonel Ridgeway and the Afghan Commissioners start to-morrow, arriving at the Helmund with the cavalry on the 13th prox.

"The supplies in the desert are ample, and the water will be sufficient for the drinking requirements of men and horses, with the help of 6,000 jehans carried on camels, and provided no opposition occurs.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.—Later intelligence received here regarding the recent outbreak in the gaol at Mandalay states that, in order to quell the riot, the soldiers set fire to the building and fired upon the prisoners as they attempted to escape, killing four hundred and thirty of their number.—*Reuter*.

The following has been received from the *Standard* correspondent at Teheran, dated Oct. 2nd:—

"The English division of the Afghan Frontier Commission, consisting of Sir Peter Lumsden, Major Barrow, Mr. Stevens, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Herbert, and the Nawab Hassan Ali Khan, interpreter, will leave to-morrow for Meshed. They will be escorted by forty Irregular Cavalry and accompanied by a Mehmandar.

"The Commissioners have met with great hospitality at the hands of the Shah during their stay in Teheran."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.—A railway collision has occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway at Arranghatta, by which sixty persons were killed or injured.—*Reuter*.

## THE MASS MEETING AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

A grand and influential meeting of the landholders of the district of Shahabad took place under a spacious shamiana at the town house of his Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon, at 4 p.m. on the 31st August, to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. About a thousand people were present at the meeting, and one of its special features was the presence of a strong body of ryots, who heard, with rapt attention, the proceedings of the meeting, which were, for the most part, carried on in the vernacular language of the district. There were present his Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon, Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadur Dewan, the Hon. Hurbans Sahai, Babus Busawan Sinha, Ragnunundon Proshad Sinha, Gouri Proshad Sinha, zemindars of Chowgoun, Babus Doond Bahadur Sinha, Sitaram Sinha, Ram Proshad Sinha, zemindars of Banged, Babus Takur Proshad Sinha, Kunjoehari Sinha, zemindars of Ghazlapur, Babu Saligram Sinha, Lalgovind Sinha, and Ramdhari Sinha of Mednipur, Babu Goddanu Sinha, zemindar of Rupsagar, Babu Moon Sinha, Babu Raman Sinha, Gya Proshad Sinha, Anibika, Proshad Sinha, of Pookli, Babus Baijnath Sahai, Bhogwan Das, Sikirchand, Shuraj Kunar, Shunkardial Sinha, Munshi Lal Narain, Bhoom Sinha, Mallunka Sinha, Rundhri Proshad, Tilak Sinha, Amir Sinha, Hitarain Sinha, Babus Bilas Behari, Kishondevaran Futeh Bahadur, Pukli Sinha, Sheo Parshan Sinha, Ramnarain Pal, Babu Jadunath Sahai, Bughuban Sahai, Shed Sarun Lal, Kailus Chundra. Mookerjee, Kautji Chutoor Bhug Sahai, Shyamalanand, Qazi Mohamad Zolun Alam, Sunt Proshad, Murshi Amiral, agent of the Maharajah of Benares, Babu Jugac Kishor Lal, of Durbhangah.

Babu Shunkar Dyal Sinha moved, and Babu Saligram seconded, and it was carried with applause, that his Highness the Maharaja do take the chair on the present occasion.

In opening the proceedings of the day, his Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon said:—Gentlemen, you are aware that the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as originally presented to the Legislative Council of India, had been referred to a Select Committee which considered the Bill during the last Calcutta sessions. The Select Committee submitted its report, on to which has been annexed some dissents. His Highness the Hon. Maharaja of Durbhangah writes one of these able dissents, and the other was written by the late Hon. Rai Kristodas Bahadur, whose untimely death has cast an universal gloom throughout the country. It was almost the closing scene of his life, and as almost his last work in life marks the ability, industry, and regard to the true interests of his country which he brought to bear on every question before him. Rai Kristodas thus complained of the position adopted by the Select Committee:—"The Committee commenced their sittings from the 21st November, 1883, and concluded their labours on the 13th March, 1884. They first met twice a week, and the members were required to give forty-eight hours' notice of amendments to be moved by them. From the 26th January, the Committee resolved to sit thrice a week, from 2 p.m. to 5 30 p.m., and notices of amendments were required to be sent in to the secretary the day before the meeting, and the amendments were circulated on the morning of the meeting. The new arrangement was proposed owing to the amount of work which remained undone, and also owing to the near approach of the Simla season, but I cannot refrain from remarking that, apart from personal inconvenience which it necessarily involved, it left the members scant time, scarcely ten hours, for the preparation of amendments, and six hours for their study, even if one gave his whole time to this work. I considered it my duty to protest against the arrangements, as it was neither fair to the individual members of the Committee, particularly to one in my position, being deprived of the opportunity of consulting those whose views I was understood to represent, nor to the momentous interests involved, but my protest was of no avail. The Committee certainly gave their best attention under the circumstances mentioned to the matters before them, and as far as I was concerned, showed me the utmost courtesy and consideration, but there was an unavoidable haste in disposing of momentous questions at the last moment, which could not but be regretted." These lines have a melancholy interest of their own, showing how the strain of work had told upon an already debilitated constitution, and it will for ever stand as a standing protest to the undue haste with which momentous questions affecting the gravest interests of the country have been disposed of at the last moment. The whole history of this great project of land law reform in this country is characterised by such undue haste. True the measure has now been before the Government and the Legislature in one shape or other for the last eight or ten years; but at what period, I ask, was any care taken to ascertain facts, to examine witnesses, to inquire as to the real requirements of the ryots, and to try the applicability of the various radical changes that are sought to be introduced? Hasty generalisations on imperfect data, untrue assumptions in place of facts, and unsound theories borrowed at secondhand without any regard to their applicability to the real circumstances of the country, and, above all, sentimentalism in lieu of judgment have always characterised the proceedings with regard to this great measure. Well, eight years was a long period for a patient inquiry, and even for the experiment on a small scale, on some of the Govern-

ment estates, of the applicability of the provisions. The result of such an inquiry would have satisfied all parties, but an inquiry perhaps would have brought to light facts which would not have favoured theories. What is the course pursued even now? Though the Bill was not to be taken up for one whole year, and there was time to examine the facts of the case, and the applicability of the provisions, no such inquiry is deemed pertinent, and yet it will appear from the letter which the Government of India wrote to the Government of Bengal, on the report of the Select Committee, that the Government is not yet in possession of all the facts bearing on the question; and the Government of Bengal, in its letter to the Commissioners of Divisions, admits, on important points involved, that it is yet in want of sufficient light. But how is this sought to be rectified? Where is further enlightenment sought? Not, as one would suppose, in the economic condition of an agricultural village, but from the collectors of districts, who, ever since the transfer of rent suits from the Courts of Collectors to the Civil Courts, have nothing to do with the questions now at issue. Conferences have been held at the several centres of Commissioners' Divisions. What are the results of such conferences the public are not yet aware, and, as circumstances now stand, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, will be taken up next sessions and perhaps passed into law, notwithstanding what we may say with regard to its provisions. Yet it behoves us not to sit quiet. The Government has left to the meanest of its subjects in this country freedom of expression, and, in a question of this kind, when our rights are vitally affected, when we do feel that our rights are being taken away notwithstanding the solemn pledge given by a previous Government, binding its successors for all time to come, when we apprehend mischief all around, to ourselves and to our present body of ryots, we must speak out till the last moment. The Bill, as originally presented to Council, has undergone material changes, but its cardinal principles remain unchanged. The principal objections to it may be thus summed up. First. It trenches on the rights guaranteed to the zemindars by the Permanent Settlement. Second. It touches freedom of contract. Third. In conferring extended rights on ryots, fixity of tenure, freedom of sale, and right to sublet, it will result in sweeping away the present body of tenants and to introduce middlemen, tenure-holders on one hand, and rack-rented under ryots on the other. It will thus revolutionise the existing agricultural interests of the country. Fourth. It will lead to costly and ruinous litigation at every turn, and, while it affects the power of distraint, it affords no facilities to the zemindars for the recovery of their just rents. I will content myself by saying a few words on each of these points, but I will not detain you long with what I have to say. Perhaps the strongest objections against the Bill are the first and third in the above series. They, in fact, sum up all objections. The Bill takes your rights as vested in you by the Permanent Settlement, and, in conferring them on the present body of ryots, paves the way for their extinction. A 13 annas property is to be carved out of your 16 annas zemindary property for the occupancy ryots, and this 13 annas property, from the nature of things, will not long remain in the hands of their present possessors. Gentlemen, you are told that this 13 annas property never belonged to you; but has it been made out in the course of this long discussion that the Indian ryots ever enjoyed the three F's to the fullest extent? Transferability never attached to their holdings by right, and fixity of their tenure was only a creation of the other day. Gentlemen, freedom of contract will be denied to you and to your ryots, and you will not be permitted to do what you like best with your own. Nay, in certain cases your right to manage your own affairs will be taken away; but I am anticipating the subject of the resolutions that are to follow, and, without taking up more of your time, I call on Babu Shunkar Dial Sinha to move the first resolution.

Babu Shunkar Dial Sinha, of Vesat, moved the first resolution:—"That while the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are subversive of the rights guaranteed to the zemindars under the solemn pledge of the Permanent Settlement, they are, at the same time, prejudicial to the interests of the present body of their tenantry."

The Hon. Hurban Sahai seconded the resolution. He said:—Before you you have got his Highness the Maharaja of Doonraon, who boasts of such illustrious ancestors as Maharaja Vikramaditta and Maharaja Bhoje, and whose ancestors came from Ujein and conquered the Cheroes, the aborigines of this land. During the ascendancy of the Hindoo Raj his Highness's ancestors ruled supreme, and were the real proprietors of the soil. During the time of the Muhammadan reign they continued to occupy the same position, subject to the payment of something in the shape of tribute. During the time of the British supremacy they were admitted to the Permanent Settlement, with a view to consolidate them and support the British Government. At the time of the Permanent Settlement a great portion of this district and other districts of Bengal were covered with jungle, and on the faith of the solemn pledges of Government, his Highness's ancestors and other zemindars laid out a large amount of capital in reclaiming the jungle and inducing ryots to settle on the land. Gentlemen, is it not ridiculous and absurd to hear that, accord-

ing to the notions of the politicians of the present age, the Maharaja's ancestors and other zemindars are not considered to have been the proprietors of the soil in the proper sense of the term, but to be mere collectors of the rent? The first resolution just moved embraces primarily the question of what is technically the three F's. It has been over and over shown, by reference to the early law and weighty opinions thereon, that right of occupancy was merely the statutory creation of Act X. of 1859, and that ryoti right was never transferable except under custom, as the case of Guzartha ryots of Shahabad that the amount of rent was, until the enactment of Act X. of 1859, a matter of contract. The Bengal Tenancy Bill now proposes to improve on Act X. of 1859, and to make right of occupancy easier of acquisition, to attach the incident of transferability to occupancy rights, and to limit enhancement even in cases when such enhancement is not allowable under Act X. of 1859. Or, in other words, to use the words of his Highness the President, to carve a thirteen annas property for occupancy ryots out of the present 16 annas proprietary interest of the landlords. Thus, the provisions are a clear invasion of the rights vested in the zemindars by the Permanent Settlement. But will these provisions benefit the ryots? It has been conclusively shown by our brethren of the district of Sarun, at their meeting only a few days ago, by reference to weighty opinions, and still more weighty facts, that the tendency of the provisions about transferability, and ryots' power to sublet, being to introduce middlemen (Mahajans) on one hand, and rack-rented under ryots on the other, and the safeguards proposed against this dangerous tendency being insufficient, and it being in the nature of things impossible to place such safeguards, it is not at all wise and expedient for the welfare of the present body of our tenantry to confer on them these rights. I will not trespass on your time by reiterating the arguments used on that occasion, as most of you must have read, in the published proceedings of the Chuprah meeting, the interesting speeches on this occasion about this point. I will, in a few words, explain to you the first, so far as it touches on the welfare of our present ryots, and the agricultural condition of their provinces. You all know that, in many agricultural villages, the ryots divide themselves into two classes, Dahi or resident, and Pahi or non-resident. The Dahi ryots, who come up, in some measure, to the definition of Khodkast ryots of old, are yet scarcely able in many villages to cultivate the area, and the landlord, however unwilling he may be to take to that course, has to settle some of his lands with Pahi ryots. These Pahi ryots are the tag-rags and bob-tails of their own villages, who have in most cases no credit with their own landlords, and who, for want of anything better, try to make out a livelihood by the precarious cultivation of a season. The cultivation is always lad, and to have a small margin of profit must always be on low rents. The Pahi ryot can therefore neither satisfy himself or the landlord of whom he holds, and he neither cares for right of occupancy, nor the landlord cares to give it to him. In fact, a fixture of such a ryot, in the long run, tells upon the agricultural prospects of a village. These lands, hitherto unavoidably in the occupation of the Pahis, furnish a good margin of cultivation for the increasing number of Dahi cultivators, and within the last few years, we know, how when the weavers and nonias formerly manufacturers found their occupation gone, they have betaken themselves to agriculture in their own village, and supplanted the Pahi ryots. I now come to the subject of enhancement. One of the objects of the present legislation is said to be to afford greater facilities to the landlord to enhance rent when rent is properly enhanceable; but one has only to compare the proposed provisions of the Bill with the law as it stands now, to find that the proposed provisions, instead of affording greater relief, will take away from the present right of landlords. An occupancy ryot's rent can be enhanced either by private contract or by suit in Court. At present there is no limit to the rate of enhancement when the enhancement is made under contract. Even it is not required to be in writing registered. Under the proposed law the rent of an occupancy ryot cannot be enhanced by contract unless the contract is registered, and the following rules will apply:—

- (1) The rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than four annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the ryot.
- (2) The contract must fix the rent for a term of at least seven years.
- (3) If the enhanced rent exceeds by more than two annas in the rupees (12½ per cent.) the previous rent, the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least 15 years.
- (4) The registering officer must, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the ryot entering into it acts as a free agent.

All these provisions and limitations are new, and take away so much from the hitherto recognised rights of landlords. While the ryot is to be at full liberty to deal with the world around, even to the extent of selling himself out, he is to be considered in a state of pupillage in his dealings with the landlords, and even after the contract had been signed by him it will yet remain with the registering officer to set him free.

Judicial enhancement being placed on a better footing than en-



hancement under contract, the landlords will find it more to their interest to resort to law than to come to amicable settlement with ryots about rent. Thus the effect of these provisions will be to foster useless litigation. As for enhancement by suit in Court, on a casting of accounts it will be found that advantages given to the landlord are *nil*. The matter has to be considered in two aspects. 1st. Grounds of enhancement. 2nd. Extent of such enhancement. As to the grounds, we have in place of the two following grounds, viz., that the rate of rent paid by such ryot is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of ryots for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages in the places adjacent, and that the value of the produce of the productive powers of the land has been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot, four grounds under the proposed law, viz:—

(a.) That the rate of rent paid by the ryot is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy ryots for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, in the vicinity.

(b.) That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple crops in the locality, or at the usual market.

(c.) That the productive powers of the land have been increased by an improvement effected by or at the expense of the landlord.

(d.) That the productive powers of the land held by the ryot have been increased by fluvial action.

The first ground, therefore, remains the same, with some verbal alteration of no importance. The second ground of the present law it is proposed to split into three. In place of value of the produce, which included cheap food crops and also valuable products, it is proposed to limit it to the price of staple crops, and if staple crops are defined to mean only cheap food crops, the restriction under the new ground will be greater. There is no reason why a rise in the average prices of other and more valuable produce should not be held to be a valid ground for the increase of rent. In place, then, of productive powers of the land increasing otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot, we have "the productive powers of the land having been increased by an improvement effected by or at the expense of the landlord, and such increase being caused by fluvial action." As the hon. Maharaja of Darbhanga in his dissent points out:—"There are cases when the value of the lands improves through other causes than those contemplated in this Bill. Such cases might be rare and perhaps difficult to prove, but there is no reason why their existence should not be provided for."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Babu Basawan Sinha, of Chowgoon, moved the second resolution as follows:—"That while no facilities are given to the zemindars for the recovery of their undisputed rents, and for the enhancement of rents in cases where the rent is enhanceable, the procedure for survey, measurement and settlement, will lead to costly and ruinous disputes. That some of the provisions will be unworkable, or, even if worked, will work to the serious detriment of the interests of ryots and zemindars."

Rai Jai Prakash Lal Dewan, seconding the above resolution, said:—"Section 210 of the Bill provides for a number of cases when the operation of the Act will come into force notwithstanding any contract to the contrary. One of these cases relates to the acquisition of the status of a settled ryot, and of the occupancy right; in other words, in making a settlement with your ryot you cannot bind him by a contract that he is not to acquire the status of a settled ryot on your land. Now sometimes you would let a ryot have lands at a very easy rate of rent if it be for a term, but in view of this provision, will such consideration be shown in any case? Sometimes, when you have got a piece of land in your own compound, or in front of your house, for which you have no immediate use, you would let it to a tenant for a number of years, with the stipulation that you will have it back when required. Would you do so with the present provision of the law before you? You would rather allow the land to lie fallow, or remain a jungle for a number of years, than let it pass from out of your hands. Will the ryot gain by such a provision as this? Another case relates to the incidents of the occupancy right specified in Section 31. Now suppose a landlord, and I am glad I need no supposition, for there are such landlords in numbers, were, with each settlement of new ryots in his village, to confer on them the rights of occupancy, but at the same time to deny to these ryots right of transfer by sale, mortgage or lease, it would be perhaps admitted on all hands that he would thereby confer a great boon upon a body of tenantry, yet the restriction would be null and void under this clause; and will any zemindar, however considerate he may be, care to confer such rights on the tenants when such incidents will attach notwithstanding any contracts to the contrary? I need not here detail all the other cases given in that section. It is simply the upsetting of the doctrine of free contracts, political economy turned topsy-turvy. The interference policy is put forward with a vengeance. The only justification of the proposal I have heard is that the ryot is a weak, ignorant creature, under the all-absorbing influence of the zemindars, and the provision is necessitated by his condition. One would have thought that those from whom the proposal emanates should at least be consistent in this view. But they forget it as soon as they come to fix the relation of this weak and ignorant ryot with the world around. Does the ryot metamorphose himself

into a strong and knowing creature when he comes to deal with his mahajan? If the influence of the landlord on the ryot and his doings is strong, is not the influence of the mahajan stronger? Yet the ryot will be free to act with this latter, sell and mortgage just as he likes, and with the utmost amount of freedom. All that our legislators care to do is to hamper the hands of the landlords and tenants in their relation to each other; while they leave the ryot to deal with the outside world just as he likes. But what are the facts in support of the justification? It is admitted that in many parts of the country, and the district of Shahabad is one, the ryot is not the weak and unresisting creature he is ordinarily represented to be. What justification then exists for denying the right of contract to the zemindar in their case? Well, this is only one view of this case; but what about the zemindary rights? The regulation expressly vests in him the power to let out his lands in any way he pleases, and will not these restrictions curtail in a great measure his vested rights? Gentlemen, you have heard of Warwick, the king-maker. The present Bill proposes to make ryots the zemindar-makers; and I will tell you how. If you will turn to section 73 of the proposed Bill, you will find that one of the cases in which the ryot will be entitled to deposit rent is, when a tenant entertains a *bona fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent. Now the ryot himself will be mostly the judge of his *bona fide* doubt. He is dissatisfied somehow with the present regime in his village, gets some one to set up a stale claim, and straightway flies to the office in which rent is to be deposited, with a petition in his pocket setting forth the grounds of his *bona fide* doubt. The proceeding thereon is *ex parte*, and the ryot gets an acquittance for his rent, but the troubles of the zemindar begin. He finds a rival claimant whom the ryot has thus succeeded in setting up in the field, and he will be driven to a heavy lawsuit to establish his right if the officer with whom the rent is deposited does not pay the rent to him as the person entitled. In the meantime the ryots, in the name of the puppet zemindar of their own creation, most likely a pauper, will continue to enjoy the profits of the estate, and the chance will be small, indeed, for the zemindar to recover what is his own when he ultimately wins his case, and what is the principle underlying this proposed provision. It is thought that, in cases where there is a dispute regarding possession of an estate, there ought to be some safeguard to the ryot in discharging his liabilities for rent. But the facts do not warrant the insinuation of any such principle, for in cases of *bona fide* dispute, the first object of the litigant parties is to gain over the ryots, and to show them all manner of indulgence. A dispute in the proprietary right in an estate instead of endangering the ryot's right in any way, is advantageous to his interest; and the ryot is sufficiently protected by paying rent to the party in possession. Take then another case, and you will find what great power is proposed to be conferred on the ryots to disturb your proprietary possession, and this without any warrant in reason. Turn to section 102 and you will find that any one having an interest in an estate or tenure may invoke the aid of the Civil Court to appoint a manager for the estate on the grounds of—1st. Inconvenience to the public. 2nd. Injury to private rights. Now the grounds stated are in their nature very vague, and though all possibilities of injuries to private rights and prevention thereof are sufficiently provided for by our criminal codes, this unnecessary power, under which you can be at any moment deprived of the management of your estates, and these estates handed over to a manager appointed by the court, is given to the district judge under the Bill, and each individual ryot can move him to exercise such powers.

Babu Saligram Sinha, of Mednipur, in support, showed how injuriously section 73 of the proposed Bill will work, and virtually make the ryots the zemindar-makers.

Babu Lal Govind Sinha, of Mednipur, in support, likened the Government to a tree, and the zemindars as its roots, and said that if the roots are cut, the tree must perish.

Babu Jugalkishore, of Darbhanga, in support, spoke at some length of the cost and harassment of the various proceedings of surveys, measurements, and record of rights proposed under the Bill, both to the ryots and zemindars, and caused much amusement by giving a long list of fees and douceurs which will have to be paid to the amins. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Babu Shyamaland, poddar and zemindar, moved the third resolution as follows:—"That the zemindars of Shahabad resolve to act in concurrence with the Central Committee of landholders of Bengal and Behar Constitutional Association, and Behar Landholders' Association, in representing their views on the Bengal Tenancy Bill." He said:—"Maharaja and gentlemen, we have assembled here to-day to consider a most important question, which vitally concerns us in every respect and calls for our particular attention during the present crisis. For the last few years we have been constrained to devote much of our days in considering the proceedings taken with regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. To our misfortune I say, Phoenix-like it has again come out of its ashes in the shape of the Revised Tenancy Bill, with no less fierce and injurious provisions than its predecessor. His Highness has already pointed out to the gentlemen, in his opening speech, some of the most objectionable

features of the Bill. With the permission of his Highness I take up one of the most salient points in the Bill, and I propose to speak a few words regarding that point. I mean the *transferability of the occupancy holdings*. I believe by this time we are all aware what was the status of ryots in the olden times. Their rights were not at all transferable, and now, in proposing to make it transferable, the Legislature forgets that it will neither be good for the ryot nor the zemindar to have it so. It clearly trenches against the zemindar's rights, and it indirectly makes room for the substitution of the ryots by a number of middlemen. Thus the provisions proposed to be enacted to check this dangerous tendency will admittedly be insufficient.

Babu Kailas Chunder Banerjee, in seconding the resolution, said:—I apprehend much trouble both to the zemindars and ryots from the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. One is at a loss to see why so much sentimentalism should be lost on the ryots, when the ryots do not themselves complain of their present position. If the provisions were properly understood, the ryots would be the first to cry, save us from our friends. The provisions were all prejudicial to their interests. What is the good of their having a transferable right, when we all know that with every change of season, with every occasion of marriage in the family the holding must go to the mahajuns. I say that in making the ryot's right more valuable than it is at present they are indirectly proposing to sweep the present body of ryots away.

Babu Kuntji said in support:—I object generally to the passing of the Bill on the following points:—First. The very object for which the Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council under the sanction of the Secretary of State is not attained. The Secretary of State sanctioned its introduction for the simplification of procedure for settlement and recovery of rents. The procedure enacted by the present Bill is surely more ruinous to both the zemindars and ryots. Second. The zemindars are deprived of their many rights which they have enjoyed since ancient times for no fault of theirs, and no reason in adduced for this deprivation. By the deprivation of the rights secured to the zemindars the Permanent Settlement will be thus set at naught, and the general confidence placed in that regulation which they consider to be their Magna Charta will be lost. The people no longer will have any faith in the promises of the Government, and all the inconveniences and injuries attending such a state of things will be the result. Fourth. The Bill has the general effect of fostering litigation and discord between the proprietor and the ryot. Fifth. An amicable feeling is after continual litigation for several years, settling down between the zemindar and his ryot. Revival of the same antagonistic feeling will be specially ruinous to the ryots, and the friends of the ryot will have the mortification to see their cherished idea to be quite useless, because the benefits which they think they have secured for them will be more than compensated by a renewed feud between them. Sixth. The Bill has a general tendency for the creation of a middle man. The section which treats of transferability of tenure encourages transfers without the intervention of the zemindar. As I have already shown, before and after the British rule tenures in India were not as a rule alienable, and even after the Permanent Settlement a ryot's tenures, whether they were permanent or temporary, were not transferable. It has also been shown that Act X. of 1859 protected a ryot from eviction after twelve years of occupancy, except under certain conditions. Now, however politic and wise this provision might have been, it was a clear invasion of the landlord's rights as conferred upon him by the Permanent Settlement. Now, it may be asked, what is the justification for invading the landlord's rights? I think that no justification can be given which will commend itself to us. Therefore this provision is not only unpleasant and injurious, but also useless. No solid advantage would ever result to the general public from this provision in the present enactment. Seventh. I now proceed to discuss the question of enhancement of rent; the first ground for the enhancement of rent is badly worded, and a great difficulty arises from its ambiguous language. If a landlord, from leniency, or from hatred of litigation, allows an occupancy tenant to pay the same rates of rent and does not enhance them, it becomes in many cases impossible to raise them to anything like a fair standard. In my opinion the term fair and equitable should be construed in its commercial signification. Rent, according to Ricardo's theory, means the excess of the produce of the land on the margin of cultivation. Margin of cultivation is that for which the tenant only pays a nominal rent, i.e., for the cultivation of which an amount of expense is required which will equal the produce of the land. In all commercial countries this definition of rent is preserved, and the rent payable by the tenant is determined by the open competition. It seems a matter of surprise that this definition has not been thought fit to be retained in Indian enactments, on the simple ground that India is an agricultural country. I don't think that the classification of countries into agricultural and commercial is based on any scientific principle. Eighth. The present Bill proposes to be inoperative in courts of wards, and escheated estates and khas mehals, which Government manages in a private capacity. This invidious distinction should be received with great jealousy, and there can be no reason adduced why a portion

of zemindary is to be managed in a peculiar manner. In the eyes of the law each class of zemindar should be treated on an equal footing.

The meeting broke up at 6.30 A.M., with thanks to the chair.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

MONDAY.—A large proportion of the bar silver brought by the *Nios* was sold to arrive, and the small balance was to-day disposed of for India at 50 13-16d. per ounce, showing no change. The nearest price for Mexican dollars is still 50½d.; but no business worth mentioning has been done since the consignment per *Para* was taken off the market. The Doorga Poojah holidays, which began in Calcutta some days ago, will last all this week; while in addition to this business has been suspended in Bombay to-day. China exchange rates are unaltered, and Rupee paper also is quoted at the prices current at the close of the week.

TUESDAY.—There is no alteration in the price of either bar silver or Mexican dollars, and business in the former has been very quiet. The exchange advices received from the East show no change in rates, and Rupee paper is still quoted at 83½ 83½ for the Four and a Half, and 80½ 80½ for the Four per Cents.

WEDNESDAY.—The bar silver brought by the steamer from Chili was available to-day, and found buyers at 50 13-16d. per ounce. There was no business in Mexican dollars, the quotation for which was quite nominal. Exchange rates from the East and Rupee paper still show no alteration.

The following letter refers to an alleged grievance of the small shareholders of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway:—

"60, Old Broad-street, E.C.

"SIR,—Minorities as a rule must go to the wall, but when their cause is just the advocacy of your powerful journal may prevent an act of gross injustice being committed. There are a few outstanding shares of £20 each of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway—in all, 12,000 shares—on which £5 has been paid. Some years ago holders of this class of shares were allowed to pay them up in full and convert them into stock. This power was exercised by the majority of the holders to such an extent that the Secretary of State ordered the company to withdraw the facility, as they had more than enough money for the requirements of the company. The remaining holders who were unwilling to pay up, or were unable so to do from absence from town or want of means, have been waiting patiently till the company was in want of money.

"At the meeting of the company on Thursday last the chairman asked the shareholders to authorise the borrowing of £200,000 on debentures, stating however that the holders of small shares had a great grievance. He adduced in palliation that there were only 345 holders of small shares, against 8,600 stockholders. The call of £15 per share would amount to £180,000, being just about the sum required for the company's works. The meeting agreed fairly unanimously that it was unfair to the small shareholders to keep them in the disadvantageous position in which they were accidentally left, and that it was unjust to call up the balance only when money became dead and the calling would not benefit them, and, now that money was cheap, to leave them in the lurch. The Great Indian Peninsula and the Madras Railway had acted fairly by their small shareholders, allowing them to pay up when the money could be utilised.

"When these shares were issued the condition made was that calls were not to be made more frequently than at three months' interval, and after giving the option for them to be paid up in full, without any notice of the circumstance that after a certain date the money would never again be received. The company now proposes to exclude the small shareholders from their undoubted rights. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, like the Madras Railway, does not earn the guaranteed interest, so that the stockholders are not prejudiced by allowing their fellows to enjoy the same facility of paying as they formerly exercised for their own benefit. The question was adjourned for a fortnight for the Board to endeavour to obtain from the Secretary of State for India this act of justice. Surely if this matter is brought by you under the notice of the Indian Government it will never sanction an act of injustice, even if the gain be a couple of thousand a year? The chairman told the holders to sell out and pocket the premium, but this advice could only be followed in many instances at a sacrifice on the price paid for the shares. The company is now paying the Indian Government 4½ per cent. on the deficiency account.—I am, &c.,

"SAMUEL MONTAGU."

THURSDAY.—The market for bar silver has been extremely quiet at 50 13-16d. per ounce, while the quotation for Mexican dollars remains quite nominal. Indian and China exchange rates are still unaltered, and Rupee Paper remains at 83½ 83½ for the Four and a Half, and 80½ 80½ for the Four per Cents. The following replies to Mr. Samuel Montagu's letter in yesterday's article on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—

"121, Fleet-street, E.C., Oct. 2.

"SIR,—In his sympathy for the small shareholders of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, Mr. Samuel Montagu, in his

letter published in your Money Article this morning, seems to have entirely overlooked the existence of another and a prior interest in the matter. As Mr. Montagu truly observes, 'The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, like the Madras Railway, does not earn the guaranteed interest, so that the stockholders are not prejudiced by allowing their fellows to enjoy the same facility of paying as they formerly exercised for their own benefit.' But surely the Indian taxpayer is prejudiced by a proposal which involves paying 5 per cent. for a loan which may be easily raised at less than 4 per cent., and the consequent gift of a bonus of upwards of 20 per cent. on the investment at the cost of Indian ryots. It is to be hoped, therefore, that even though the gain be only 'a couple of thousand a year' (which, as 'Ram Ohunder pays,' need not to be considered by the railway shareholders), the Secretary of State for India will resist what Mr. Montagu is pleased to call 'this act of justice.'—Very faithfully yours,

"CHAS. M'NAUGHT."

FRIDAY.—The market for bar silver remains very bare, and Indian buyers are still paying 50 13-16d. per ounce, some exceptionally small orders being executed at a slightly higher rate. There is nothing doing in Mexican dollars, and 50½d. per ounce is a purely nominal quotation for them. Exchange rates from the East and Rupee Paper show no change.

SATURDAY.—Yesterday's description of the market for bar silver holds good to-day. The price is firm at 50 13-16d. to 50½d., and there is so little in the brokers' hands that business continues very limited. No quotation for Mexican dollars is as yet obtainable, and fully a week must elapse before the consignment of coins by the French steamer can be available. The holidays in Calcutta are drawing to a close, and business will be resumed on Monday. The Bombay telegraphic transfer rate is quoted at 1s. 7½d., the China exchange rates remain at about 5s. 1½d. in Shanghai and 3s. 9d. in Hongkong. Four-and-a-half per Cent. Rupee Paper is a little easier at 83½ 83½, but the Four per Cent. again closed at 80½ 80½.

THE following is a further communication with reference to the affairs of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company.

"28, Threadneedle-street, E.C., Oct. 3.

"SIR,—We think we can supply Mr. Montagu with a still further reason why the shareholders of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway should be permitted to pay up their shares in full. It will, we believe, be found that when the shares were subscribed for there was an option given of 'paying up in full,' which option was some time afterwards withdrawn by the directors (acting doubtless under the instructions of the Secretary of State for India), and the shareholders (having, as we presume, regard for the pockets of the Indian ryots) tamely submitted to this decision. They were induced to do this by verbal assurances from the company that they would shortly require further capital, and that they would then gladly avail themselves of the amount remaining uncalled upon these £20 shares. We doubt if even to save the Indian taxpayer the estimated £2,000 (!) a year, it is worth the while of the Secretary of State for India to carry out his financial arrangements upon present principles.—We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

"SHEPPARDS, PELLY, and Co."

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Government of India has at last seen the necessity of strengthening the escort which is to accompany the Boundary Commission on its journey through Afghanistan. Such a decision is in accordance with public opinion, but it is to be regretted that this very important addition should have been decided upon at the eleventh hour. The immense extra work that will be entailed upon the various departments which will have to be indented upon to furnish adequate materials for the extra force is enough to drive the officials demented. Are the resources of the Commissariat sufficient to meet these requirements at once? Is the Clothing Department ready with the numerous great coats and uniforms which will have to be supplied? Is the Transport Department ready to furnish at a moment's notice, drivers, kahars, and other numerous servants, which must accompany the Commission? And we trust that due care will be taken that the followers will have sufficient clothing to enable them to weather the cold, which will be found very severe in December and January, in the Afghan mountains. Snow blindness will be one of the evils to be guarded against, and a pair of tinted spectacles distributed to each man in the force would be found of the utmost use. No doubt the bare idea of meeting a large body of warriors decorated with tinted spectacles is enough to raise a smile in the most solemn of faces, but for all that spectacles ought to be given to the men, and we trust that the Government of India has a sufficient stock in hand to be able to meet present requirements. There is no doubt that 200 cavalry was totally insufficient to protect a column of transport which will probably extend on the march to a length of five or six miles. Even of its present strength, the escort, which may

be considered as equivalent to two squadrons of cavalry and three companies of infantry, is not overstrong for the duties that it will have to perform. The 11th Bengal Cavalry and the 20th Punjab Infantry are as fine and has soldierly a body of men as can be found in the native army, and they are sure to do credit to themselves through the anxious times they will have to meet.—*Englishman.*

### SIR ALFRED LYALL ON THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has written an able letter to the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission, in the course of which the salient points of the report bearing on the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are clearly and forcibly discussed. Orders have been issued for the adoption of such of the recommendations of the Commission as Sir Alfred Lyall deems practicable and advisable to put in force at once; but in many cases the proposed changes are so considerable that before action can be taken it is necessary that a careful survey of the whole condition of public instruction in the Provinces should be made and further inquiry instituted into many of the matters brought to notice. That a further inquiry should be deemed essential before the Government can accept its recommendations does not seem to speak very highly of the success of the labours of the Commission, so far at least as the North-Western Provinces are concerned. Such an inquiry has been necessitated by the fact that the Government of these Provinces differ from the conclusions arrived at by the Commission about some very important points.

The number of independent indigenous schools conducted on the native method in the North-Western Provinces is larger than in any other part of Northern India. The Commission recommends that they should be treated as an integral part of the general system of education regulated or supervised by the State. The Government agrees in this view, and admits that the time may now have come for making an attempt to utilise these schools, but is doubtful as to the result, for they are said to retain their popularity mainly because their teaching is religious and denominational. It is, therefore, difficult to raise their condition as judged by official standards without destroying their distinctive character which gives them a special hold upon the affection and support of the people. The apprehension is, to some extent, well founded that when the strenuous efforts of the State are directed to the encouragement of elementary education, the consequence will be either that the indigenous schools which remain independent will suffer from State competition, or that following the Government lead they will merge into the departmental system, thereby losing their present distinctive character—a consummation which it does not appear to have been within the contemplation of the Commission. A recommendation which does not find favour with Sir Alfred Lyall's Government is that aided indigenous schools should be open to all classes and castes of the community because it would interfere with these institutions to a greater extent than is necessary or desirable; it would not be advisable in the North-Western Provinces at present to make such a condition a necessary preliminary to a grant-in-aid. This is also true of the indigenous schools of a higher order which chiefly impart instruction of a more or less religious character, and supported as they are by native gentlemen and noblemen they are not likely to apply for or be willing to accept State assistance on such a condition. That Government institutions of this order are very serviceable is illustrated by the case of the Benares College, which has done much to preserve and encourage high Hindu culture. The recent action of the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the reopening of the Oriental classes of the college on a wider and remodelled basis, which we noticed some time ago, will very materially strengthen the policy in this direction. With regard to the principle that primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education, and a large claim on provincial revenues, the Government points out that 84 per cent. of the Local, 74 per cent. of the Municipal, and 21 per cent. of the Provincial Funds, devoted to education, were spent on primary education in the N.W. Provinces in the year 1881-82. Regarding secondary education, it has been laid down by the Commission that the relation of the State to secondary education is different from its relation to primary education, in that the means of the latter may be provided without regard to the existence of local co-operation, while it is expedient to provide the means of the former only where adequate local co-operation is forthcoming and should be preferably on the footing of the grant-in-aid system. It may be remarked that of late years no new school for instruction in English has been established by State funds alone in the N.W. Provinces. This shows how steadily are the people of the country helping the educational movement; and if the public are ready to establish schools with a certain degree of State-aid, the State need not take entirely on itself the business of establishing them. But in the present condition of education and enlightenment of the Provinces, it would be imprudent to rely entirely on indirect means for secondary education, or to hold that if local co-operation is

not forthcoming the State should decline to provide the necessary means, for secondary education is no less important for the advancement and welfare of the people than primary education. The only difference between the two classes is, that while primary education would die out unless maintained by the State, secondary education will require merely the grant-in-aid system for its support, because there is a demand for it, and the people can afford to contribute towards its expenses.

As regards Collegiate education the only alteration in the present system that appears advisable to the Government is that (a) grants to aided Colleges be fixed for a term of years, (b) that grant towards the purchase of books and apparatuses be formally recognised as allowable, (c) that Indian graduates be more largely employed as professors, and (d) that scholarships be established for distinguished graduates to enable them to proceed to Europe to pursue the study of some branch of mechanical industry. The last two heads will, without doubt, recommend themselves very favourably to our countrymen.

We need not stop to examine in detail all the points that have been raised. But we cannot help noticing at some length the observations of the Government of the North-Western Provinces on a very important question which, we are inclined to think, will be admitted by our readers as right in the main. The Commission recommend that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral text-book based upon the fundamental principles of natural religion such as may be taught in all Government and non-Government Colleges, and that a series of lectures on the duties of a man and a citizen should be delivered to each of the College classes. This project the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to support. However much we may deplore the want of a religious and moral training in our Colleges and schools, we cannot help agreeing with Sir Alfred Lyall in thinking that it is no part of the functions of a Government in India to draw up a code of morality and issue it officially for the instruction of pupils and students. A declaration or even a suggestion that the morality of the proposed Code was based on the principles of natural religion would be not unlikely to alienate all who profess a distinct supernatural creed, while the general principles and practice of ethics need no official demonstration. It is doubtful if it could be proved that among the students of our upper schools and colleges, there is generally to be found either ignorance of the commonly accepted moral code of civilised communities or an acceptance of principles contrary to that Code. We are very grateful to Sir A. Lyall because of his good opinion of our students, and his good opinion becomes all the more valuable at the present juncture when some of our Provincial Governors are unfortunately inclined to believe that our students are a most dangerous and unprincipled class. The proposal is in collision with the principles of neutrality, and might be misconstrued, especially in the North-Western Provinces, into an attack on all supernatural religions. It is also difficult to approve of an annual course of lectures on the duty of a man and citizen, however anxious we may be to see our students good men and good citizens, because possibly no two professors could be found who would agree as to what this duty consists in. Under these circumstances, the only effective course open to the Government seems to be that its duty should be confined to prescribe the best text-books on ethics and moral philosophy, and, if we may be permitted to add, to entrust the teaching to those who by their excellence of character and soundness of principles may bring to bear an amount of influence which no number of annual lectures on theoretical ethics and moral philosophy can ever be expected to do.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

(From the *Civil and Military Gazette*).

The Foreign Office will have to set to work to compile a new system of cypher. Their present cypher correspondence is managed by aid of a cypher dictionary, a very few copies of which were originally printed. We hear, however, upon good authority that the Russians have managed to get hold of one of these copies, so that the use of the system henceforth will be futile. The Russians are rather handy in turning their opportunities to account. Not very long ago, it may be remembered, some Russian officers visited one of our Torpedo hulks, and after their departure one of the copies of the Torpedo book, containing the details of the system of Torpedo defences of our chief ports—a strictly confidential publication—was missing, and was never recovered.

A report reaches us from native sources of the presence of two Russian officers in the neighbourhood of Chitral, in the north of Kafiristan. They are disguised, and are dressed after the manner of Badakshania, but they can be easily recognised. Our informant encountered them at Patrik, a place some four marches from Chitral, and found them engaged in making a survey of a portion of the Kashkar River. They are accompanied by a number of natives, and their object, it is said, is to cross the mountainous country to the borders of Kashmir. As to the fact that two Russian travellers are making their way through Kafiristan, there can be little doubt, for our informant, an intelligent and trustworthy native, travelled with them for some considerable distance. Nor is there anything improbable in the alleged object

of their journey. If the Russians continue north along the valley of the Kashkar, and then strike east to the Yasin, one of the upper waters of the Indus, the journey to Gilgit is only some 200 miles, and presents no great difficulties. Except for the advanced season of the year, they might push on and visit Kashmir, and then return without anyone in India being much the wiser.

## Miscellaneous.

**JUDICIAL SEVERITY IN INDIA.**—We have frequently had to comment on the magisterial practice of prefacing some very lenient sentence by remarks on the exceedingly grave character of the accused's culpability. "More revolting brutality has never come before us"—thus runs the usual formula—"and you are therefore sentenced to pay a fine of ten shillings or go to prison for seven days in default." In India, however, the reverse process appears to be adopted, and whenever a prisoner hears the bench make light of the offence imputed to him, he may well tremble at the thought of the punishment he is about to receive. "As the present charge is of a light trivial nature, the Court find a difficulty in passing a heavy sentence," said Mr. Justice Norris, lately, when presiding at the Calcutta Assizes, the case being one in which a native pleaded guilty to an act of petty pilfering. Two previous convictions, one in 1875 and one in 1881, of a similar sort were, however, proved, and the judge therefore passed a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Are we to assume, then, that such a long term of incarceration does not amount in the opinion of Indian judges to a heavy sentence? Apparently so, for Mr. Justice Norris went on to warn the prisoner that another appearance in the dock "would involve very grave results; perhaps transportation for life." That, we presume, would be considered a really "heavy sentence" even by the Indian bench.

**THE RUSSIANS AT MERV.**—The *Moscow Gazette* publishes intelligence from Petro Alexandrovsk stating that the 17th Turkestan Infantry Battalion left there on the 25th ult. for Merv. The regiment will march as far as the town of Chardjui in Bokhara, along the banks of the Amu Darya, and thence through the Steppe. The whole distance of 750 versts is expected to be accomplished in thirty-two days.

**THE POST OFFICE** gives notice, that on and after the 8th inst., cardboard bearing designs stamped in relief, for modelling and other kindred purposes, may be sent to the several countries and colonies composing the Postal Union at the reduced rates of postage applicable to printed matter.

**ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.**—An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, W., by permission of the Senate, on the 2nd of December, 1884, and following days. The medical examination of the candidates will take place on the previous day at 109, Victoria-street, Westminster. The subjects of examination, the limits of age, and other conditions, will be those specified in the regulations issued with G.O. 116 of 1884. There will be 112 cadetships to be awarded, of which ninety will be for infantry, fifteen for cavalry, and seven for West India Regiments. Intending competitors must inform the Military Secretary before the date fixed for examination whether they elect to be considered candidates for cavalry or infantry. If within the prescribed limits of age they may return their names—(1) for both infantry and cavalry, expressing a preference for one or the other; (2) for infantry only; or (3) for cavalry only. Cadetships will be given to successful candidates, subject to the above limitation of numbers, in order of merit, in accordance with the election they have made. In the case of (1), viz., those who have returned their names for both infantry and cavalry, they will be taken for infantry or cavalry in accordance with the preference expressed by them. The number of cadetships to be awarded in each arm will not be exceeded, and candidates must distinctly understand that the election made by them before the examination will be absolutely final, and that it cannot be altered after the result of the examination has been declared. The seven West Indian cadetships will be awarded in the same manner as heretofore. Twelve cadetships, in addition to the above, will also be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in the regulations. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on the 10th of February, 1885. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the regulations, the 15th of October next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined should forward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination, they should apply by letter to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.

**COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.**—Owing to the stoppage of the Saigon-Hongkong cable the lines of the Eastern Telegraph Company and of the Indo-European Telegraph Company to China are interrupted.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1884.

## THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL BY THE LIGHT OF EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* this week supplies to that paper some valuable statistics that throw light on the treatment of peasants by usurers in those European countries where the principles of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert in this respect are in the ascendant. Where the relations between the peasants and the usurers are much the same as those that will be established in Bengal, between the ryots and the *mahajuns* by Mr. Ilbert's Tenancy Bill, it appears that there is almost internecine war between these two classes—the usurers everywhere evicting those peasants who object to rack-renting, and the peasants in their turn starting “anti-Semitic crusades” in the hope of getting rid at once of their creditors, and of the record of their debts. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

In Germany, by the operation of what Mr. Parnell calls “the sensible laws of the King of Prussia,” the usurer takes the place of the tax-gatherer. One of the strongest motives urged for the anti-Semitic crusade is that the Jew, no longer confining his operations to cities, now “sits a usurer in every village.” Farm after farm passes into his hands. Not being of an agricultural race, after extracting the last shilling he throws the farm back, a picked bone, into the gentile market.

It was stated also last year in the papers that 17,000 peasants had been evicted by usurers in Austrian Galicia in 1879. In the last generation the land laws were altered in favour of the peasants in order to prevent a rebellion. Now an equally loud cry is being sent up for laws against usury.

Even France, the Utopia of peasant proprietorship, has conspicuously failed in “rooting the peasant to the soil.” Mr. Richardson in his admirable work on the corn and cattle districts of France, states that the transfers of land amount to 600,000 yearly; also that in the central and eastern districts the labourer is far better off than the small proprietor, the artisan than either; consequently, the rural population is diminishing as quickly in fair France as in royal Meath; while of the number of emigrants from Germany, the Irish in America know more than they like.

Here we see repeated exactly what we all know has been going on in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It is the same everywhere, and it is simply amazing that our Radical *doctrinaires* still cling to their exploded notions, and hope that what has so egregiously failed in Germany, in Austria,

in France, and in Ireland, will nevertheless succeed in Bengal. After the publication of the recent Sonthal Pergunnahs Report, we are confident that Lord Dufferin will feel that it is absolutely impossible to persevere any further with this most mischievous Bill. We trust His Excellency will be warned, too, by the disastrous proceedings that led to the Deccan Ryots Relief Acts, and to the Jhansi Ryots Relief Act; and that he will refuse to permit the most prosperous province of India to be brought to misery and anarchy merely to gratify the morbid craving of two or three weak and misguided persons for sensational experiments in legislation.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE-ENTRY.

THE arithmetical method employed by Mr. Gladstone, in dealing with the adjustment of war-charges between the Home and Indian Governments, is not one which we would recommend to a young man commencing a commercial life; for apart from its questionable morality it might lead him into scrapes. It seems—as we shall endeavour to show—to be based on a definite principle, that of omitting altogether the entries that tell against the present Government, and then making up for the omission by inserting twice over the entries that tell in its favour. In some recent speeches Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Clarke have endeavoured, with more or less success, to show that the Prime Minister has not been quite as candid or as accurate as he might have been in other portions of the comparison he instituted between the finances of his own Ministry and that of Lord Beaconsfield; and it may, perhaps, be said that those little differences of opinion may be expected to arise between financiers of rival schools. But for a full elucidation of that part of the subject which most interests Anglo-Indians we would commend to our readers the careful perusal of a tract by “Delta,” just published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., price 3d., entitled “Mr. Gladstone's New System of Arithmetic, Whereby Cocker and Colenso are Completely Superseded.”

We will quote the exact words of the comparison which Mr. Gladstone drew at Edinburgh on September 1st between his own finance and that of his predecessors in office. He said:—

But it is my duty, gentlemen, to say a word upon that subject, and to warn you to be upon your guard against the Tories. That you may be on your guard against them I will give you, with the utmost exactness, comparative statements which it is quite impossible for them to shake, and which I will convey to you in no very great number of words, avoiding all detail, lumping large sums of money, and making use of round numbers for the sake of greater simplicity and intelligibility. Gentlemen, in the four last years of the late Government the gross expenditure of the country was £329,000,000. In the four last years of the present Government—don't be alarmed, gentlemen—in the four years of the present Government the expenditure of the country has been £342,000,000. Apparently, on comparing the two Governments, our account is £13,000,000 to the bad. Let us look a little further into the matter. I must first of all deduct the expense of collection. You know we have vast establishments connected with the Post Office, and the Telegraphs, and so forth. To charge these as taxation would be absurd. I deduct, therefore, the expense of collection. I find that the two sums then are—the late Government 297½ millions, and the present Government 306½ millions. There are still 9½ millions remaining to the bad against us. Well, but I go further, and I deduct the debt we have paid off, because undoubtedly what you spend, what you give out of pocket in payment of debt, ought not to be reckoned as expenditure. Well, we have paid, as I have told you, £25,000,000 of debt against £11,000,000; and consequently, when we bring this into account, we are no longer to the bad, but we are to the good by the amount of 4½ millions. So, you see, we are improving a little on the comparative question. Well, now, besides that, you may recollect that, having a deep sense of the iniquity, as well as the folly, of the war that had been waged in Afghanistan at the expense of India, we asked Parliament, in mitigation of that gross and monstrous injustice, to make a present to India of 5 millions. Parliament agreed, and 4½

millions out of that 5 millions we have already paid. Adding that to the 4½ millions by which our charge fell short—I mean our voluntary charge, that which ought to be laid to our account—fell short of the charge of the former Government, then we come to stand 9½ millions better upon finance in the four years. So far, gentlemen, I have been dealing with matters of fact, and no man can shake one of the figures I have laid before you.

Now, the first thing that will strike those who have taken any interest in the important question of the adjustment of war charges between the Home and Indian Governments is the startling fact that we get here *no mention whatever* of the enormous sums charged—most unjustly, as we have always contended—on the Indian revenues for the cost of Mr. Gladstone's blundering in Egypt! The imposition of those burdens on India, and the consequent relief to an equivalent amount of the drain on the English exchequer, enabled Mr. Gladstone to slay his thousands in Egypt, without that penalty of a deficit in the national balance-sheet which is the provision devised by nature as a check on the bloodthirstiness of Radical Jingoism. And yet the Prime Minister, though affecting to give a most elaborate and complete account of the debit and credit sides of the account, with special reference to this question of the pecuniary responsibility of India, deliberately conceals the whole of the shady transaction by which a large proportion of the Egyptian war charges was imposed on the helpless, and vainly-protesting Indian Government.

But this is not all, nor even half, of the "smartness" of the Midlothian arithmetic. No entry at all is made of the sums squeezed out of India by a Liberal Government in order to kill Arabs who—according to Mr. Gladstone's own showing—were "fighting for their liberty"; but how about the war waged on the Indian frontier, immediately because of an insult to an Indian embassy, and indirectly for precisely the same objects as those for which India is now paying for a Quetta Railway and an Afghan Boundary Commission? Since that war was carried on by a Tory Government, it goes without saying that Mr. Gladstone regards it as an "iniquitous" and "foolish" one: so he claims to have "made a present" to India of 4½ millions sterling on account of this war. Strange to say, on referring to the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, thirty-first number, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1884," it will be found that the *total amount* paid on this account, included in the Gladstonian expenditure from which Mr. Gladstone is making such liberal deductions, is two and a-half millions. The remaining two millions, which the Prime Minister claims to be allowed to deduct from his expenditure, he obtains by taking credit for the remission of the loan which had been made to India! By this most amazing device he is able to take credit for this sum of two millions twice over—once by including it in the amount of debt paid off, and a second time by deducting it from his expenditure, though it had never been included therein! This, surely, is "book-keeping by double-entry" with a vengeance.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S "PRESENT" TO INDIA.

IN commenting on the curious arithmetic of Mr. Gladstone's method of dealing with the adjustment of the Afghan and Egyptian war-charges between the Home and Indian Governments, we have not referred to that extraordinary obliquity of moral vision which can regard the vote of five millions on account of the Afghan war-charges as "a present to India." That grant—if there was any honesty at all in Mr. Gladstone's contention at the time, that England ought to share with India the responsibility for such wars—was nothing more than the bare fulfilment (and a very partial and shabby fulfilment, too) of the

simplest demands of probity and good faith. In that case the five millions, so far from being a present to India, represented a very mean and inadequate settlement of England's share of the cost of the Afghan War.

Still less could the five millions be regarded as a present to India, if the Conservative contention was a true one that such a vote would turn out to be a disastrous one to India herself, and ought to be opposed by all true friends of India. If that contention was a true one the vote represented simply a treacherous attempt to bind India to a ruinous and one-sided partnership, coupled with an incitement to the British taxpayer to join in the Radical cry of "Perish India." And the sequel has amply confirmed this view of the case. A nice "present," truly! By that payment the Home Government pledged the Indian Government to the disastrous principle that India may be called upon to contribute towards the cost of any English war in any part of the world, as in Egypt, though the Indian Government has no voice whatever in the beginning or control of the war—a principle that is absolutely subversive of the Constitution, for it virtually frees the British Ministry from all responsibility to the taxpayers for the pecuniary results of their blundering. How pernicious to India this principle is, has been shown in the adjustment of the Egyptian war-charges. India has in this way already paid back no inconsiderable part of the ruinous "present." It is obvious that no Indian Viceroy can in future be responsible for Indian finance; for at any moment he may be unexpectedly called upon to provide huge sums for a war with which he has not the remotest connection, assessed by an irresponsible Power whose servant he is. And, on the other hand, it is equally obvious that no Indian Viceroy will in future—now that this evil principle has been established—have the same prudential inducements as hitherto, to abstain from a war that would disorganise Indian finance; for in the last resort he can always draw on the money-bags of the Home Government.

Perhaps the most inexplicable point about this statement of Mr. Gladstone's is, that it should have been made in Edinburgh, of all places in the world. India has been defined as "a country discovered for the benefit of the Scotch." Lord Salisbury the other day aptly referred to the strength and closeness of the ties which bind Scotland, in particular, to that eastern and colonial empire which she has inherited since she annexed England; and it is very certain that in no other part of the United Kingdom could an audience be found more interested in, or more intelligent about, Indian politics, than that one which Mr. Gladstone addressed. To represent to such an audience that a payment forced on the country by his own authority alone, and opposed by all Indian experts as most injurious to the future prospects of India, was a payment for which he ought not to be held responsible, and which, therefore, he must be allowed to deduct from his own expenditure when comparing it with that of the Conservatives, was a stroke of sublime audacity worthy of Mr. Gladstone's most contemptuous mood—a mood, we beg to say, singularly out of place in the capital of Scotland.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT E. H. MULOCK.—Further particulars have been received concerning the death of the late Lieutenant Edmonds Henry Mulock, of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, now stationed at Rawul Pindie, Bengal. The deceased officer, it appears, was shooting in the neighbourhood of Camp Tapa, on the Murree Hills, on the last day in August. He fired at a bear but missed the animal, which thereupon attacked and fatally injured him. Lieutenant Mulock had served with his battalion in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, September 6.)

- JONES, Mr. W. B., C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained a further extension of leave for two months in addition.
- MACPHERSON—The services of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from Oct. 6.
- BURGESS, Mr. G. D., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Plant.
- LAW, Lieut.-Colonel V.E., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Officer with the ex-Amir, Muhammed Yakub Khan of Cabul, from Aug. 21.
- SCULLY, Surg.-Major J., having been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Bombay Mint, made over charge of his duties as Offg. Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, on Aug. 29.
- PETERSON, Mr. F. W., Dy. Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, having been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, vice Surg.-Major J. Scully, received charge of the said appointment on Aug. 29.
- TOWNSHEND, Lieut. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival in Quetta, and was posted to the Sibi Div. on the 14th ult.
- CONOLLY, Lieut.-Col. A., commandant Meywar Bhil Corps, and political superintendent hill tracts, Meywar, availed himself, on the 12th August, 1884, of the privilege leave granted to him, making over charge of his duties to Lieut. G. A. Collins, officiating 2nd in command and 2nd assistant resident, Meywar.
- CHANNER, Lieut. A., R.N., assistant surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, to be surveyor in charge, sub pro tem, from July 10.
- CAMPION—The services of Mr. J. M. Campion, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, but temporarily employed in the Simla Imperial Circle, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the director-general of railways.
- BROWNE—During the absence of Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., on field service, Colonel J. Browne, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., Superintending Engineer, Sindh-Pishin State Railway, will officiate as Superintending Engineer, in Biluchistan and the Assigned Districts of South Afghanistan, and as Secretary to the agent to the Governor-General in the P.W.D., in addition to his own duties.
- DAVIDSON, Mr. J. Y., Class II. of the State Railway Superior, Revenue Estab., is, on return from furlough, replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as Manager of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh and the Wardha Coal State Railways.
- CONDOR, Mr. J., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Estab. of State Railways, Traffic Department, and Officiating Manager of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh and the Wardha Coal State Railways, is transferred from the Estab. under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director-General of Railways.
- FORDHAM, Mr. J. W., Examiner, 4th Class 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with the rank of Examiner, 3rd Class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Moberley, on privilege leave.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the extension of leave up to the 15th Jan., 1885, granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Registrar of the Diocese.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

- THE Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:—
- BURN, Lieutenant C. R., 8th Hussars, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be aide-de-camp, vice Captain E. H. Clough-Taylor, who has resigned the appointment, dated Sept. 1.
- EVANS, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M., B.S.C., 43rd N.I., to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Way, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Sept. 6.
- ANDERSON, Mr. J., First Class Veterinary-Surgeon, assistant superintendent, horse-breeding operations, Punjab, to officiate as general superintendent, horse-breeding operations, vice Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon W. Lamb, on furlough, dated July 3.
- HUTTON, Mr. E., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Captain J. H. Cornwall, resigned.
- STIFFE, Captain A. W., Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers, A Battery Indian Marine, to be commander, vice Brebner, resigned.
- The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
- DAWES, Major T., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Sept. 2, 1883.
- HEPBURN, Major A. B., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Sept. 4, 1884.

CAPRI, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William, Bengal Army (Cavalry), to be lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 4, 1884.

#### BREVET, TO BE COLONELS.

- TREVOR, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., Bombay S.C., Aug. 31.
- WATSON, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., Bombay S.C., Sept. 4.
- VIBART, Lieut.-Colonel E. D. H., Bombay S.C., Sept. 4.
- DAWES, Lieut.-Colonel T., B.S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 3, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

- LAMB, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel T., B.S.C. (p.a.) for 152 days.
- STURT, Lieutenant R. R. N., B.S.C. (p.a.) for three months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

- O'BRYEN, Lieutenant C. W., 31st N.I., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated August 20.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- DYER—The leave granted to Lieutenant J. H. Dyer, 17th Lancers, is extended to November 18.
- The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
- ROSS, Lieutenant C. R., Gloucestershire Regiment, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the Native languages.
- RICHARDSON, Lieutenant A. J., East Yorkshire Regiment, to Madras, for six months, to study the native languages.
- BUTTER, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D., 42nd N.I., to remain at Shillong, on medical certificate, from August 5 to October 15.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 10.)

- SMITH, Mr. A., officiating commissioner Presidency division, is confirmed in that appointment, from July 1, vice Mr. J. Monro, retired.
- METCALFE, Mr. C. T., C.S.I., officiating opium agent, Behar, to be commissioner, the Orissa division, and superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, vice Mr. A. Smith, but will continue to act in his present appointment.
- HOPKINS, Mr. J. A., magistrate and collector, Noakhally, on leave, to be a magistrate and collector, first grade, vice Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I.
- BUDDOCK, Mr. E. H., magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, to be a magistrate and collector, second grade, vice Mr. J. A. Hopkins.
- NOLAN, Mr. P., officiating magistrate and collector, Shahabad, to be a magistrate and collector, third grade, vice Mr. E. H. Ruddock. Mr. Nolan will continue to act in second grade of magistrates and collectors.
- PAUL, Mr. A. W., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, first grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. P. Nolan. Mr. Paul will continue to act as inspector general of registrations.
- CORNISH, Mr. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, first grade, vice Mr. A. W. Paul. Mr. Cornish will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Midnapore.
- STEVENSON, Mr. G., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. A. W. Paul. Mr. Stevenson will continue to be employed on his present deputation in Assam.
- GUPTA, Mr. K. G., temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, vice Mr. R. Cornish. Mr. K. G. Gupta will continue to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.
- FARRER, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Raneeunge, Burdwan, is transferred to Moorsheadabad, and posted to the sudder station of that district.
- CLOGSTOUN—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. H. C. Clogstoun temporarily to be an additional deputy commissioner of police for the town of Calcutta.
- HEINIG, Mr. R. L., Assistant Conservator of Forests, is posted to the charge of the Kerseong Forest Division from Sept. 9, 1884, the date he returns from privilege leave.
- GUPTA, Surgeon-Major R., made over charge of the Pooree Jail to Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Dey on August 20.
- GILLIGAN, Surgeon W. A., made over charge of the Durbhunga Jail to Mr. J. C. Price on August 15.

#### FURLOUGH.

- O'REILLY, Mr. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, leave for three months, from 24th Sept.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 4.)

- HINE, the Rev. R., is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Umballa during the absence on leave of the Rev. F. V. Knox, from such date as he may assume charge of the duties.
- COSTELLO, Surgeon-Major C. P., 5th Punjab Cavalry, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ghazi Khan on Aug. 13, relieving Surgeon-Major T. Robinson, 4th Punjab Infantry.
- DEANE, Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R., Civil Surgeon, resumed charge of his duties at Gujrat on 22nd Aug., on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Assistant Surgeon Jaswant Rai.
- MAYNE, Mr. A. G., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Smith.

LUDDLAM, Mr. W. N., Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred, temporarily, from the Jhelum to the Lahore District.

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following PROMOTIONS IN THE PUNJAB COMMISSION from Aug. 11, vice Colonel C. C. Minchin, retired:—Colonel E. P. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Commissioner and Superintendent; Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class; Mr. G. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class; Mr. H. B. Beckett, Judicial Assistant, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class; Major A. S. Roberts, Judicial Assistant, 2nd Grade, to be Judicial Assistant, 1st Grade; Major H. M. M. Wood, Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade, to be Judicial Assistant, 2nd Grade; Major W. J. Parker, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade; Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class; Mr. T. G. Walker, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

## FURLOUGH.

PRESTON, Mr. S., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, 4th Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed six months' furlough, from Oct. 10, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, September 6.)

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., Assistant-Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara, during the absence of Mr. Ellison.

MCIVER, Mr. C., Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Betul, made over charge of the Betul District Police, on the 20th ult. to Mr. J. Henriques, Head-quarters Inspector.

WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, transferred to Hoshangabad, made over charge of his duties on the 27th idem.

ANDERSON—The Court presided over by Mr. K. M. Anderson, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Harda, in the Hoshangabad district, shall be of the fourth grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs 1,000.

ANDERSON—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. K. M. Anderson, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Harda, in the Hoshangabad district, to be a Magistrate First Class.

MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., appointed by Notification, No. 4365 of the 29th ult., to officiate as deputy commissioner, Raipur, assumed charge of the Raipur district on the 23rd idem, from Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. E. Ward.

BERRY, Mr. F. C., C.S., C.I.E., Political Agent, Bhowani Patna, returned from the leave granted him, and resumed charge of his duties at Raipur on the 1st inst., from Mr. H. Priest, C.S.

CONDER—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Captain J. Conder of the B Company Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, to resign his appointment in the corps.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. Y., Class II. of the superior revenue establishment of state railways management, having reported his return from the furlough granted to him, on Aug. 25, assumed charge of the duties of manager of the Wardha coal and Nagpur and Chattisgarh state railways, from Mr. J. Conder, on the 28th idem.

ST. CLAIR, The Hon. L. M., executive engineer, is transferred to the Khanhan Division, having been relieved of the charge of the Jubulpore Division by Mr. J. G. H. Glass, executive engineer, on 13th ult.

FURLOUGH.

ELLISON—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bhandara, with effect from the 5th inst.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 6.)

ALLPORT, Surgeon H. K., A.M.D., to hold civil medical charge of Sitapur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major J. Lloyd.

EWART, Inspector C. J., to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Basti, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. C. Hicks.

PUNNETT, Mr. H. B., assistant magistrate, Jaunpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jaunpur during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Robinson.

GALBRAITH, Mr. E., assistant magistrate, Moradabad, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Chakrata.

WEBSTER, Corporal W., to be lieutenant in the D Company of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieutenant G. Hales, promoted.

ALLAN, Mr. W. G., de puty conservator of forests, from the Kheri division to the charge of the Pilibhit sub-division and the Bhira sub-division, Oudh Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. Pousonby.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty:—

POWLETT—WHITE—TWEEDY—Mr. C. J. Powlett, magistrate and collector; Mr. E. White, joint magistrate; and G. A. Tweedy, assistant magistrate, within the period of their leaves.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burmah Gazette, Aug. 30.)

GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the Rangoon Town district. Mr. F. C. Gates is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for British Burma.

LOYD—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., of his appointment as a member of the Education Syndicate, British Burma.

THE following appointments are made from the date of the return from privilege leave of Mr. F. L. Seaton:—

CLANCEY, Mr. J. C., to be Superintendent of Supplementary Survey and Registration, Pegu, and temporarily to retain charge also of the work in Thongwa.

FORD, Mr. C. W. J., to be superintendent of supplementary survey and registration, Bassein.

ELSTON, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive *pro. tem.*, Burma State Railway, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

## FURLOUGHS.

Cox, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Tavoy division, is granted three months' language leave, from the 13th inst.

YOUNG, Captain Sir William N. M., Bart., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for six months, from August 15.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 4.)

SPRING—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the Rev. H. C. Spring to be honorary chaplain to the Shillong Volunteer Corps.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras:—

NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., executive engineer, fourth grade.

WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, fourth grade.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

EYRE, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H., 1st Pioneers, to be 2nd in command, vice Tyndall, retired.

CLUBLEY, Brevet Colonel J. K., 2nd Regiment N.I., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Williams, retired. Dated Sept. 16.

TREVOR, Lieutenant-Colonel F. R., Staff Corps, to be wing commander, vice Clubley, promoted.

MURRAY, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B., wing officer and officiating adjutant, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—

Ogg, Deputy-Surgeon-General G. S. W., M.B., Indian Medical Department, to the administrative medical charge of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent, vice Deputy-Surgeon-General C. Smith, M.D., C.R., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

WELCH, Captain M. E. H. O., Staff Corps, has passed an examination in military law, qualifying for appointment in the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

ROSS, Surgeon-Major A. M., to do duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent, in permanent medical charge of the duties detailed in proceedings of the Madras Government No. 3,269, vice Deputy Surgeon G. S. W. Ogg.

The undermentioned officer has been reported as qualified by the lower standard test in Persian:—

POYNDR—Bangalore, Aug. 22, Lieutenant C. E. Poynder, Staff Corps, 5th N.I.

WILLIAMS, Captain P. L., just promoted to that rank, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division.

HUNTER BLAIR, Lieutenant W. C., Depot Battery, 2nd Brigade, has been appointed to M Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., vice Williams, promoted, and Lieutenant F. A. L. Powell, No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, has been transferred to I Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 9.)

TURNER, Mr. E., Acting District Judge, Madura, furlough for fifteen months from Sept. 15.

PARKER, Mr. G. A., to be District and Session Judge of Tanjore.

WEIR, Mr. T., to act as District and Session Judge of Madura during the employment of Mr. H. J. Stokes on other duty.

HEBERT, Mr. F. H., to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary, without prejudice to his present acting appointment. The appointment to take effect from date of Mr. Rice's appointment to be Sub-Collector, Tinnevely.

NANNEY, Surgeon-Major L. C., to act as Superintendent of the Central and District Jails at Trichinopoly during Surgeon O'Hara's absence on privilege leave, without prejudice to his other duties.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be Magistrate of the Second Class:—

MILLER, Mr. L. C., Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the District of Tanjore.

LIARDET, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A., First Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey, to be Deputy Superintendent, Second Grade, Madras Survey.

MALTBY, Mr. A., acting First Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey, to be First Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Liardet, promoted.



LUSHINGTON, Mr. A. W., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, to be Assistant Conservator, Second Grade, from 21st July.  
 MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, is posted to the charge of the Central Division from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him.  
 LOBB, Mr. T., executive engineer, third grade, Hyderabad, is, on return from furlough, transferred temporarily to Madras Public Works Department.

The following appointments has been made by the Hon. the Chief Justice :—

CLARKE, Mr. T. C., second assistant registrar, High Court, Madras, Original Side, to be assistant registrar, sub pro tem in the place of Mr. H. Gardiner, deceased, from August 26.

#### FURLOUGHS.

LEWIS, Mr. J. P., deputy inspector of schools, Central Range, Malabar, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his availing himself of the same.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

MIDDLECOAT, Lieutenant-Colonel F., Staff Corps commandant, European Veterans, from September 3 to December 3, to Bangalore, on private affairs.

#### MILITARY.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

GOLDIE, Major J. O., to be Lieutenant Colonel, from Sept 4.

HESTERLOW, T. B. Z., First Class Assist. Apothecary, to be Second-class Apothecary, vice Second-class Apothecary Fonseca, seconded, dated June 14

ROE, R. B. The services of Surgeon R. B. Roe, Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

HAY, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 32nd Regiment N.I. (p.a.), for one year and 147 days.

PRESTON, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. H., Staff Corps, 2nd in command, 20th Regiment N.I. (p.a.), for one year.

ONSLow, Major F. M., General List, cavalry, squadron commander, 2nd Regiment L.C. (m.c.), for one year.

PLUMER, Lieutenant T. H., Staff Corps, wing officer, 5th N.I., Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year from Oct. 26, or subsequent date of embarkation.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, September 11.)

SMITH, Captain E. D. N., is appointed to act as second in command and adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Lieutenant G. E. H. Cates.

SMITH, Captain E. D. N., assumed charge of his duties as acting second in command and adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 12th ult.

FOX, Mr. S. N., B.A., barrister-at-law, is appointed to be Perry professor of jurisprudence, vice Mr. James Jardine, resigned.

SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BARRY, Surgeon, J. P., M.B., is appointed to act as assistant surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and assistant to the civil surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Surgeon Dhanjishah Navroji Parakh, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

BOYD, Surgeon H. W. B., L.R.C.S., L.K., and Q.C.P., L.M.K., and Q.C.P., civil surgeon, Dhulia, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

JENNINGS, Lieutenant R. H., R.E., boundary settlement officer, Jhalavad, passed an examination in Persian according to the higher standard on Sept. 3.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. L., Administrator General, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence from duty, without allowances, for ten days in continuation of the furlough for one year granted to him.

WALSH, The Rev. A. O., M.A., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign his appointment as Chaplain.

VINCENT—BROWN—Mr R. H. Vincent delivered over and Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Brown received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Tanna, on the 28th ult., and the latter officer again delivered over and the former officer received charge of the same office on the above date.

WHITE—LELY—Mr. J. G. White delivered over and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received charge of the offices of the Collector and District Magistrate and Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat on the 3rd inst.

JERVOISE—WOODWARD—Messrs. A. C. Jervoise and H. Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector, Belgaum, on the 1st inst.

HENDERSON—HUGHES—Surgeon W. G. H. Henderson and Surgeon-

Major D. E. Hughes, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Belgaum District Jail on the 1st inst.

HASELDEN—TALBOT—Messrs. B. J. Haselden and W. A. Talbot respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Central Division of Kanara, on the 1st inst.

#### FURLOUGHS.

LOCHEE, Rev. A. C., M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate from Sept. 6, or date of departure.

COTGRAVE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to convert into leave on medical certificate the portion from July 2 to April 17, 1885, of the one year's leave without pay granted to Mr. G. W. Cotgrave, police probationer.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 11.)

GRANTHAM, Lieutenant C. F., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Aug. 21.  
 DOMVILLE—The services of Lieutenant J. R. C. Domville, 1st Sind Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—  
 Major W. Laing, Infantry ; Brigadier-General A. L. Annesley ; Captain G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E. ; Sub-Conductor H. Jepson, Ordnance Department, and First Class Schoolmaster J. C. Gainher.

Captain L. F. Heath, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from Sept. 9, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HEATH, Captain L. F., 3rd N.L.I., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Major Coulson, deceased.

BROOME, Lieutenant R. D., 9th N.I., officiating Wing Officer 21st N.I., to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieutenant-Colonel E., 10th N.L.I., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 7th N.I. (officiating Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters), to officiate as commandant during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Blowers on furlough, or until further orders.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J. W. T., 23rd N.L.I., to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Thomson, appointed to the medical charge of the Garrison staff and details Asirgurb, and during the absence of Surgeon Lucas, on furlough or until further orders.

FLANAGAN—WILLIAMSON—Surgeon-Major J. Williamson, A.M.D., and Surgeon J. W. H. Flanagan, A.M.D., are transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Quetta District.

MARTIN, Surgeon H., A.M.D., on general duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred to general duty, Quetta District.

EDWARDS—BECHER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Captain E. G. Edwards, E-2, and Captain E. F. Becher, 4-1 London Division, R.A.

PATTERSON, Surgeon D. A., M.D. secretary to the Surgeon-General with Government of Bombay, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Sept. 8.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

COLSTON, Brigade-Surgeon C. K., Indian Medical Department in India, for six months from date of departure, on private affairs.

STEVENS, Colonel G. S., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Sept. 9, at Woshulli Woutanged, Coorg, the wife of Mr. A. L. Alexander, of a son.

BALLARD—Sept. 1, at Madura, the wife of C. H. Ballard, Engineer, Messrs. Binny and Co., Jangalapalle, of a daughter.

BARBER—Sept. 4, at Azamgarh, the wife of C. J. Barber, Indigo Planter, of a son.

BOOTH—Sept. 7, at 4, P. C. Buildings, Calcutta, the wife of Patrick Booth, of a daughter.

BROOKS—Sept. 10, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Arthur J. Brooks, of a son.

BROOKE—Sept. 5, at Jamalpore, the wife of J. Stuart Brooke, Medical Officer, E.I.R., of a daughter.

BROWNE—Sept. 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain J. Browne, the Devonshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, of a daughter.

BURY—Sept. 12, the wife of William Bury, Station Master, G.I.P. Railway, Lanowlee, of a son, still-born.

CLOTHIER—Sept. 7, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant R. F. Clothier, Adjutant 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, of a son.

DE BRITO—Sept. 12, at Bandora Hill, the wife of Frederick Hannibal de Brito, of a son.

GOODRICH—August 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of H. St. A. Goodrich, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

HARRIS—Sept. 5, at Sutna, Rewah State, the wife of Mr. Geo. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

HOMAN—Sept. 9, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, the wife of E. N. Homan, Esq., of a daughter.

LIVESAY—Sept. 4, at Charlemont, Darjiling, the wife of J. J. Livesay, of a son.

MAITLAND—Sept. 7, at Egmore, the wife of Surgeon J. Maitland, of a daughter.

**MACIVER**—August 28, at Shikarpur, the wife of C. MacIver, District Police Superintendent, of a daughter.  
**MUIRHEAD**—Sept. 2, at Benares, the wife of J. R. Muirhead, Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway of a daughter.  
**PARGITER**—Sept. 1, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. G. E. A. Pargiter, of a son.  
**PARSONS**—Sept. 3, at 21, Theatre-road, Calcutta, the wife of W. Parsons, of a daughter.  
**PRICE**—Sept. 4, at Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Price, C.E., Executive Engineer, P. W. Dept., of a son.  
**SHAW**—Sept. 4, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut. G. J. Shaw, Adjutant 6th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.  
**TYRES**—Sept. 8, at Jabulpore, the wife of J. E. Tyres, Mechanical Engineer, Nerbudda Co., Ltd., Mohpani, of a daughter.  
**WALKER**—Sept. 4, at Belgamp, the wife of E. O. Walker, Telegraph Department, of a son.  
**WORSLEY**—Sept. 8, at Poona, the wife of Colonel Worsley, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

**KEESHAN—THOMAS**—Sept. 9, at Christ Church, Ahmedabad, by the Rev. George Gothards, M.A., Chaplain, Mr. Sub-Conductor Joseph Keeshan, Commissariat Department, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. G. Thomas, Telegraph Master in charge Government Telegraph Office, Ahmedabad.  
**KING—WILKINSON**—Sept. 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Edward J. King, of Calcutta, to Alice Etheldreda, only daughter of H. B. Wilkinson, Esq., London.  
**ROBERTSON—WALSHE**—Sept. 11, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, Captain R. W. P. Robertson, R.A., to Edith Constable, twin daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Hugh Crawford Walshe, R.H.A.

**DEATHS.**

**BETHAM**—Sept. 1, on board the s.s. *Sullej*, George Graham, the only son of G. K. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sattara, and of Charlotte, his wife.  
**COULSON**—August 28, at Duki Thull, Chotiali, Major George John Coulson, 3rd Regiment N.L.I., aged 39 years and 7 months.  
**D'CRUZ**—Sept. 13, at her residence, Dhobie Talao, Anna D'Cruz, sister of Mr. C. D. Netto, aged 78 years.  
**DUMAINE**—Sept. 6, at Chandernagore, Marie Louise Dumaine née DaCosta, veuve de feu Charles Francois Dumaine, de Bordeaux, Consul de France à Calcutta.  
**HOBART**—Sept. 9, at Kilpauk, Madras, Edward Beauchamp, infant son of William Henry Hobart and Margaret Emily, his wife.  
**KOYAJI**—Sept. 7, at Karachi, Shidvakhsh, the beloved child of Surgeon and Mrs. Koyaji.  
**MEHTA**—Sept. 15, at Calcutta, at 3 P.M., Merwanjee Hormasjee Mehta, aged 65.  
**PARSONS**—Sept. 7, at Calcutta, Ethel Margaret de Horne, infant daughter of William and Bertha Parsons.  
**SOUNDY**—Sept. 9, at Love Lane, Byculla, Elaine Ada (Queenie), the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Soundy, aged 1 year.  
**SOMERVILLE**—Sept. 7, at 201, Mount-road, Madras, R. B. Somerville, Assistant, Messrs. Simpson and Co., aged 25 years.  
**WEBB**—Sept. 4, at Dehra Doon, Mrs. F. Webb, aged 70 years.

**INDIA OFFICE.**

Oct. 2.

**ARRIVALS REPORTED.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. H. C. E. Ward, S.C., Capt. G. W. Martin, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. C. G. Minchin, S.C., Major F. M. Onslow, Cav.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. W. T. Brown, S.C., Capt. E. A. Barclay, S.C.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—G. M. Gregory, F. R. Hogg (Cov.), J. N. Pickard.

**PERMITTED TO RETURN.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Major C. T. M. Higginson, Cav., Capt. J. C. Addison, R.E., Capt. W. H. White, R.E.  
*Madras Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. T. J. McGann.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. H. Adey, Capt. H. P. Young, S.C., Lieut. A. W. Forbes, S.C.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—R. H. Hamilton, J. Jamieson, F. L. O'Callaghan, C.I.E., F. W. Davis.  
*Madras Estab.*—H. S. Thomas (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—R. E. Candy (Cov.).

**PERMITTED TO REMAIN.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. H. L. Wells, R.E., four months seventeen days.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. A. J. Howes, Inf., three months.

**EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.****CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—H. Marsh, S.C., three months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—E. Giles, two months' furlough; R. E. Candy (Cov.), fifteen days' furlough.

SEPT. 30.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers

of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

**BENGAL STAFF CORPS.**

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Charles Kenneth Mackinnon.  
 To be Major.—Capt. Albert de Claney Rennick.  
 To be Captains.—Lieutenants Harry John Bolton, Harry Heptinstall Rose Heath.

**MADRAS STAFF CORPS.**

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Thomas Henry Binney Young, Frank John Wroughton, Henry Honeywood Hughes Hallett, William Henry Hoskins.  
 To be Major.—Capt. Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby.

**MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.**

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major Robert William Cockerill.

**BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.**

To be Majors.—Capt. George Westrenen Sawyer, William Henry Dawes Jones.

**BREVET.**

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. Francis Sawbridge Cherry, Madras Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major William Douglas Brodie Ketchen, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Major-General C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Harvey Young Murray, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) A. B. Marsack, Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Adam Wilson Graham, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major George Thomas Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-General A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major William Henry Beckett, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General F. Schneider, Bombay Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Thomas James Quin, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Neville Fraser Parker, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General R. M. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Charles Nesbit Hodgson, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General J. C. P. Baillie, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major (now Lieut.-Col.) Willoughby Wallace Hooper, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) C. S. Elliot, Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

OCT. 3.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieut.-Col. George Tyndall, of the Madras Staff Corps; Major Thomas Dawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major Charles May Allen Morant, of the Madras Army; Deputy Surgeon-General John Edward Tuson, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Deputy Surgeon-General James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Surgeon-Major Rivers Mantell, of the Bengal Army.

**BREVET.**

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. George Tyndall, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Thomas Dawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major Charles May Allen Morant, of the Madras Army.

To be Surgeon-General.—Deputy Surgeon-General John James Clarke, M.D., of the Bengal Army.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.—Brigade Surgeon William Watson, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon Theobald Mathew, of the Bengal Army.

To be Brigade Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major Ferdinand Odvaine, of the Bengal Army.

**Home News.**

THE adjourned meeting of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway will be held at Gresham House on the 9th inst., at 1 P.M.

The half yearly meeting of the Delhi and London Bank will be held at 128, Bishopsgate-street on the 8th inst., at twelve o'clock. The report and balance-sheet which will be submitted to the meeting of the shareholders are of a very satisfactory character. The net profit realised during the half-year ended the 30th of June last amounts to £11,222 9s. 8d., which, added to the balance of £884 1s. 9d. brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a total credit to the profit and loss account of £12,106 11s. 5d. This sum the directors propose to appropriate by the payment of a 5 per cent. dividend on the half-year, which will absorb £8,440 12s. 6d.; placing £3,665 18s. 11d. to the next account.

**GENERAL DILLON.**—The appointment of Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., to the command of the Lahore Division of the Indian Army will be generally recognised as a due reward for long and gallant service. General Dillon joined the 93rd Regiment as far back as the time of the first war in China, when that gallant corps was commanded by Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde. After the conclusion of the war and the signature of the Treaty of Naukin, the 93rd were placed in occupation of the Island of

Chusan. After the restoration of that island, this regiment was removed to the Punjab, where it took a prominent part in the final campaign against the Sikhs. General Dillon was present at the great battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and he also served in the campaign of 1850 against the frontier tribes. In the mutiny he also took a prominent part, serving as Brigade Major to the Oude Field Force from 1858 to 1860. He was severely wounded at the battle of Cawnpore, and was mentioned in despatches on the occasion. After the Indian mutiny he again went to China, being attached as Assistant Adjutant-General to Sir Hope Grant's expedition to retrieve the repulse at the Taku Forts. He was several times mentioned in despatches during the Pekin campaign. From 1865 to 1868 he was military secretary to the Bombay Government, and in the last-named year he accompanied the present Lord Napier of Magdala to Abyssinia, where he acted as his military secretary. For this campaign he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen—an honour which he resigned on being appointed in 1878 assistant military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. His term of office in this capacity expired twelve months ago. General Dillon has gained a name as a courteous and excellent official as well as a gallant soldier. The family of Dillon is not only of great distinction in Ireland, but it has given some famous soldiers to the services of France and Austria.

AN extra meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 15th inst., at 1 P.M.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, &c., will be held at 65, Old Broad-street on the 21st inst., at 1 P.M.

EMPIRE CLUB.—The Empire Club was taken over by the members on Tuesday last from Mr. Chinery, the proprietor, who will continue the general management.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The Council of the East India Association meet at the end of the present month.

AN INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—An evening contemporary says:—"Lahore has subscribed 2,000 rupees towards a fund for defraying the election expenses of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose. If it were only possible to secure him a seat he would be an ornament to the British House of Commons, as everyone who has heard him speak will bear witness; but the difficulty is to find a constituency. It ought not to be difficult, for Mr. Ghose would do as well as many silent voting machines on the Liberal side; but a stranger's claims are hardly likely to be preferred before those of big local men. Lancashire is more directly interested in India than any other English county; is there no borough in Lancashire that could be persuaded to return an Indian fellow-citizen? This consummation is devoutly to be wished." Sufficient money having been subscribed to meet the probable expenses of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's candidature, an English committee to promote the object is now being formed.

LORD RIPON'S SUCCESSOR.—The Earl of Dufferin will leave London on Thursday, November 6th, to assume his duties as Viceroy of India. He will travel from Charing-cross via Vienna and Trieste. At the latter place one of Her Majesty's ships will, it is expected, be in waiting to convey him to Bombay, where he will land. Lord Dufferin has accepted the invitation to the banquet in Belfast, and has fixed the 15th inst. as a suitable day for it to be held.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS."—The Indian troopship *Serapis* sailed from Plymouth on the 1st inst. for Bombay, after having embarked the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry and drafts of various corps. The *Serapis* has a total contingent on board of 1,850.

COUNCIL BILLS.—The tenders for Rs. 15,00,000 in remittances on India were received on the 1st inst. at the Bank of England, that amount being allotted in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at an average rate of 1s. 7-562d. Tenders at 1s. 7-9-16d. will receive in full. Between April 1st and September 30th the amount of remittances disposed of had reached Rs. 7,24,46,467, realising £5,944,843.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The Secretary of State for India has just received from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, K.C.S.I., on behalf of the native community of Bombay, a memorial expressive of the signatories' regret and disappointment at Lord Kimberley's approval of the regulation regarding the maximum limit of age for candidates for the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service. The memorialists submit that the limit of twenty-three years, which was fixed in 1853 by Lord Macaulay's Committee, was in every respect most suitable, inasmuch as, while it afforded a fair opportunity to natives to compete for the Indian Civil Service, it also enabled many Englishmen to present themselves for the competition after completing their course of study at the different Universities of the United Kingdom. The opinions elicited from a large majority of the officials consulted in 1875 by the Government of India on this question clearly point, as the memorialists submit, in favour rather of a high than a low limit of age. The maximum limit of nineteen years at last fixed in 1876 for candidates for the Indian Civil Service presents a striking contrast to the maximum of twenty-four fixed for the Civil Service in Ceylon, Hongkong, and the Strait Settlements. Even in England the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service is twenty-four, and the memorialists submit that the conditions of the Indian Civil Service, especially having regard to the large

powers which its members have to be vested with, even at the commencement of their careers, afford potent reasons why the maximum limit of age of candidates for that service should be as high as it is in England, Ceylon, and elsewhere. In order to afford the memorialists' countrymen the same facilities as are afforded to other classes of Her Majesty's subjects it is asked that the annual competitive examination, under the same tests as in England, should be held in India, at one or more centres, simultaneously with the examination in England, and the maximum limit of age restored to at least its original place—viz., twenty-three years. The memorialists do not object to the candidates being called on to stay for one or two years in England after success in the examination and prior to taking office in India. The memorialists venture to think that the modifications here suggested indicate the minimum of change necessary to put the regulations for the Indian Civil Service into a form which cannot be fairly open to the criticism which is now often levelled at the present regulations—namely, that they are made, if not deliberately against the just claims of the natives of India, at least in flagrant disregard of those claims.

#### GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto William Comer Petheram, Esq., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of India.

HER Majesty has been pleased to appoint Francis Brandt, of the Madras Civil Service, to be one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, in succession to John Robert Kindersley, Esq., who has resigned that office.

THE NEW KNIGHT.—Sir William Comer Petheram, Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of the North-West Provinces of India, who has been granted the dignity of a knight by letters patent, is the son of the late Mr. William Petheram, of Beauchamp House, near Exeter. He was born in the year 1835, and is, therefore, in his fiftieth year.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE Downing-street, Oct. 2.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be an Honorary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—His Highness Raja Idris bin Raja Bendahara Iskandur, Chief Judge of Perak.

#### OBITUARY.

Colonel Henry Francis, late of the 29th and 64th Regiments, died at Brighton a few days ago, after a long illness, aged 61. He entered the army as an ensign in 1843, became a lieutenant in 1845, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1853. In 1857 he served with the 24th Regiment in the Persian campaign, and he was also engaged throughout the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the defence of the Alumbagh, the action of La Martinière, the second relief of Lucknow, the defence of Cawnpore, and the actions of Kalee Nuddee, Kerkerouille, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Mahomdee, and Bunnai. For his services in India he obtained the brevet rank of major, and he became a brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1869, and a colonel in 1873.

Colonel C. H. Barnes, whose death from dysentery occurred at Cairo on Sunday, the 28th ult., entered the Royal Artillery in 1852, became captain in 1861, major in 1872, and lieutenant-colonel in 1878, obtaining the brevet rank of colonel in December, 1882. Colonel Barnes commanded two guns manned as horse artillery by volunteer officers and sergeants in the actions of Nembehaira and Sheerun, in Central India, in 1857. He was severely wounded, being shot through the right breast, at the siege of Neemuch in November, 1857, and received the thanks of the Bombay Government for his services on that occasion. He also served throughout the Oude campaign in 1858-9, when he obtained the medal, with clasp. When serving as a subaltern in 1855 in the citadel of Lahore, during an epidemic of cholera in which his battery was severely attacked by the disease, he showed so much devotion to his duty in attending to the men sick in hospital that the Commander-in-Chief in India posted him to the horse artillery.

Sir James Lumsden Seton, of Pitmedden, whose death occurred on the 28th ult., was the eldest son of the late Sir William Coote Seton, of Pitmedden, Aberdeenshire, by his marriage with Eliza Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Lumsden, of Cushney, in the same county, and widow of Captain John Wilson, of the Honourable East India Company's service. He was born in 1835, and was formerly a lieutenant in the 1st Fusiliers, and subsequently held a captaincy in the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers. He served in the Pegu, Indian, and Abyssinian campaigns, and saw some active service with the Prussian army during part of the Franco-German War. The deceased succeeded as eighth baronet on the death of his father in 1880, and was married. According to Lodge and Burke, the baronetcy devolves upon his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William Samuel Seton, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who was born in 1837, and married in 1876 Eva Kate St. Leger, daughter of Colonel Hastings Wood, C.B.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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A wing of the Worcestershire Regiment passed through on the 10th ult. by rail to Mooltan, *en route* to Quetta. The 1st Bengal Native Infantry passed through Lahore on the 10th ult. *en route* to Sibi, to join the Zhob Valley Expedition.

The Government of India have approved of the formation of a camp of exercise on a moderate scale, near Poona, in the month of January, 1885.

It is reported on good authority that unmarried school-mistresses of British regiments serving in India are likely to receive an increase of pay.

The march of the troops from Quetta for the Zhob Valley was postponed to the 20th ult. This necessitated a corresponding change in the date originally fixed for leaving Duki, from which place the force will probably now leave on the 5th October.

A decision has recently been issued by the military authorities according to the officers of the Ordnance Department in India, the advantages of the rule under which an officer promoted to a higher grade of a department which involves no change of duties, is entitled to the staff salary of the higher grade from the date of the vacancy which caused the promotion.

Two men of the A-4 Royal Horse Artillery died at Mhow on the 6th ult. of cholera. The symptoms appeared in the morning, and the patients succumbed in the afternoon. No more cases have occurred.

The Madras Government has ruled that officers in that Presidency should not ordinarily be called upon to pay as rent for Government buildings a sum exceeding 10 per cent. of their salary.

The Surgeon-General H.M. Forces in the Madras Presidency has been permitted to proceed on a tour of inspection to Port Blair, Hoshungabad, Kamptee, Seetabaldi, Raipore, Secunderabad, Bellary, and Bangalore.

It having been brought to notice that frequent delay occurs in remitting prizes for skill at arms to soldiers who have quitted India, the attention of officers commanding batteries and corps is directed to the matter, in view to the necessary steps being taken to prevent delay in future.

The subject, so much discussed and always left where it was, of giving the European soldier practically uncontrolled possession of his ammunition, is believed to have been submitted for the views of the officers of the British army throughout India.

The Bombay Government have decided that no horses are to be received for treatment at the cattle hospital about to be established in connection with the College of Science at Poona—the only exception being such animals as may belong to natives who cannot afford to pay for veterinary aid.

The Government of India have received semi official confirmation of the announcement made some weeks ago that Sir Thomas Baker would succeed Sir George Greaves as Adjutant-General of the Army next month. Private letters reaching India by last week's mail make no further reference to General Baker's state of health as likely to prevent the arrangement. Simla society has arranged to entertain Sir George Greaves at a dinner and a ball on the 22nd instant.

Under instructions from his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, it is notified that non-commissioned officers transferred, either voluntarily or compulsorily, from battalions proceeding home from India in course of relief, should in all cases take rank and precedence in their new battalions in their respective ranks, according to the date of their promotion or appointment.

The following extract from a letter dated London, 29th May, 1884, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, is published for information and guidance:—"As I consider that an officer ordered to England should not be allowed, except on duty, to stop *en route*, I have decided that, when a longer time than necessary is taken to return to this country from India, the officer shall be deemed to be on leave without pay, so far as regards the excess time occupied."

The *Madras Times* says:—"It has been decided to bring back to the Presidency at the close of the Zhob Valley Expedition the 1st Madras Pioneers, who have, for some time past, been employed in making the road through the Bolan Pass to Quetta and thence into the Pishin Valley. The 4th Pioneers will then take their turn at frontier work on relief at Bangalore by the 1st. The families of the 4th will, on the move of the regiment, be sent to Trichinopoly and occupy the lines in Worriore, at present occupied by those of the 1st Pioneers. It had been intended to move the 4th to Palaveram, but, under the new arrangement, it has been decided that the 28th M.N.I., from Thyetmyo, should be brought to that station."

Government have, a contemporary hears, authorised the issue of firewood during the winter months (as a permanent measure) every year to the British and native troops serving in the Quetta district: the time and duration of each annual issue being left to the judgment of the general officer commanding. Camp ovens of a new pattern have been ordered to be made up for experimental purposes, on occasions of troops marching, and at camps

of exercise during the ensuing winter. A supply will at the same time be sent to Madras and Bombay for a similar purpose, in view to the ultimate adoption of a standard pattern of field oven for general service in India.

An orderly-room sergeant is in future to be allowed, when on the voyage to and from India, to a wing of not less than four companies, or to mixed drafts of the same strength, or to three batteries of artillery. He will receive sixpence per day extra pay.

Her Majesty's troopship *Himalaya*, Captain H. St. L. B. Palliser, sailed on the 10th ult. for Suez, with the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, consisting of 25 officers, 5 ladies, 4 children, 2 warrant officers and their wives, 2 children, 862 men, 22 women, 37 children, and 8 horses.

An alteration in the mode of calculating the figure of merit of Volunteer corps has been ordered. The figure of merit by which the proficiency of a Volunteer Corps will be measured is the average of the individual firing, *i.e.*, the total points divided by the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who commenced the practice. The performances of officers are always to be included in the annual musketry return, and they are to be included when calculating the "percentage of extra-efficients."

The fixed establishment of the warrant grades of the Public Works Department under the Government of India has been somewhat reduced, and will stand as follows from the 12th June, 1884:—

Deputy Commissaries .....	2
Assistant Commissaries.....	2
Deputy-Assistant Commissaries .....	4
Conductors .....	19
Sub-Conductors .....	32

The excess is to be absorbed by making no promotion for the second vacancy that may occur in each of the three highest grades.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &amp;c.

It is regarded as practically settled that the Duke of Connaught goes home in April. His Royal Highness has just passed the lower standard in Hindustani.

Babu Peary Mohun Mukerjee is appointed additional member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

The market price of opium has recently fallen to the extent of about Rs. 75 a chest.

The Financial Department have, it is stated, concurred in the recommendation for an increase to the Calcutta High Court bench. The matter now goes home to the Secretary of State.

The application by the Rev. Mr. Hastie to the Calcutta High Court for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Appeal Court in the Calcutta Mission Case has been refused.

A report has reached Simla from the India Office that when the Hon. J. Gibbs retires from the Viceregal Council in April, Mr. Carmichael, who recently retired from Madras, will succeed him.

The question of alteration of the rules for the appointment of Statutory Civilians is understood to be in course of active consideration just now, and a despatch conveying the views of the Government of India as to their amendment probably goes home shortly.

An addition to the fine buildings in Calcutta, in the shape of a handsome synagogue, built by Mr. Elias Ezra, in memory of his late father, at a cost of two lakhs of rupees, was opened at Calcutta on Thursday.

The appointment of the Earl of Dufferin as Viceroy in succession to the Marquis of Ripon has given the greatest satisfaction in this country.

The Viceroy's movements on the close of the Simla season depend on the date arranged for Lord Dufferin's arrival in Calcutta. Nothing, therefore, has yet been decided as to the course of the Viceregal winter tour.

On the 6th ult. a man was executed at Burrisaul in Bengal, and an hour afterwards a reprieve arrived.

A Marine Court of Inquiry, which has been sitting in Calcutta to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the s.s. *Madras* in the Mergui Archipelago on July 11, has decided that the captain was guilty of imprudence and negligence, and has suspended his master's certificate for six months, granting him a mate's certificate in the meantime.

The health of the Maharajah of Cashmere does not improve. His brain is affected, and the approach of the cold season is looked forward to with considerable apprehension.

The defences of the Attock bridge are to be commenced this month.

The construction of the Sealkote-Jummoo Railway is to be commenced immediately. The funds for the work will be provided by the Cashmere State.

## BOMBAY.

Serious floods occurred last week in Guzerat and other parts of the country. Railway communication was interrupted on both



the main lines into Bombay, and the last outgoing mail steamer had to be delayed for twelve hours owing to the non-arrival of the mails from the North-West.

The 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment embarked on Wednesday in the troopship *Himalaya* for Egypt.

H.M.S. *Briton* arrived in Bombay on Friday from Suakim via Aden.

At Surat the river Taptee was flooded to within two feet of its height on the occasion of the great flood of last year. Fortunately, however, the damage done was comparatively slight.

A court-martial is shortly to assemble at Aden for the trial of a young subaltern of the Essex Regiment for assaulting his commanding officer.

The new Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Petheram, will arrive in Bombay towards the end of next month.

The Maharaja Holkar passed through Mhow, on the 8th ult., in a special train.

## MADRAS.

There were 171 deaths from cholera in Madras during the week ending the 5th inst.

A Jesuit College is being erected at Mangalore at a cost of upwards of a lakh of rupees.

The *Madras Mail* announces that a ticket-examiner on the South Indian Railway, Arcunum Branch, of the name of T. Mootoosawmy Pillay, being the holder of the ticket No. 02,643,750 in the Paris Lottery, has won the second prize of 200,000 francs, or, say, Rs. 96,000. A native of Cuddapah has won one of the eight prizes of 25,000 francs (Rs. 12,000), and several natives in Pondicherry have won small prizes.

Madras has been most unfortunate this year, and the bills of mortality have assumed alarming dimensions. When small-pox, which had prevailed in an epidemic form, had died out cholera made its appearance, and kept up the high rate of mortality. The epidemic now appears to be abating, and the mortality has been gradually decreasing since the 2nd inst. The deaths reported this month from cholera within the municipal limits have been:—Sept., 1st, 45; 2nd, 47; 3rd, 26; 4th, 29; 5th, 19; 6th, 17; 7th, 13.

## BURMAH.

A telegram from Rangoon states that the wreck of the British India steamer *Madras* has been sold for Rs. 4,700. The hull is badly damaged, but the purchasers hope to profit by salvage of the cargo.

In Burmah dacoity appears to have assumed an epidemic form, and hardly a week passes without our hearing of fresh cases. A recent case in the vicinity of Rangoon recalls the palmiest days of brigandage. A gang of armed men, it appears, attacked a house, bound the terrified inmates, and carried off the housewife, together with booty to the amount of Rs. 700.

A Rangoon correspondent anticipates that if there is any truth in the report received by wire from Calcutta of the escape of the Mengoon Prince from Pondicherry and his forthcoming advent at Bangkok, we shall probably have some exciting news from Mandalay before the year is out. King Theebaw's rule, though not, he believed, as unpopular as most people in Lower Burma wish to make out, is not so firmly established with his people that they would be averse to a change. The crops have been bad for two seasons, and so many people have left for the British side that there is said to be a scarcity of both population and money; whilst the disturbances in the Shan States and the rising of the Kachins have not tended to popularise the present reign. The Chinese and Burmese are now said to be falling out, and there have been affrays between them both at the capital and Bhamo.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

### THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that although importers have made some further concession in prices, the produce markets remain very depressed, with large supplies offering. Most of the sales effected in sugar again show a decline, including low brown Eastern sorts at 6s. 9d. to 8s., Java cargoes at 14s. 3d. to 15s., and the finest French loaves at 18s. 6d. f.o.b., while beet, which rules the market, is at 9s. 10½d. to 10s., October-November shipment. Should anything transpire to reduce the immense outturn of the latter, a sharp reaction may be expected, as the price last year at the same time was 20s. 3d. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. At present, however there is no speculative demand. Rice has been inactive. In the tea market a dull tone prevails. Fine Congous meet with little inquiry. The common grades are unsettled and again rather lower in the public sales. Indian were steady during the week, but close flatly, as the importers have brought forward a heavy quantity at auction. The deliveries of tea are very large, and the stock in the United Kingdom shows a decrease of about 12 million pounds by contrast with last year's at same date. Supplies of coffee have been moderate, and the demand continues

slow, with prices occasionally in favour of the buyers for common to middling Plantation Ceylon and Costa Rica. Receipts at the Brazil ports of shipment have for some time past been large, and the Dutch Trading Company's visible supply at the end of September was 813,900 bags, against 677,100 bags at the same time last year. The foreign markets are generally without life. All kinds of spice have become quiet. At the cinnamon sales on Monday a larger quantity than expected found buyers considering the weight of supply so soon after the previous series, but in some instances a reduction of about 1d. per lb. was accepted. Black pepper has sold for arrival at lower rates.

TEA.—To-day's sales of 8,800 packages passed flatly, but without material change on the rates, ruling at the beginning of the week. Black and red leaf Congous sold from 6½d. per lb.; siftings, 4½d. to 5d. per lb. The private contract market shows no improvement. The China auctions comprised 8,485 packages, which sold without reserve. Black leafs, at 6½d. to 9½d. per lb.; red siftings, 4½d. to 5½d. per lb.; common red leafs, 6½d. to 7d.; good common to medium Hankows, Kaisows, and Pekoe Congous, 7½d. to 11½d. per lb. The Indian sales were again heavy—viz., 6,689 packages Indian and Ceylon and 458 chests Java tea. The quantity of samples to be valued was again too large to be properly attended to by most buyers, and many breaks passed in favour of buyers, especially of the grades ranging from 1s. per lb. downwards.

SUGAR.—There has not been any further alteration in beet, which is quoted 9s. 10½d. to 10s. this and next month, and the market is flat. No sales in West India, and prices have a downward tendency. The Clyde market has been closed to-day. M. Bertrand Silz wrote as follows from Paris on the 1st inst.:—"Rates are with us more than \$20 per 100 kilos. less than those at the same time last year, and, moreover, so great is the fall abroad that import pays, notwithstanding the surtax of 7f. which falls on European sugars introduced into France. Therefore the certainty of an inferior crop with us has no influence, and each week we experience a reduction in price, while the temperature continues to be satisfactory. The liquidation of September engagements takes place to-day; 44,000 bags are tendered, and the liquidation is not at present concluded."

COFFEE.—The market is flat, and common to palish kinds of Costa Rica lower. 3,294 bags, part sold, ordinary mixed to good ordinary, 44s. 6d. to 48s.; fine ordinary to middling, 51s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. Of 1,878 bags Guatemala, a good part found buyers at about steady rates—fair to fine ordinary, 46s. to 51s.; low middling to rather bold greyish, 52s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. 105 casks, 26 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, part sold, at easier prices—low to middling, 57s. to 64s.; bold, 83s. 6d. to 85s. 249 casks 1,850 bags East India went heavily—medium pale grey, 53s. to 55s. 6d.; bold greyish to coloury, 64s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; fine, 95s. per cwt.

RICE.—A cargo of Rangoon, 1,200 tons, sold at 7s. 9½d., ex quay, Liverpool.

SPICES.—The market for black pepper is quiet on the spot. During the week the business for arrival includes Penang at 6d. to 6½d. A few sales have been made in Zanzibar cloves at previous values.

JUTE.—Transactions are upon a most limited scale, and the market remains flat.

### FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has continued very dull to-day for cone refining and most other kinds, but beetroot has been steadier, with buyers of German 88 per cent., October at 10s., November at 10s. 1½d., f.o.b. The sales of West India reach about 350 casks, including a good portion privately at 9s. to 10s. 6d. for Muscovado. In the auctions grocery crystallised went with little inquiry, but fine qualities were steady; little done. The refined market has been inactive but without change, pieces being 6d. to 9d. lower since last Friday. Stoved goods are without alteration from yesterday. Martineau's cut loaf, 21s. Tate's cubes, 21s.; Duncan's cubes, 21s. per cwt. Dutch crushed is lower. No. 1 in bags, Amsterdam, prompt, 15s. 4½d., f.o.b. Foreign loaves unchanged; Say's 18s. 6d. f.o.b.

COFFEE.—The market is steady for good coloury qualities, but common sorts remain neglected. Trade slow. Messrs. Patry and Pasteur report:—"According to Messrs. Freudenberg and Co., the shipments from Ceylon for the season ending September 30 have been 16,000 tons, against 12,900 tons in the previous season. The accounts respecting the new crop are not favourable, and it is not likely to exceed much the crop of 1883-4. The Government Java crop is now estimated at 1,032,000 bags, but the private crops are not likely to equal those of last season."

COTTON.—A fair demand has prevailed, and the sales on spot include Tinnivelly at 4½d. to 5½d.; Salem, 4 13-16d.; Bengal, 4½d. to 4 3-16d. per lb.

JUTE.—Dull, and no business of interest to report.

### SATURDAY EVENING.

WOOL.—At Berlin yesterday 2,012 bales Cape wool were offered at auction, and 1,508 bales found buyers. The competition was fair, and prices ruled about on a par with present London rates. Faulty wools and scoured wools were rather neglected.

THE FISH TRADE.—London Central Fish Market, Smithfield, Oct. 4.—Large supplies of fish. Trade rather dull. Prices:—Soles 1s. 2d. per lb.; slips, 10d. per lb.; lemon soles, 4d. per lb.; turbot, 10d. per lb.; brill, 8d. per lb.; cod, 4d. per lb.; plaice, 4d. per lb.; hake, 3d. per lb.; eels, 10d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; conger eel, 4d. per lb.; fresh haddocks, 3d. per lb.; skate, 4d. per lb.; mackerel, 2d. to 4d. each; lobsters, 6d. to 2s. 6d. each; crabs, 3d. to 2s. each; dried haddocks, 2d. to 1s. each; fresh herrings, 6d. per dozen; whittings, 2s. to 4s. per dozen; Anglo-Portuguese oysters, 10d. to 1s. per dozen; native ditto, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; shrimps, 2d. to 3d. per pint; winkles, 2d. per pint; whelks, 1d. per pint; mussels, 8d. to 1s. per gallon; Digby chicks, 4d. to 6d. per bundle.

COLUMBIA FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET.—East London, Oct. 4.—Fair supply of all kinds, with good demand. Heavy arrivals of

potatoes. Prices low. Quotations.—Pears, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; apples, 2s. to 5s. per bushel; vegetable marrows, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per tally; cauliflowers, 2s. to 4s. 6d. per tally; cabbages, 2s. to 4s. 6d. per tally; scarlet beans, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bushel; greens, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pozen bunches; pickling onions, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.; large English ditto, 4s. to 5s. per cwt. Potatoes:—York and Lincoln magnams, 50s. to 60s. per ton; ditto regents, 55s. to 65s. per ton; ditto victorias, 50s. to 60s. per ton; ditto champions, 45s. to 55s. per ton; Kent and Surrey regents, 60s. to 70s. per ton; ditto magnum bonums, 55s. to 65s. per ton; ditto champions, 50s. to 55s. per ton; Cambridgeshire regents, 55s. to 60s. per ton; ditto magnum bonums, 50s. to 55s. per ton; ditto champions, 45s. to 50s. per ton. Carrots, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bundles; mangolds, 18s. per ton.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—Sept 9, Arabia (s), Bussorah.—10, Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool.—11, Booldana (s), Calcutta.—Princeport, Sea.—12, Colaba (s), Rangoon; H.M.S. Briton, Aden.—14, Burmah (s), Kurrachee.—15, Ascalon (s), Rangoon; Bangalore (s), Hongkong; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; H. Priatzenberg, Mauritius; Terona (s), London; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 5, Roxburghe (s), Point de Galle; Phuttel Barry, Jeddah; Turtina, Lunga.—6, Kilwa (s), Singapore; Busheer (s), Rangoon; Glenburn, Liverpool.—7, Drachenfels (s), Colombo; Warwick, Liverpool.—8, Clan Alpine (s), Mauritius; Broomhall, Mauritius.—9, City of Calcutta (s), Liverpool; Navarino (s), London; Cypromene, Liverpool.—10, Iskandershah, Muscat; Cawdor, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Sept. 7, India (s), London.—9, Bosphorus (s), Gopaulpore; Nepal (s), Calcutta.—10, Duburg (s), Singapore.—11, Goolpara (s), Singapore; Willingdale (s), Tyne.—12, Culna (s), Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—September 9, Mozart (s), Dunkirk; A. Raheman, Chittagong; Peshawur (s), London, &c.; Clan Drummond (s), London. 10, Princeport, Calcutta; Scottish Isles, Chittagong; Baghdad (s), Kurrachee; H.M.S. Himalaya, Suez; St. Albans (s), Kurrachee.—11, Athabasca (s), Hull.—12, Oriental (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Recta (s), Havre; Sahara (s), Marseilles.—13, Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Goa (s), Calcutta &c.—14, City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Nevada, Moulmein.—15, Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Irene Morris (s), Kurrachee; Khiva (s), China, &c.; Nuddea (s), Cape Town; Empire (s), Port Said.

CALCUTTA.—September 4, Steamers Madura and Rajpootana.—5, Mahratta.—6, Nepal.—8, Chanda.—10, Tibre. Ship Castle Roy.

MADRAS.—September 8, Clan Matheson, Calcutta.—9, Nepal (s), London.—10, Himalaya (s), Rangoon, India (s), Calcutta.—11, Dubury (s), Singapore, Goalpara (s) Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LONDON, Per *Verona*, Sept. 15.

At Bombay: Mr. W. L. Gault, Miss Gault, Mr. L. K. Laurie, Mr. R. Chisholm, Mr. Rose Chisholm, Mr. W. B. Martindale, Dr. F. W. Browne, Mr. F. Inglis, Colonel G. Hewett, Mr. E. G. Fraser, Mr. Westland, Major W. Laing, Lieutenant W. S. Beresford, Mr. J. Ramsay, Lieutenant W. S. Pretymann, Mr. J. B. Barton, Miss F. Berkley, Colonel Macleod, Rev. R. P. Burnett, Mr. F. Reilly, Major Bell Stewart, Mr. J. F. Crawford, Hon. Justice Pinhey, Mr. A. R. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Major and Mrs. Gunter, Mr. Thorougoud, Mr. F. Nisbet, Rev. E. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, Mr. J. Cheetham, Mr. T. Oliver, Mr. W. King, Mr. E. Eyres, Mr. J. Woodhead, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. Mitchell.

From Gibraltar: Mr. A. de V. C. Reis.

From Venice: Mr. A. Rickli.

From Aden: Dr. Ardeshtir Burjorjee.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Venetia*, Sept. 16.

For Aden: Captain Pogson, Captain Simpson, Major Prideaux.

For Marseilles: Hon. Justice Field, Hon. John F. Norris, Sir Richard Garth, Hon. Ameer Ali, Mr. Mahomed A. Roza, Mr. John C. White, Colonel Maberley, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Ellison, Mr. J. O'Callaghan.

For London: Mrs. Mackenzie, Sirdar Narendar Singh, Sirdar Girdit Singh, Sirdar Shakur Singh, Colonel Grant, Mr. Sumsoodin J. Sulleiman, Major Paul, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Penny Cook.

The following passages have been engaged by the s.s. *Ballaarat*, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailing on the 26th September:

For London: Mrs. A. Bayly, Lieutenant Colonel G. Tyndall.

For Suez: Hon. G. C. Paul, Mrs. Paul and two children, Mr. N. J. Valetta, Miss de Terranean, Mr. Gillbanks, Mrs. Farren and three children, Mr. N. Netherlands.

By the s.s. *Gwalior*, Captain P. Harris, sailing on Oct. 3.

For London: Major F. S. Maitland, Mrs. Maitland and two children.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, for Suez, per s.s. *Venetia*, Sept. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Mugeridge, Mr. J. H. Whittaker, Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Colonel Moberley, Mr. T. E. Ellison, Colonel Grant, Mr. G. Bridgewater, Captain Hassall, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. S. G. Sulliman, Major R. C. Paul, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. J. Pennycook, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. M. A. Reza, Hon. Ameer Ali, Mr. J. C. White, Sir R. Garth, Hon. Justice Norris, Hon. Justice Field, Private Armstrong, Mr. Bhana.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SUEZ, per s.s. *Nepaul*, Sept. 28.

From Madras: Conductor Lennan, Mr. and Mrs. Nickall, Mr. R. Yule, Colonel T. W. Stansfeld, Mrs. Stansfeld, and Miss Stansfeld, Mr. D. J. A. Crombie, and Mr. J. C. Large.

From Calcutta: Mr. Cameron, Mrs. John Love, Mr. W. Docko,

Sheik Abdoul Murjeid, Mr. J. Strange, Mrs. Auckland, Mr. Deas, and Rev. C. H. A. Dall.

From Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Hoffning, Mr. S. D. Hoffning, Miss Hoffning, Mr. Julian, Mr. Morton, Mr. Gillier, Mr. A. Lusi, Miss Cohen, Hon. W. G. Fitzclarence, Mr. J. O. Blackie, Mr. C. Strickland, Mr. J. Morton, Mr. Patterson, Mr. G. B. Manquet, Mr. A. Macknight.

AT BRINDISI, per s.s. *Surat*, Oct. 4.

From Melbourne: Mr. A. Macknight and Mr. A. Susi.

From Glenelg: Mr. Eusie.

From Bombay: Sir R. Garth, Hon. Justice Norris, Mr. J. O. Callaghan.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 27.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Ansor Squire.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fraser, Rev. Louis Coquel, Rev. Emile Baudot, Rev. Daniel Wilkinson, Mr. Edward Hunt, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. E. de Fonblanque, Mr. E. Roper, Mr. J. Greenaway.

For Madras: Miss Jennie May, Mr. P. Shaw.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Seale, Miss Berry, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Thos. Pearson.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

LETHBRIDGE—Sept. 29, at Rothessay House, Pittville, Cheltenham, the wife of Robt. Fred., of Tirhut, Bengal, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BENNETT—BANNISTER—Sept. 11, at Buchanan, Virginia, U.S.A., William Wilkie, of Hillside, Virginia, son of the late Francis Grey Bennett, of Glossop, to Mary Ethel Fanny, daughter of the late Major Charles William Bannister, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.

EMPSON—GILLIES—Oct. 2, at St. Stephen's Church, Hammersmith, by the Rev. W. L. Collet, Vicar, Charles William, of 3, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, and of Blacktoft, East Yorkshire, only surviving son of the late Rev. W. H. Empson, Vicar of Wellow, Romsey, Hants, to Katharine Leslie, only child of the late Lieutenant W. A. B. Gillies, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and step-daughter of Z. Mennell, M.R.C.S.E., of Oxford House, Shepherd's Bush-road.

FITZ-GIBBON—HEARN—Aug. 26, at St. Peter's, Brockley, Kent, by the Rev. J. C. Wetherall, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Philip John (White Knight), eldest son of the late Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., of Crohana, Stonyford, county Kilkenny, and Assist. Engineer, Bombay P.W.D., to Ruth Mary, only daughter of the late William Michael Hearn, of county Cork, and H.E.I.C.'s Service.

FULLER—FISHER—Sept. 30, at the parish church, Hove, by the Rev. Pemberton Lloyd, M.A., Florence Letitia, daughter of Francis Fuller, Esq., of St. Aubyn's, Brighton, to Francis Conrad, of the Ceylon Civil Service, son of the late Captain Fisher, of H.M.'s 78th Regt.

STREET—WEIGALL—Sept. 25, at the parish church of Frodingham, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. J. E. Cross, Prebendary of Lincoln, Vicar of Appleby, Lincolnshire, and Rural Dean, and the Rev. B. Street, B.A., Vicar of Barnetby, Lincolnshire (father of the bridegroom), Alfred William Frederick, of H.M. Indian Medical Service, to Helen, only daughter of the Rev. E. Mitford Weigall, M.A., Vicar of Frodingham.

TOOTH—TUCKER—Oct. 2, at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, by the Rev. Canon Hopkins, Vicar of Littleport, Ely, Frederick, second son of the late Frederick Tooth, Esq., of St. Aubyn's, Hove, to Clara Emily Pendock, daughter of H. P. St. G. Tucker, Esq., late of H.M. Bombay Civil Service.

URQUHART—MANIFOLD—Sept. 30, at St. Mary's, Boltons, South Kensington, by the Rev. C. Dundas, Captain Walter Andrew, Royal Artillery, son of Major F. D. Urquhart, h.p., Royal (late Bengal Artillery, to Eleanor (Ella) Holmes, daughter of Surgeon-General M. F. Manifold, A.M.D., retired.

### DEATHS.

BAINBRIDGE—Oct. 1, at Tamworth, William John, only son of the late William Dobrée Bainbridge, and grandson of the late General John Hankey Bainbridge, of Rohais Manor, Guernsey, aged 27 years.

BEACH—Sept. 29, at Maryville, St. George's-road, Cheltenham, Henry John, Brigade Surgeon, Her Majesty's Indian Army, retired, in his 52nd year.

BEST—Sept. 27, on Peri Plantation, Makay, Queensland, of colonial fever, Owen Harrison, youngest son of the late John Rycroft Best, District Judge H.M. Bengal Civil Service.

BURKINYOUNG—Oct. 2, at 19, Kilburn Park-road, after a painful illness, Philip John, formerly of Calcutta, aged 60.

JOWETT—Oct. 3, at 12, Cedars-road, Beckenham, Joseph, Surgeon-Major (retired) H.M. Indian Army, second son of the late Rev. Joseph Jowett, M.A. Rector of Silk Willoughby, Lincolnshire, aged 69.

MENZIES—Sept. 30, at Dumfries, William, sometime of Seabeach House, Portobello, eldest son of the late Captain William Menzies, H.E.I.C., Edinburgh.

THOMPSON—Sept. 27, at Pelham House, Folkestone, Caroline Eugenie, widow of the late Charles Robert Thompson, Esq., and daughter of the late Colonel Augustus Charles West, of the 3rd Foot Guards, once Page of Honour.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Sept. 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 99½	to 100
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	102½	to 103
Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan	—	—
Ten Years'	—	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104½	to 105

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash rates
Bank of Bombay	Rs. 500	Rs. 760
Bank of Bengal	500	850
Bank of Madras	500	610
Agra	£100	118
Chartered of India and China	20	880
Chartered Mercantile	25	200
Hong Kong and Shanghai	28	700
National of India	12½	95
Oriental	25	150

## LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba	700	780
Frere	150	1
Mazagon	2,000	780
Port Canning	1,000	337½

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	500	495
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,175
Apollo (small shares)	2,200	840
Bellary	1,000	550
Barar Cotton Ginning	500	610
Broach Cotton Ginning	250	40
Carwar	1,500	—
Colaba	1,880	1,425
Dholera Ginning	800	180
East India	1,000	1,240
Fort	8,500	8,175
French	500	615
Sind	750	600
Mofussil	400	425
New Indian	125	225
Prince of Wales	550	710
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,100	1,200
Sassoon	500	500
Volkart	400	580

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	118
Alfred Manufacturing	500	500
Alliance Spinning	700	820
Bhowanuggur Mills	100	36
Bombay United	1,000	1,010
Central India S. and W. Co.	500	700
Coorla Mills	1,000	750
D. Spinning	2,000	410
Hindustan	1,000	800
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,240
Khandesh	1,000	809
Madras	1,250	—
Madras United	1,000	3,250
Manchester Spinning	50	—
Mazagon Spinning	250	245
National Spinning	1,000	805
New Great Eastern	1,000	960
Orical	625	630
Prince of Wales' Spinning	500	200
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,490
Victoria Mills	1,000	600

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0	350
Do. New £20 Shares	100-14-6	—
Do. do.	65-7-3	—
Do. do.	21-13-1	—
Do. N-w £1 Shares	—	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares)	193-15-5	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	500
Bombay Ice Manufactory	100	103
Bombay Burma Trading	1,500	4,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Karachi Landing and Shipping	900	325
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,400
Trachar and Co.	500	1,185
Thacker and Co.	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Sept. 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.	Rs. 93 11	to —
4 Promissory Notes	99 12	to —
4 of 1870 (1885)	—	paid off
4 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c.	102 4	to 102 6
4 of 1878-79 (1893)	102 4	to 102 6
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 4	to 102 6
Debentures of 1867 (1882)	—	paid off

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 100 4	to —
6 of 1865 (1885)	100 8	to —
6 of 1866 (1886)	100 12	to —
6 of 1867 (1887)	101 0	to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	101 8	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	102 0	to —
5 of 1878 (1903)	100 0	to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£100	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to —
Alliance of India	100	130 to 132
Bank of Bengal	500	847½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	130 to —
Delhi and London	£25	219 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Musson's	100	105 to —
National of India	£12½	98 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	550 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to 21
Bally Paper Mills	£100	164 to —
Barnagore Jute	£100	69 to 70
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,445 to 1,450
Bengal Ironworks	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1,300 to —

Bengal Silk Co.	100	108 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	245 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	83 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Docking	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	90 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	125 to —
Chitpore Hydrolic Press	100	116 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway	100	98 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	190 to 195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	37 to 38
Goswory Cotton Mills	200	200 to 205
Gouripore	100	72 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills	100	66 to 67
India General Steam Navigation	100	136 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	120 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	98 to 100
Nasmith's Patent Press	100	111 to 112
Nanthpore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboon Coal	100	89 to 90
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	150 to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	90 to —
Raneengungo Coal Association	100	70 to —
Riverside Press	90	88 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	100	255 to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail.	—	280 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	46 to 47
Strand Bank Press	100	102 to 103
Watson's Patent Press	100	125 to 126

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	70 to —
Amulucke	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	91 to —
Assam	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	97 to —
Baree (Kangra)	100	— to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	44 to —
Do. contributory	80	85 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam)	£10	— to —
Borsillah (Assam)	100	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar)	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	63 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	65 to —
Chinnatollah	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	60 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar)	100	— to —
Darjiling	100	110 to —
Dedur K. (Cachar)	100	— to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	89 to —
Dehra Doo	100	50 to 55
Dossai and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam)	100	62 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	45 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	45 to —
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	81 to 82
Gowhaty (Assam)	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam)	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	68 to —
Hoolmauree (Assam)	100	110 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	79 to —
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jelapore (Cachar)	250	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley	100	— to —
Kornaful (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	35 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	135 to —
Do. contributory	200	110 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to —
Kutai (Cachar)	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Loobah	100	140 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam)	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling)	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	120 to —
Nutwampore (Cachar)	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar)	85	63 to —
Punkabore (Darjiling)	100	73 to —
Puttarea (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Rajabore (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapkat	100	180 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	55	— to —
Scimah	100	— to —
Singbulli and Murrmah	100	104 to 105
Singell (Darjiling)	100	91 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Spring-side (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Teedarrae (Darjiling)	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	95	114 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	178 to 180
Upper Assam	£10	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Sept. 12.

Four per cents	11 dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879	3½ pre. to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	3½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1879 (1895)	3½ to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1892)	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	1s. 7 9-16d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7½d.	—	—
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7½d.	—	1s. 7½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7½d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 31-32d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 15-16d.

## LONDON.—Oct. 6.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	107 to 107½
4 Do. October 10, 1888	102½ to 103½
4 India Encased Paper	80 to 81
4 Do. do. 1885	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893	83½ to 83½
4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882	— to —
4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12)	— to —
4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)	— to —
4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16, '84, £1,000 & £500	— to —
6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	— to —
4 Do.	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96	113 to 117
4 Do.	100 to 102
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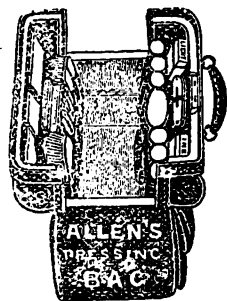
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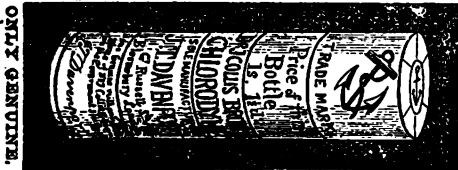
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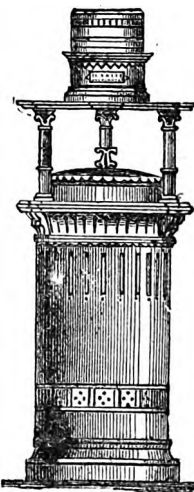
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VOL. XLII.  
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LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

[PRICE 6D.

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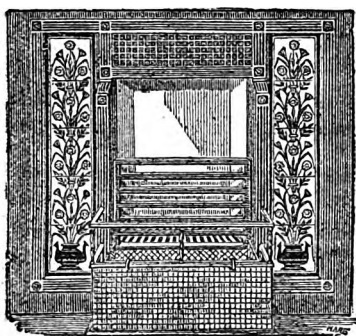
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, September 26th; Madras and Allahabad, September 24th; Calcutta, September 23rd; Burma, September 19th.

We publish as a Special Supplement to-day the extremely important Minute recorded by the highest judicial authority in India, the Chief Justice of Bengal, on the Bengal Tenancy Bill as amended in the Select Committee of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. We trust that the English Press throughout the country will note the bearings of this valuable State paper, which ought to be decisive in settling the fate of Lord Ripon's ill-advised measure.

WITH reference to the extract from the *Pioneer Mail* in our impression of the 6th inst. respecting the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886, we are informed that the statement that the services of Mr. Royle of the India Office have been placed at the disposal of the South Kensington authorities is quite incorrect. In fact, any announcements regarding the management of the Indian Courts are, to say the least, premature.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs the following account of the ludicrous position of the Moulmein municipality, which literally has got "the bailiffs in the house":—

The Municipality of Moulmein is in a highly distressed condition from want of funds. Mr. Addis, municipal engineer, who lately obtained a decree for five thousand rupees for wrongful dismissal, has attached the entire property, including a steam-roller. The office is closed.

THE week's telegrams from India, and the gloomy article in the *Times* founded upon them, ought to arouse the minds of the English people to the thickening dangers which threaten their Indian Empire. If anything could diminish the satisfaction with which the admirable appointment of Lord Dufferin is regarded by the friends of India, it would be the fear lest the general confidence in his undoubted wisdom and power should lull the British public into a false sense of security, and thereby weaken his lordship's hands when he ought to have the whole country at his back in adopting strong measures for undoing the mischief of the recent feebleness and strife-mongering. We have been so much accustomed by Mr. Gladstone to the national attitude which Lord Hartington would call, in the language of the prize ring, "going down to avoid punishment," that, perhaps, comparatively little excitement will be caused by the intelligence that "several British subjects," and a number of women—not to mention two or three hundred Asiatics of sorts—have been done to death by King Thebaw's troops at Mandalay in "a ruthless and indiscriminate massacre." But the *Times* article seems to show that, even though the British lion is still under the shadow of Majuba Hill, and requires more than all the indignities and atrocities of last week's cartoon in *Punch* to arouse him, still the language of the forcible resolutions of Saturday's mass meeting in Rangoon may possibly induce some little heart-searching, even in the breasts of the degenerate Englishmen who have been looking on with callous amusement at the disgrace of the English name in South Africa, and in every part of the world.

WHETHER the *Times* is right or wrong in assuming the chronic desire of the Rangoon people for the annexation of Upper Burmah, of one thing there can be no doubt; and that is, that in face of the eager aggressiveness of the French and other European rivals in Eastern Asia—and

considering the undeniable truth of the fact set forth in the Rangoon resolutions, that the populations of Upper Burma, and of the British province of Lower Burma are absolutely identical in nationality, and that the tranquillity and prosperity of the two countries are intimately associated with, and bound up in each other, it must be impossible for the British Government to wash its hands of all the frightful suffering and anarchy that is going on at Mandalay. We do not insist on the point of the massacre of British subjects; for, with the dictatorship of Mr. Gladstone, the old *civis Romanus sum* days of Palmerston have passed away, and British subjects would probably, on the whole, prefer to be massacred outright, as in Upper Burma, rather than be cow-hided first and hacked to pieces afterwards, as in our colonies in the neighbourhood of the Prime Minister's "God-fearing" Boers. But there is always the probability, nay, the certainty, that the subjects of other European States will, sooner or later, share the fate, in Upper Burma, that a wiser or more powerful despot than Thebaw would perhaps reserve for the special benefit of Mr. Gladstone's subjects: and then, who is to say to France, or even Italy or Germany, "Hands off?"

If it were not a matter of such grave import, it would be amusing to observe how the despotic tendencies of the present Cromwellian régime—Cromwellian in everything but Cromwell's vigour and patriotism—crop up everywhere. We now learn that Lord Ripon has "rushed" the Punjab Courts Act through the Legislative Council in spite of the strong protest of the Senior Judge of the Chief Court of that Province; and the indecent haste is attributed in India to "the jealous dislike of a strong and independent judicial body which the present Government has so markedly displayed." Judicial independence in the Courts of the Punjab is as hateful to Lord Ripon as it is to Lord Hartington in the High Court of Calcutta, or to Mr. Gladstone in the House of Lords.

PRECISELY the same jealousy of independence in the Legislative Council is displayed in the rumoured veto, by Lord Ripon, of the reappointment of Mr. Thomas, as Madras member of that Council, by Mr. Grant Duff. The assertion, said by the *Times* correspondent to appear in the official *communiqué* on the subject, that "the reappointment of an official member would be unusual" is simply monstrous. The *Times* correspondent calls the statement "absurd," but it is far worse than absurd. Why, Mr. Bazett Colvin was reappointed and reappointed until he seemed a permanent member of the Legislative body. Almost the same might be said of Mr. Cockerell. The *Times* cites the cases of the present official members, one of whom is the almost acknowledged mouth-piece of the Viceroy in the Press, and the other is a warm supporter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill—both of whom have been reappointed. We have often alluded to the extreme state of degradation to which the Legislative Council has been brought by Lord Ripon's audacious packing—as in these cases, and when a magazine article in favour of the Tenancy Bill (as the late Kristodas Pal was never weary of pointing out) was sufficient to secure for its author a seat in Council—and again when the Bengal native members were carefully weeded out in the same direction. The votes of the Legislative Council, thus diligently prepared for by the Viceroy, have long been a disgraceful sham. But the debates, too, as well as the votes, will soon become a sham, if Mr. Thomas and all the rest of them are weeded out; and then the Government printers will be justified in stereotyping a form for the speeches of hon. members—"Jo hookum"—"whatever your Excellency is pleased to command."

THE Committee of the Tirhoot Landholders' Association have prepared a most valuable and exhaustive series of "Notes" on the Bengal Tenancy Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council. We shall take an early opportunity of reviewing these "Notes," which are the product of ripe experience and a thorough acquaintance with the subject. The general view of the Association in regard to the Bill may be gathered from



the following scathing summary of the results which the members of the Association believe will follow its passing into law :—

It will prove a heavy drawback to the prosperity of the people affected by the Bill, which is just the reverse of the object the Government has in introducing the measure. It will revolutionise the existing relations between landlord and tenant, and introduce innovations quite unsuited to the ideas of the people, especially the agricultural population of Bengal; it will wholly destroy the amity and good feelings now subsisting between the parties, making the one a determined enemy of the other; will open a wide door to forgery and perjury and subornation of perjury; most injuriously affect customary laws and rights; and, what is worst of all, fetter freedom of contract which has hitherto regulated all dealings, not only here, in India, but in all parts of the civilised world; not merely between landlords and tenants, but all classes of the people.

It will be observed that Mr. Ram Dhary Sahai, the talented Hon. Secretary of the Association, does not reckon Mr. Gladstone's Ireland as included in "all parts of the civilised world."

The *Indian Daily News* has the following encouraging paragraph on Ceylon prospects :—

Ceylon planters expect to have splendid crops of Asiatic coffee this season. The market for Liberian coffee is so low as to be a discouragement to its growth. Tea is also looking well, and planters are anticipating a real revival of the Ceylon trade. They are not anxious for excessive profits, and think that an estate which can be made to yield 10 per cent. per annum is doing remarkably well.

The proprietors of the *Whitehall Review* have commissioned Captain C. W. White to write a series of articles on the present state of the army, the first of which will appear on Thursday next. The articles will be written for civilian readers, and will set forth the present condition of the army and the reasons which have militated against the successful working of the present military system. Captain White, we may add, is the author of the recently published pamphlets, "Our Military System: a Note of Warning," and "The Army and the Public: an Appeal to the Patriotic."

CAPTAIN BURTON having neither agent nor publisher for his forthcoming *Arabian Nights* requests that all subscribers will kindly send their names and addresses to him personally (Captain Burton, Trieste, Austria), when they will be entered into a book kept for the purpose. There will be ten volumes at a guinea apiece, each to be paid for on delivery. Subscribers may count on the first three volumes being printed in March next, and each copy will be numbered and vouchers kept. Captain Burton pledges himself to furnish copies to all subscribers who address themselves to him, and also undertakes not to issue nor allow the issue of a cheaper edition. One thousand copies will be printed; the whole manuscript will be ready before going to press in February, and the ten volumes will be issued within eighteen months.

MR. BORLASE's protégés, Mr. Foggo and the Raja Rampal Singh, have been dancing before Herod, in the hope of getting John Baptist's head in a charger. In other words, the "Indian Reform Association" has succeeded in planting a deputation on Lord Dufferin, to pray His Excellency to disestablish the landlords of Bengal; thereby carrying out, on the part of the Association, the compact with the truculent ex-President of the Farmers' Alliance, under which, as long ago pointed out in these columns, they would support Mr. Borlase's desire to ruin landlords, in return for sundry little Parliamentary favours from Mr. Borlase.

DR. G. B. CLARK makes an admirable chairman of the "Indian Reform Association," according to received Radical principles. His connection with India is veiled in the deepest obscurity; so on complex and difficult Indian problems he speaks with all the authority of the typical "man in the street." If he had only bethought himself, and taken with him Sir John Bennet, Mr. Schnadhorst, and Krao, the talking phenomenon of the

Aquarium, as assessors on the Deputation to Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy-designate must have yielded submission at once, and promised to pass the Bengal Tenancy Bill in spite of the "prejudices" of Indian officials and Zemindars.

MR. MARTIN WOOD, as a veteran Bombay journalist, sensibly kept within his *métier*, and spoke with some authority on the "claims and interests of Western and Southern India." But did it not strike Lord Dufferin as a little odd that the Bengal Tenancy Bill, of all topics in the world, should have been put in the foreground by the "well-informed" chairman of a Deputation that did not contain, if the reports in the papers are accurate, a single person having any nearer connection with Bengal than the man in the moon, that of a distant observer?

AND this brings us to the most remarkable feature of this Deputation. Our correspondent, "Fair Play," who is a Bengal man, and an acknowledged authority of the first rank, justly complains of the dust thrown in the eyes of Lord Dufferin and the public, by the comments on the Tenancy Bill of such men as Dr. Clark. But the reports in the *Daily Telegraph*, and some of the other papers, state that the Raja Rampal Singh undertook to support the Tenancy Bill "from the landlord's point of view" as—a Bengal Zemindar! We cannot believe that the amiable and estimable Raja—whose eloquence is so well-known at Indian gatherings in London, and seems to have elicited from Lord Dufferin a sympathetic compliment—could ever have put forward such a monstrous claim as this; but we have looked in vain for a modest disclaimer in some of the papers whose reports have, in this way, most undoubtedly thrown dust in the eyes of the public. That the Raja could have claimed to speak as "a Bengal Zemindar" is, of course, inconceivable, seeing that he is neither a Bengal man nor a Zemindar. The worthy gentleman is a most respectable Oudh talookdar, possessing, we believe, a life-interest in some estates in Oudh, and therefore perfectly competent to speak on the land question in Oudh, which has absolutely no connection with, or bearing on, the land question in Bengal. But he has no more concern or lot in Bengal and the Bengal Tenancy Bill than Dr. Clark or any other man in the street. We are confident that the Raja must have explained this important fact to Lord Dufferin; but it is very unfortunate that his meaning was so imperfectly grasped by the reporters.

WE reproduce, in another column, a very interesting letter which has been addressed to the *Army and Navy Gazette* by Colonel Paske, on the Afghan Frontier Boundary Commission, as viewed by the light of General Skobelev's disclosures made shortly before his death. It will be remembered that Colonel Paske, as long ago as February last, mooted the subject of boundary delimitation, and the urgent need of our at last saying to Russia, in language admitting of no denial, "Thus far and no further."

WE take from the October number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of personal intelligence, regarding our visitors from India :—

In the late Final Examination of the Selected Indian Civil Service Candidates, Mr. Mancherji Pestonji Kharegat, of Bombay, took the first place, with 3,036 marks. He also obtained the following prizes :—History and Geography of India, £30; Hindustani, £25; and Sanskrit, £45.

Mr. Tamiz Uddin Ahmid has passed the L.S.A. (London) Examination.

*Arrivals.*—The brother and the cousin of His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda. Mr. P. Narayenswami Chetti, from Madras.

*Departures.*—Mr. Jagodesh Chunder Bose, B.A., for Bengal. Mr. J. F. Kolaporewala, for Bombay.

The *Echo* has the following alarming paragraph on Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's article in the *Fortnightly Review* :—

In the new number of the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has a paper upon race hatred in India, which deserves to be read by every Englishman who takes an interest in our Indian Empire. Mr. Blunt may have exaggerated here and there, but he is accurate in the main; and his conclusion is that if at the present

moment any serious disaffection were to arise in the native army, such as occurred in 1857, it would not lead to a revolt only; it would be joined, as the other was not, by the whole people.

We do not for a moment believe that the effects of Lord Ripon's incompetence and folly are so deep-seated or so desperate as this account would lead one to fear. On the contrary, we are confident that Indian loyalty is far too real and abiding thus to wither under the blast of four years' misgovernment. That Mr. Gladstone has done India a most serious mischief by sending out Lord Ripon is, unhappily, too clear; but by his nomination of Lord Dufferin he has done his utmost to atone for the former frightful blunder.

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* for October has, as usual, a considerable number of instructive and readable articles on current events connected with social progress and education in India. It continues its satisfactory accounts of the movements for the provision of "medical women" for India; and there are some valuable extracts connected with the higher education for women, on the Madras "Needlework Exhibition," and similar topics. There are also two capital reviews—one by General Macdonald, on Mountstuart Elphinstone's *Life*, and the other by Mr. J. B. Knight, C.I.E., on the delightful "Reminiscences" of an Indian official career, recently published by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh.

The *Englishman* says:—

The Calcutta Tea Syndicate have recently addressed to the Government of India in the Agricultural Department a letter on the injury to which Indian tea is found to be liable after it has been packed for any length of time in the lead and wooden packing cases usually employed. According to one theory the damage is held to be due to the chemical action of certain kinds of inferior wood on the inner lead sheeting, and through it on the tea within. According to a second theory, the injury is to be traced to the action of the tea itself on the leaden sheeting. The result in any case is that where such chemical action is set up, the tea is injuriously affected. The evil has attained such serious proportions that the Tea Syndicate propose that a special officer should be deputed by the Government to make a thorough inquiry into the subject. The Syndicate are willing to bear a portion of the expense.

We take the following interesting paragraph from the Simla correspondent of the same journal:—

A Commission of a different character is now being arranged. Some time ago you announced that the Prince of Wales had written to the Viceroy inviting the Government of India to take part in the Intercolonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886. An official invitation from the India Office has since been received, and arrangements are now being made for the suitable representation of this country at the exhibition. The Government will probably make a grant of five lakhs of rupees for the purpose, and a Commission is likely to be appointed to collect and take charge, in concert with the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, of the Indian exhibits. The composition of the Commission has not been settled as yet, but the officers mentioned as likely to be selected are Mr. G. C. Buck, as president, with Mr. Chisholm, representing Madras; Dr. Watt, representing Bengal; Dr. J. Grant, representing Bombay; Mr. Kipling, representing Upper India, as members, and Mr. C. S. Bayley, as secretary. Native princes and chiefs will be asked to supplement the efforts of the Government to make the Indian section of the exhibition worthy of the country. The opportunity will be a grand one for extending among Englishmen some elementary acquaintance with the manufacture and natural products of India, and Mr. Buck's department may be relied upon to make the most of it.

On the occasion of the Social Science Congress, held at Birmingham last month, there was, we understand, only one paper offered on an Indian subject; but although the writer had been encouraged to send it in, the Committee reported that they could not find space for it. So full were these scientists of parochial, domestic, and other dry-as-dust topics that they could not afford one short hour in which to throw a gleam of light on the social statics and trade difficulties of two hundred and fifty millions, or say two-thirds, of the whole of Her Majesty's subjects. We have spoken of the plethora of "domestic" topics amidst Mr. Shaw Lefevre's flock, and with good reason, for it seems now that the previous run in the Trade and Economy section, which might have been bestowed on the industrial and trade dynamics of British India, was devoted to the peculiarly economic topic of the morals of servant-maids. So it seems Social Science has its

humorous side; though "the poor Indian," if "his untutored mind" ever hears of this sharp contrast between imperial and domestic interest, will quite fail to see the joke at his poor expense. It is only fair to mention that two or three of the managers—Professor Bonamy Price and Mr. Watherston—strongly urged that the Indian paper should be read; but then there was only half-an-hour left, and the triumphant Mrs. Kendal had swept off all but two or three of them, the votaries of the dismal science; so the servant-maids and their patrons had won long before India had chance of a start. *Vox victis!*

It may, however, be remarked that one subject, in which some folk suppose that India is interested, did get a turn; that was Bimetallism. But this taking topic for debate had a hard struggle for entrance. It required all the influence of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, a large majority of which hold by that "ism," to get a hearing. The London Committee of Selection, being mostly of the straitest sect of the orthodox economic school, would not, at first, bear of the heresy having a hearing even amongst its local votaries; but finally they were overruled, so that Mr. Turner read his paper on International Currency, to which the venerable but vivacious Professor Bonamy Price was put up to reply. He did his part with lively confidence; but, strange to say, his dogmas did not satisfy, especially when he tried to assure the audience that the price of gold is not fixed by the mint standard and rate. The Professor was answered, in a short speech of remarkable terseness and point, by Colonel A. Phelps—recently, and, we believe, still Commissary-General of the Bombay Army—who spoke with the authority derived from years of close observation of prices in India. Colonel Phelps also, with much dialectical skill, let light through the supposed armour-plated doctrines of British mono-metallism. But we suppose the London managers of the Social Science publishing department will find they have not space to spare for report of this very disturbing discussion.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, September 26th:—

Mr. Henry Sankey, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner in Burma; Prince Jewan Bukht, the last of the Moguls, a state prisoner in Burma; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Harris, officiating commandant 22nd Madras N.I.; Lieutenant-Colonel John Finnis, wing commander of the 5th Punjab Infantry, temporarily attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry; Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady and Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote, members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; Dr. Sheik Hyder Cassum, Bombay Government Dockyard.

FROM MESSRS. W. MORAN AND CO.'S CALCUTTA INDIGO MARKET REPORT, we take the following:—

So far as our advices go, we are inclined to look for slightly more European indigo than was received last year, but the increase is too small to serve as any guide to native returns. Natives generally, say that owing to the poor yield the total will fall short of that of last year; but we still think that the increase of cultivation will counterbalance any shortness in the yield, and we do not look for a smaller total than that of last season. Altogether, in giving a probable total of about 164,000 maunds, we think we are putting the figures as correctly as they can be given.

WE take the following on the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

Prices, since our last, have gone rather in favour of buyers for all kinds of inferior to medium quality. The better classes, and all with good liquors, have been steady at former rates, though perhaps with rather less enquiry. The slight decline noticed is probably owing to a large number of packages offered, 30,878, of these, however, 29,470 changed hands.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to Tuesday, Sept. 23rd:—

Our last report was dated the 13th instant. Owing to the alteration of our Mail days from Saturday to Tuesday, we have a period of ten days to report upon, and we are glad to be able to state that a little activity prevailed which has cleared our market of a fair amount of sailing tonnage. Owners have met shippers freely, six ships have been chartered for Dundee, four for the United States, one for London, and one for Mauritius. Our unfixed tonnage stands now reduced to 42,000 tons. Steam freights have been ruling very low, and poor rates had to be accepted in order to secure cargo, of which there is not overmuch offering.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following extra telegrams were received during the week from the *Times* correspondent :—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.—“The *Madras Mail* states that the Nizam's Government is attempting to concentrate a powerful force at Fort Golconda. This new brigade, as it is called, will number 22,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, picked from the existing irregular forces and officered by natives, to the definitely expressed exclusion of Europeans or Eurassians. A proportion of artillery is to be supplied, and the whole will be armed with breech-loaders.

“The truth of this rumour is doubtful, but the boy Prime Minister installed last February has shown so little wisdom in the conduct of affairs that it is quite possible he may be contemplating this crowning act of presumption and folly.

“The Zhob Valley Expedition has so far met with no opposition, and the health and spirits of the troops are good.”

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.—“The Ameer of Afghanistan, on recovering his health, devoted the proceeds of the congratulatory offerings which were made to him to the construction of a road from Sherpur to Pamunar.

“He is much pleased with the British present of a portable engine, with the metals and equipment for two miles of a light railway.

“Abdul Kudas Khan, late Governor of Herat, has had his confiscated property restored to him.

“The Turkestanis are making numerous complaints against their Governor, Ishak Khan.”

SIMLA, Oct. 7.—“The Zhob Valley expeditionary force has arrived from Quetta at Duki, the rendezvous at the entrance of the valley.”—*Reuter*.

The following is from the *Times* correspondent, dated Quetta, Oct. 9 :—

“The leading echelon of the Afghan Commission is now 75 miles across the desert. The arrangements are working admirably, and the general health of the troops is good.”

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Oct. 12 :—

“The Punjab Courts Act, which has just been hurried through the Legislature, appears to give so little satisfaction that in the province comments are freely made on the haste with which it was passed, before the public had had time to consider the recommendations of the Select Committee. It is understood that Mr. Justice Plowden, senior judge of the Punjab Chief Court, wrote a strong protest against the measure, drawing especial attention to the danger of limiting the facilities for appeal in a province which possesses but an indifferent judiciary establishment. The Act, moreover, makes no provision to meet the crying want of the province—namely, that of the strengthening of the Chief Court; and it is openly asserted in many quarters that this omission is due to the jealous dislike of a strong and independent judicial body which the present Government has so markedly displayed—as witness its attitude towards the Calcutta High Court.

“Colonel Chapman, C.B., Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, delivered a lecture at Simla on Friday last on the subject of the employment of Reserve soldiers of the British and Native armies. The Viceroy, who was present, spoke in support of the lecturer's proposals, dwelling strongly on the necessity for county organizations, each to aid in procuring work for the discharged soldiers of the county regiment, and describing the matter as one of national importance, which could only succeed if taken up by the general public.

“Mr. Thomas, the Madras member of the Supreme Legislative Council, has just completed his two years' term of office. A report has been going the round of the newspapers that the Madras Government had nominated him for a second term, but that the Viceroy had vetoed the nomination on the ground of his opposition to the Ilbert Bill last year. It is further stated that the appointment was then offered successively to Messrs. Garstin, Whiteside, and Wilson, of the Madras Civil Service, who all refused to accept the seat, if coupled with the condition that they must vote according to order. A very guarded contradiction of these allegations, bearing clear marks of official inspiration, has appeared in the home journals. This states that no nomination has yet been made, and therefore no veto has been called for, and that the reappointment of an official member would be unusual. This last statement is absurd. Two of the present official members—namely, Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Hunter—both commenced a second term last year, and many other instances might be cited. As it is well known that the Viceroy strongly resented the attitude of Mr. Thomas on the Ilbert Bill, it will require a much plainer contradiction to convince the public that the rumours are altogether unfounded.

“The letters on the armies of the Native States, which were lately published in the *Times*, have attracted much attention in India; and the Anglo-Indian newspapers are all but unanimous

in urging that it is time the Government should take this matter into serious consideration. The rumour that the Nizam was forming a strong brigade at Golconda, which I recently telegraphed, lends additional force to the arguments of the *Times* on the subject. The letter in which your Singapore correspondent pointed out the defenceless state of that port has also given much food for reflection; his remarks being equally applicable to Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and Rangoon, all of which ports are practically at the mercy of a passing corvette; while Calcutta owes such safety as she possesses rather to the intricate navigation of the Hooghly than to military defences.

“The cause of the recent accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway continues to be a mystery, though the official report attributes the occurrence to disregard of the signals by the driver of the mail train. The driver died shortly after the accident, and is, therefore, unable to defend himself. A careful examination of the available evidence would, however, seem to point to confusion and blundering on the part of the Aranghaty Station officials; and it is clear that these men, all of whom are natives, were found quite useless from terror immediately after the accident. The newspapers comment severely on the reticence observed by the railway authorities, while their action in burying the dead in one large grave a few hours after the collision, and without awaiting the arrival of their friends, calls forth general reprobation. It is also stated that since the Government took over the railway in July, dangerous economies have been introduced, but the truth of this assertion is doubtful. A full public inquiry is urgently called for, and it is to be hoped that it will be held without delay.

“Relief works are now in full operation in Nulhatti Thannah, of the Beerbhoom district. Most of the able-bodied males are employed upon the earthwork for the new Bengal-Nagpore Railway, which lies close at hand. The Bengal Government and the district officials are fully alive to the emergency. The Lieutenant-Governor will probably visit the spot at the end of the month. Some distress may also occur in portions of the Gya and Burdwan districts; but any extensive suffering is improbable. The reports from all other parts of the province are favourable.

“Agricultural prospects are improving in Madras, except in the Coimbatore, Bellary, and Madura districts. Rain is also wanted in portions of the Deccan and the South Mahratta country.

“Owing to the heavy rain and the floating of the rivers near Umballa all communication with Simla, except by telegraph, was cut off for thirty-six hours last week. This gives another strong argument against the removal of the seat of Government to the hills.

“The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Khyber Pass last week, going as far as Ali Musjid. They have now entered Cashmere. An enthusiastic reception has been accorded them wherever they have passed.”

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.—“There are conflicting accounts of the origin of the massacre which it appears has been perpetrated in Mandalay gaol. One story is that the prisoners having heard that some of their number were about to be executed, tried to break out. Another is that a rising was instigated by some of Thebaw's Ministers, who had been coquetting with the Mengwoon Prince, and who desired an excuse for massacring certain prisoners who knew their secrets. Whatever be the truth of this it is certain that some kind of rising, real or pretended, occurred; and that the gaol was speedily surrounded with troops, who commenced a ruthless and indiscriminate massacre, showing no mercy either to sex or age. The number of victims is variously estimated at from 150 to 300, including the gaoler and several persons other than prisoners, and including also several British subjects, eleven women, three Chinamen, and two Burmese Princes. After the butchery the bodies were mutilated and exposed for two or three days, and the heads were paraded on poles through the city. It is stated that meanwhile the King and his Court were holding high festival over the event, and giving rich rewards to those butchers who could boast of the largest number of victims.

“The massacre has aroused a feeling of profound horror throughout British Burmah, and an indignation meeting was held at Rangoon yesterday. While, however, no one can avoid a sentiment of disgust at this fresh outburst of Thebaw's savage cruelty, care should be taken not to attach too much importance to the utterances which may fall from Rangoon speakers, as the community in that place, always eager for the annexation of Upper Burmah, is only too likely to use this incident as an argument in favour of this policy.”

LATER.

At the great meeting held in Rangoon yesterday to denounce the Mandalay massacre, many nationalities and creeds were represented, the Burmans predominating. The first resolution was :—

“That this meeting desires to bring to the special notice of Her Majesty's Government the misery and distress which the misgovernment in Upper Burmah, under its present ruler, culminating in the recent massacres, is entailing on the inhabitants of that country.”

The second was :—

“That, considering that this province of British Burmah has a

population of the same nationality as Upper Burmah, and that the tranquillity and prosperity of the two countries are intimately associated with, and bound up in, each other, this meeting desires to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of an immediate interference."

The third was:—

"That while this meeting has no desire to dictate to Her Majesty's Government, it is of opinion that immediate action is necessary, and strongly recommends the annexation of Upper Burmah, or failing this, that it should be placed in the position of a protected State, with a Prince other than the present ruler on the throne."

According to the latest reports the Zhob Valley expedition was progressing quietly and satisfactorily, and several of the neighbouring tribes had made submission.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.—"The Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Galichah, seventy-five miles from Nushki, on the 5th instant; all well. The Commissioners are expected to reach the Helmund on October 16."—*Reuter*.

## Home News.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given last Tuesday evening by the merchants connected with the Straits Settlements to Sir Frederick A. Weld, K.C.M.G., the Governor of that colony, at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Paterson occupied the chair, and amongst the company present were Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, Sir Harry Ord, Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements; Sir Hugh Low, British Resident of Perak; Mr. T. Braddell, formerly Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements; and all the leading merchants connected with the colony. Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, Sir Harry Ord, and Sir Andrew Clarke were all previous governors of the Straits Settlements, so that three past and the present governor met on the occasion.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—The Rev. E. E. Jenkins, an ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference, is about to leave for India on an educational mission. His object, it is said, will be to inquire into, and report upon, the practicability of extending the Wesleyan educational system to the villages of India.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—The next competitive examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be held at the London University, Burlington-gardens, on the 2nd December next and following days. The medical examination of candidates will take place at 109, Victoria-street, Westminster, on 1st December.

On Monday Lord Dufferin had a long interview with Lord Kimberley at the India Office, afterwards calling at Downing-street, while the Cabinet was sitting.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.—A deputation from the executive committee of the Indian Reform Association had an interview with Lord Dufferin on Tuesday afternoon to explain the objects of the association, and to invite his attention prominently to the Bengal Rent Bill and the Indian Civil Service questions. Dr. Clark, chairman of the Executive Committee, explained the origin of the association, and its action on these two questions, memorials on each having been presented to the Secretary of State for India in Council. In reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Dr. Clark referred Lord Dufferin to the various inquiries and reports on which the present measure was founded, especially to the report of the Commission appointed under Lord Lytton's Government, and completed soon after Lord Ripon's accession to office. On both these questions Lord Dufferin assured the deputation that he approached them with an unbiased mind, and was quite open to further information. The Rajah Rampal Singh bore testimony to the feelings of gratitude and goodwill that had been called forth among the natives of India by Lord Ripon's policy, and assured Lord Dufferin that it was in his power to foster those sentiments by pursuing a policy of justice and conciliation, and thus to unite both peoples in firm and loyal attachment to the Crown. Major Evans Bell advocated a policy of utilising, under Imperial authority, whatever military forces the native States possessed, instead of the present policy of "watching," which involved a large addition to the Imperial forces. Mr. W. Martin Wood expressed the hope that as Viceroy his Excellency would always have regard to the claims and interests of Western and Southern India. One of the chief difficulties in connection with India was the poverty of the masses of the population and the general impecuniosity of the country. To make any large reduction in the home charges paid by the Government of India might not be practicable; but he believed that every earnest Anglo-Indian statesman would constantly aim at lessening them, especially unproductive military charges so constantly liable to enhancement by pressure from the patronage and spending department in England. But there was one easy method of lessening the pressure of those charges, that was by the vigorous prosecution

of productive public works by the cheap funds of Europe. In this way the amount of remittances would be lessened, and the funds being employed in India itself, industry would be stimulated and the condition of the people improved. Though extension of railways in India was a popular policy, he submitted that the great want of agricultural India was the storage of water and cheap inland navigation. For public works of this kind all the materials required were in India itself, and though railways could convey grain it was only water that could ensure growth of food supplies and protection from drought. Lord Dufferin expressed his cordial thanks to the gentlemen present for the information they had given him on so many subjects of interest connected with India, and said the occasion had been specially interesting to him, as it was the first opportunity he had had of observing the able and eloquent manner in which Indian gentlemen could express themselves on public affairs. He would not be expected to do more than assure the deputation that he should carefully study the various questions to which they had drawn his attention, with an earnest and conscientious desire to fulfil, to the best of his powers, his share of the responsibilities of this country towards India and her peoples.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) was held on the 8th inst. at the offices, Royal Bank-buildings, Bishopsgate-street Within, Mr. David H. Small presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, which proposed a dividend for the half-year at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the Chairman stated that since the last meeting six months ago there had been no marked change in the bank's affairs to call particular attention to. In common with others they much regretted the failure of the Oriental Bank Corporation, although the failure had not in any way diminished the confidence of the public in other Indian Banks. Major-General John Clarke seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE report of the directors of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company for the six months ended June 30, 1884, states that the gross receipts, inclusive of Government subsidies, have amounted during the half-year to £237,672 11s. 5d., against £213,729 4s. 5d. for the corresponding period of 1883, showing an increase of £23,943 7s. The working and other expenses (including £22,784 5s. 9d. for cost of repairs and laying of new cables and expenses of ships) absorb £66,658 18s. 9d., against £62,778 11s. 7d. for the corresponding half-year of 1883, leaving a balance of £171,013 12s. 8d. From this is deducted £2,002 17s. for income-tax, and £41,595 for interest on debentures and contributions to sinking funds, leaving £127,415 15s. 8d. as the net profit for the half-year, against £107,356 2s. 1d. for the corresponding period of 1883. Against this the directors have charged £22,767 17s. 7d. for the partial renewal of the Java-Australian (original) cable. One quarterly interim dividend of 1½ per cent., amounting to £31,250, has been paid during the half-year, and it is now proposed to distribute another of like amount, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, payable on the 15th inst., making a total payment of 3½ per cent. for the half-year, leaving £17,147 18s. 1d. to be carried forward.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—Tenders for Rs.15,00,000 in bills on India and transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.25,000, average rate, 1s. 7-598d.; on Bombay, Rs.10,000, average rate, 1s. 7-562d.; on Madras, Rs.20,000, average rate, 1s. 7-59d.; in telegraphic transfers:—on Calcutta, Rs.2,00,000 average rate, 1s. 7-562d.; on Bombay, Rs.1,50,000, average rate, 1s. 7-562d. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-9-16d. and above will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7-9-16d. will receive in full.

THE directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after the 1st of November next.

MADAME BLAVATSKY, the Theosophist, has returned to England from Germany, where the movement is said to have obtained many adherents.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.—A scholarship, value £50 a year, has been awarded to Miss Florence Sorby, of Leeds, by the sub-committee of the National Indian Association, to enable her to prosecute her medical studies at the London School of Medicine for Women.

THE new Indian Institute at Oxford was opened by the Vice-Chancellor yesterday, at two p.m., after an address, delivered by the Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Mr. Monier Williams, on the subject, "How can the University of Oxford best fulfil its duty towards India?"

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.—The Secretary of State for India having, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, approved of a limited number of probationers for the Indian Staff Corps being appointed annually from regiments serving elsewhere than in India, revised regulations on the subject have been issued. An officer serving in India will be eligible to become a probationer on the condition that he shall at the time of application have completed one year's actual regimental duty whether in or out of India, and that he shall at date of appointment to a native regi-



ment have less than four years' service and not exceed 25 years of age. An officer of a corps serving out of India is eligible to become a probationer on the following conditions. He shall at the time of application have completed one year's actual regimental duty, or in case of officers of West India regiments, two years. He shall on the 1st of January of the trooping season during which he embarks for India have less than four years' service and not exceed 25 years of age. In either case the period of probation must be passed with native troops, and the date of joining a native corps will be the date of the appointment on probation. At the expiration of one year from date of joining a native corps the probationer, provided he has passed the higher standard examination in the native languages and the professional examination required under regulation, will be admitted to the Staff Corps.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The adjourned special meeting of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company took place on the 9th inst., at Gresham House, in connection with the proposed issue of £200,000 bonds, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India. After an animated discussion between the Chairman and Mr. Sheppard, the meeting broke up in disorder.

MAJOR-GENERAL MARTIN DILLON, late Assistant Military Secretary on the Headquarters Staff, will leave England for India on the 22nd inst., in order to take over the command of the Lahore Division of the Bengal Army, which Lieutenant-General R. Hume relinquishes next month.

H.M.S. "JUMNA."—The *Jumna* left Portsmouth for Bombay on the 10th inst. with a very heavy passenger list. In addition to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Murray, consisting of 19 officers, 402 men, 37 women, and 76 children, she takes to India the following drafts:—Lieutenants Cubitt and White, and 207 men 2nd Cheshire Regiment; Major Spratt, Captain Moss, and 147 men 1st Worcestershire Regiment; Major Grant and 60 men Seaforth Highlanders; Captain Ind, Lieutenant Hunter-Blair, and 70 men of the Royal Horse Artillery; Majors Smyth, Nutt, and Buckle, Captains Burrows, Berber, and Moberley, Lieutenants Haygate and Du Cane, and 270 men belonging to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades Royal Artillery; sundry individuals belonging to the Indian army, 47 women and children, and the following individual officers:—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson, Bedford Regiment; Lieutenant Stewart, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Blake and Lieutenant O'Farrell, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Pritchard, Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant Brady, Gloucester Regiment; Lieutenant Watson, Dorset Regiment; Lieut. Clark, King's Rifles; Lieut. Digan, Middlesex Regiment; Lieuts. Napier and Tulloch, King's Borderers; Lieut. Bentley-Innis, 14th Hussars; Lieut. Gordon, Hampshire Regiment; Lieuts. Bales and Shubrick, Somerset Regiment; Capt. Graham, Manchester Regiment; Lieut. Lewes, North Staffordshire Regiment; Major Woodward, Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. Agnew, Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Davidson, Leinster Regiment; Lieut. Walker, Scottish Rifles; Lieut. Prendergast, Oxford Light Infantry; Lieut. Troyford, North Stafford Regiment; Lieut. Jarvis, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. Pratt, Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. Chatterton, Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. Clowes, South York Regiment; Col. Dyson-Laurie, Border Regiment; Lieut. Carnegie, East York Regiment; Lieut. Monk, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieut. Macnabb, Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. Dallas, R.E. (for Aden); Surgeons Hindley, Welsh, Fink, Banatvala, and Aplin, Indian Medical Service; Vet.-Surgeon Durrant, and Surgeons-Major Lewer and Sawders, and Surgeon Morse, Army Medical Department.

#### GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Bruce Lockhart Burnside, Esq., Chief Justice of the island of Ceylon.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

The Silver Market shows no change of any kind. Indian and China rates of exchange are also unaltered. The Rupee Paper remains at 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and 80½ 80½ for the Four per Cents. On Tuesday the *Peshawur* arrived with £2,352 in specie. The Silver Market remains quite bare of supplies, and although the quotation is still 50½d. per ounce, nothing can be had at the price. Mexican dollars are unchanged at 50½d. per ounce. The quotations for the Indian and China exchanges, as well as Rupee paper, are unaltered. Four per Cent. Stock was dealt in at 102½ 3½ ex. div., Three-and-a-half per Cents. at 106½ 7½, and Three per Cents. at 95½ 7½. In the Indian Railways the Bergal Central Shares receded ½ to 5½ ½.

On Wednesday there was no change in the position of the Silver Market; the price of bars remaining at 50½ per ounce. Mexican dollars have given way ½d. to 4s. 2½d. With the exception of the Shanghai rate, which is quoted a shade lower, at 5s. 1½d., all the Eastern rates are unchanged. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is easier at 83½ 83½, but the Four per Cent. shows no varia-

tion at 80½ 80½. The *Kaiseri-Hind* takes out £150,500 in specie, of which, £55,000 is in gold for Alexandra, and the balance in silver for Bombay and Calcutta.

On Thursday the quotations for bar silver remained unaltered at 50½d. per ounce, although the market was scarcely so firm as it was. There was a small business done with Mexican dollars at 50½d. per ounce. The Eastern Exchanges are weaker, Calcutta being 1s. 7 15-32d., Hongkong, 3s. 8½d., and Shanghai, 5s. 1½d. Rupee paper has hardened slightly, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. having risen ½ to 83½ ½, but the Four per Cents. are again unchanged at 80½ 80½.

On Friday the Shanghai rate for four months bills fell to 5s. 0½d. per tael, but the other Eastern rates of exchange are unaltered. Rupee Paper closed at 83½ ½ for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. and 80½ ½ for the Four per Cents. Bar silver was quoted at 50½d. per ounce, although the market is quite bare of supplies. Mexican dollars have been again sold to-day for arrival at the last price—namely 50½d. per ounce. The result of last week's meeting has caused the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway guaranteed Five per Cent. Stock to fall 2. On Saturday the market for bar silver was flat, a few transactions having taken place at 50 13-16d. per ounce, being a fall of 1-16d. There was no business done with Mexican dollars. The Indian rates of exchange were weak, both Calcutta and Bombay being quoted at 1s. 7 7-16d., a reduction of 1-16d. The China rates unaltered. Rupee Paper was quiet and unaltered.

On Monday Rupee Paper was quiet, and closed rather easier at 83½ ½ for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and 80½ ½ for the Four per Cents. The *Moselle*, from the West Indies, has arrived with £21,413, and the *Nepaul*, from the East, with £4,758 in specie. The remittance of bar silver by the Royal Mail steamer was disposed of at 50½d. per ounce, a falling of 1-16d. Mexican dollars are unchanged at 50½d. per ounce, little business doing. Telegraphic transfers are reported weak from both Calcutta and Bombay, but show no change in quotation, the rate being 1s. 7 7-16d. Hong Kong is ½ lower, at 3s. 8½d.

On Tuesday the *Mozart*, from Buenos Ayres, arrived with £65,000 in silver, which was sold at 50 13-16d., showing a recovery of 1-16d. per ounce in consequence of a special demand. The quotations for the India and China exchanges, as well as for Rupee Paper, are unaltered.

### Selected Articles.

#### NOTES ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884.—BY THE EAST BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER V. (Continued).—ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.—Sections 39 to 50.—Often and often have hopes been held out to the landlords that facilities would be given them to enhance the rent of the occupancy ryots to a fair and equitable rate, which, on account of the unworkable nature of the provisions of Act X. of 1859, they (the landlords) have not been able to obtain. When the Hon. Mr. Ilbert introduced the first Bill in Council, he said "that the two main objects at which our legislation should aim are:—1st, to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; and, 2ndly, to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent."

He also said, in another place, that "Act X. of 1859 was a useful and beneficial Act, and if, as must be admitted, its working has not been successful on some important points, this failure is attributable not to any defect in the fundamental principles on which the Act was based, but mainly to defects of language and expression."

The Select Committee, to whom the Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Ilbert was referred, and who have taken the trouble of revising and recasting it in the present shape, also say in para. 31 of their report that "as regards enhancement by suit our object has been, while laying down rules which will be substantially just to both landlords and tenants, to devise a system which would avoid those elaborate and difficult inquiries, the necessity for which has made the present enhancement law an almost useless instrument in the hands of landlords."

Now the questions for consideration are:—

1st. Are the provisions contained in the present Bill substantially just both to landlords and tenants?

2ndly. Has the present Bill removed those obstacles and difficulties in the way of getting a fair and equitable rent in any way or to any extent?

The present Bill deals with the subject of enhancement under two heads, viz.: 1st. Enhancement by private contract; 2nd. Enhancement by suit.

The provision relating to the enhancement of rent by private contract is a novel one, and has no place in the existing law. No such suggestion appears to have been made in the Bill prepared by the Rent Commission. It is submitted that neither the wisdom nor the policy of this addition is at all clear. The ryots having a right of occupancy has a fixed tenure. It is admitted both by the Bengal Government and the Government of India that the

ryots having rights of occupancy are far more numerous than those that have it not. It cannot be denied that the position of the ryots having occupancy rights is far more strong at the present day than it was even ten years before. Nor can it be denied that such ryots know and understand the privileges and security of their position better at the present day than they did even ten years before. Nor can any body ignore the fact that the occupancy ryot of to-day wields greater power to check the landlord's arbitrary acts than the latter has to harass the tenants. Nor does it admit of any doubt that the ryot of the present time is far more able than the landlord to dictate and enforce his own terms. The agrarian disturbances that have of late taken place in different parts of East Bengal show most unmistakably the spirit of combination which the ryots possess and which they can and do use with impunity against their landlords. Under such circumstances can it for a moment be conceived that the ryots will be imposed upon or forced to enter into any contract by undue influence? Why then these limitations as are provided by section 41 of the Bill upon private contracts? Terms of a private contract are based upon and determined by the nature of the supply and demand or the likelihood or otherwise of losing something more in any other way than what is given up by private contract. No such circumstances exist in the case of an occupancy ryot. He cannot be ousted even if he would not accept the terms proposed by his landlord. His rent cannot be enhanced theoretically even to anything beyond what is fair and equitable. After subjecting oneself to the delay, trouble, vexation, and costs of a lengthy litigation involving "elaborate and difficult inquiries," one has only one to a hundred chances of coming out successful in an enhancement case. What reason has the occupancy ryot to fear the landlord, what the risk or necessity which is likely to induce the occupancy ryot to enter into a contract so prejudicial to his interest as requiring the active intervention of the legislature to impose so many restrictions and limitations upon private contract for the settlement of rent? An occupancy ryot is not more helpless than a *purdanaseen* lady, nor is he a more likely person to be unduly influenced than is a debtor by his creditor. Nor does he stand the chance of being more deceived than a ward, who has lately arrived at majority, by his guardian. Nor is his relationship with his landlord one of greater active confidence than that of a client to his attorney. And yet the general principles of the law of contract are deemed sufficiently protective of the interests of such and like other persons. And then why cannot a ryot be left to avoid and annul any agreement which he may have entered into under mistake, misrepresentation, fraud, coercion, or undue influence. And then why should there be a special legislation in favour of occupancy ryots as a class, imposing stringent restrictions and limitations upon private contracts. The restrictions and limitations put upon private contracts at enhanced rates will undoubtedly drive the landlord to a suit for enhancement even in cases where he might have amicably settled the matter out of court. Take the instance of enhancement on the ground of prevailing rates. Even with the restrictions made by the Bill on this head, the landlord is entitled to get 50 per cent. increase by a suit. But by a private contract he cannot get more than 25 per cent. Take another instance; the landlord is entitled to the full benefit of the increase caused by improvements made at his cost or agency, and a court of law will decree him that. But if he were to make a private contract relating this very matter, he could not secure more than 25 per cent. over the rent previously paid to him. It is, therefore, submitted that such a provision, which necessarily drives the landlord to seek the assistance of the law court because he cannot amicably settle the matter out of it, however much he and his tenant may be desirous of doing it, is a most dangerous provision, subversive of all amity and good feeling between the landlord and tenant.

(To be continued.)

#### THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

At the meeting of this company on Thursday, the chairman, Sir William P. Andrew, effectually disposed of the misapprehensions which appear to have existed in the minds of some of the shareholders, in regard to the responsibility of the board for the method in which it is proposed to raise the capital now required. It seems to have been forgotten entirely that the boards of Indian railway companies are in a very different position to that of directors of ordinary joint-stock undertakings. Indeed, the contract with the Secretary of State provides for the appointment of a Government director on the board, who has the power of veto in all proceedings whatever of the directors. It was this *ex officio* director as representing the Government who vetoed the proposal that the money required should be raised by calling up the balance of the Five per Cent. shares, and the responsibility for that course and the proposal to raise the money by the issue of Three-and-a-Half Per Cent. Debentures rests entirely on the Secretary of State for India, and not in any way on the directors of the company. In order that there may be no doubt in this matter, we subjoin Sir William Andrew's concise statement of the case, and the reply of the Secretary of State for India to the

appeal of the directors that the capital should be raised as the shareholders desired.

"On July 7, 1870, the Secretary of State for India authorised the raising of £2,000,000 capital guaranteed 5 per cent. interest. On Oct. 5, 1870, the company, at a public meeting, sanctioned the raising of the above. On November 14, 1870, shares were allotted in the usual manner, without any pledge, *pro rata*, to existing shareholders, leave being given to pay in full; this privilege continued from Nov. 14, 1870, to Feb. 27, 1871. On Feb. 15, 1871, an advertisement in the papers announced that the privilege would be withdrawn on and after Feb. 27, 1871, a circular to the same effect being sent to every shareholder on the register; this left out of the £2,000,000, or 100,000 shares, £216,540, or 14,436 shares, with £5 paid. Since the above date no call has been made on these shares, nor any sum received in anticipation of calls. In December, 1881, in answer to a question at a general meeting of the proprietors, the chairman said: 'I am afraid the Government will not allow a call to be made upon the £5 shares. They must call for money speedily, but I fear it will not be obtained in that way.' By desire of the meeting held on Sept. 25, 1884, an appeal was addressed to the Secretary of State for India, embodying the amendment which had been withdrawn by the shareholders in favour of a resolution moved by the chairman that the meeting be adjourned, pending a reply from the Secretary of State.

The following is a copy of the letter received from the India Office in reply to this appeal:—

"India Office, S.W.,

"8th October, 1884.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 2,445, dated 26th September last, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for India in Council must decline, as heretofore, to sanction the raising of the further amount required by the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, by increasing the amount of Five per Cent. guaranteed capital, and that whatever is requisite must be provided by means of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures, as authorised by this office letter of the 4th of September last. I am, at the same time, to enclose, for information of your board, copy of a reply which has been made to Messrs. Sheppard, Pelly, and Co., who have addressed this office directly on the subject.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"(Signed)

"J. A. GODLEY.

"The Chairman, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company."

—*Railway News.*

Some misapprehension appeared to exist at the meeting of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway as to the powers of the directors of guaranteed Indian railways. As a matter of fact, those powers are in some cases considerably modified by the supervision of the Secretary of State for India, and in the case of the Scinde company the contract provides for the appointment of an *ex officio* director, who has the right of veto on all proceedings of the board. This Government official, acting under the orders of the Secretary of State, vetoed the proposal of the directors to raise the new capital required by the calling up of the balance of the guaranteed five per cent. shares, and it was the Secretary of State who directed the board to raise the sum required by means of three-and-a-half per cent. debentures instead of by the more liberal method proposed by the directors, and they had, therefore, no choice in the matter.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

##### "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE."

Perhaps the most important article of the magazine this month is that on the "New Russian Highway to Central Asia," by Mr. C. Marvin. If this is really a newly discovered route, it may be very valuable to the Russians, but it seems nearly coincident with, though it may be a little to the northward of the route followed by Lieutenant Shakespeare with Russian prisoners in 1840; and the Russians had certainly built a fort on the Mertvi Kultuk bay on the Caspian in 1834, which they afterwards allowed to fall into ruins, so it is marvellous to conceive that in the immediate vicinity of the fort there should be an excellent landing-place, and a first-rate route across the Ust Urt plateau, which was hitherto quite unknown. In "Ambushes and Surprises" Colonel Malletson describes the battle of Roucesvalles, where Charlemagne's army was surprised and destroyed in a defile of the Pyrenees. "Pepys as an Official" is continued. It is curious to note how at that time the British fleet was considerably outnumbered by that of Holland, a supremacy that required the expenditure of much blood and treasure to surmount. In the article on the "Federation of the British Empire" Mr. Morgan Fenwolf recommends the formation of a Zollverein, or commercial union, between Great Britain and her colonies, showing that this was the foundation of the unity of the present Prussian power. Colonel Hildyard gives an excellent account of the "Armed Forces of Morocco," and an account of "Formosa and its Coal Mines," by Lieutenant Shore, R.N., is another contribution on important questions of the day. Major King-Harman's "Notes on the Italian Army" will be found

practical and minute, and at the same time interesting. The magazine closes with Mrs. Phillips's capital novel of "Man Proposes."

#### "THE WIT AND WISDOM OF THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD."

There are few authors or speakers who can successfully pass through the ordeal of being dissected and epitomised in a series of "elegant extracts." But Lord Beaconsfield was the greatest master of epigram that ever lived. Many of his pungent and pithy phrases have already become historical, and some of them have actually been so entirely assimilated by the national mind as to have grown into household words. Consequently, his style not only lends itself naturally to this "scrappy" treatment, but is never seen to better advantage than when its gems are thus picked out from their settings and allowed to sparkle without adventitious aids to their brilliancy. To the editor who has compiled the admirable selection from Lord Beaconsfield's writings and speeches, of which a new edition has recently been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co., the labour has evidently been one of love; and his difficult task has been most creditably performed. One of the most remarkable features of Lord Beaconsfield's wise and witty sayings is their comprehensive character; whilst they hit their particular aim to a needle's point they are often applicable to the whole of a genus. His sarcasms directed against the experimental sentimentalism of Radicals in England are equally applicable to their mischievous freaks in India. For instance, how could one better describe the policy of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert than by saying that they look upon the Indian Empire as a model farm? We have seen Mr. Ilbert almost avowedly sowing little crops of communism, and socialism, and republicanism, and even rebellion and slavery (see section 41 of his *Statement of Objects and Reasons* for the Bengal Tenancy Bill) as if in mere wanton curiosity as to what the harvest will be; and Anglo-Indians and Bengal zemindars alike could well sympathise at the present moment with the famous indictment of Mr. Gladstone's former Government—"For nearly five years the present Ministers have harassed every trade, worried every profession, and assailed or menaced every class, institution, and species of property in the country. All this they call a policy, and seem quite proud of it; but the country has, I think, made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering." The landholders of Bengal have not only been menaced, but they have been actually assailed in their property, their rights and privileges, their social status and dignity, almost (as the Maharajah Sir Jotindromohan Tagore observed) in their very means of subsistence, by the "plundering and blundering" of Lord Ripon's government. We have no doubt that this excellent volume of the wise and witty sayings of Lord Beaconsfield will find a hearty welcome in every library and every cultivated home of India.

#### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

Lord Ripon will leave Calcutta immediately after the arrival of Lord Dufferin—probably in the first week in December.

Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal, has written a minute strongly condemning the Bengal Tenancy Bill. In the course of his minute, Sir Richard comments severely on the treatment which his previous minute received at the hands of Government, and defends the Calcutta judges from the charge of partizanship made against them by Lord Hartington during the Ilbert Bill discussion.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is to leave Darjeeling for the Plains about the 25th of October. He had intended to open the Dacca-Naraingunj Railway, but it will not be ready till the end of November.

The Octroi Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have arrived at the decision that an octroi is not a desirable tax in Calcutta, not only from the inequality of its incidence, but also from the difficulty which would attend the levy of such a tax in Calcutta.

According to present arrangements, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will go into camp some time in the first week of January, 1885, returning to Lahore in the middle of March.

Sir George Graves was entertained at a dinner and ball on the 22nd ult. by Simla society. Lady Ripon was present at the dinner.

The Government of India have sanctioned the scheme for the construction of a Town Hall at Simla. The work is to be taken in hand as soon as possible.

Three soldiers of the Manchester Regiment broke out of barracks at Lahore on the 22nd ult. with their rifles and four packets of ammunition. They fired some thirty rounds, and shot a native dead.

The *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 17th ult. has a farewell notice to Dr. Payne on his retirement from the office of Surgeon-General of Bengal.

The Maharajah of Mysore visits Calcutta in December, and

will be invested with the insignia of the Star of India by Lord Dufferin.

It is believed that the Bengal Tenancy Bill cannot be passed during the ensuing session of the Viceregal Council in Calcutta.

The Judges of the Calcutta High Court are divided on the question of whether the Administrator-General should have the exclusive right of administering the estates of deceased persons or share it with Calcutta agency houses.

It is announced that when the Duke of Connaught goes home in March, Sir Herbert Macpherson will obtain the coveted command of the Meerut Division.

The vacancy in the Viceregal Legislative Council caused by the death of Mr. Kristodas Pal has been filled by the appointment of Baboo Pearl Lal Mohun Mookerjee.

Lord Garmoyne left Calcutta on the 18th ult. in the s.s. *Tasmania*. Mr. Justice Tottenham and Mr. Justice Pigot were passengers by the same steamer.

Seven hundred mules and one hundred camels, laden with arms and ammunition for the Ameer of Afghanistan, left Peshawur on the 22nd ult. for Cabul, via the Khyber.

#### BOMBAY.

The Bombay International Exhibition Guarantee Fund now amounts to Rs. 22,26,266, amongst the latest contributions being Rs. 75,000 from the Nawab of Junaghur. It has been definitely settled that the Exhibition shall be opened on the 1st of December, 1886.

A quantity of unserviceable war material, which was being shipped on board a barge at the wharf of the Bombay Arsenal, suddenly caught fire and exploded. The fire was communicated to an adjoining shed, but was put out before any serious damage had been done.

The Bombay Government have made a grant of Rs. 6,000 towards a fund for the representation of Bombay products at the Antwerp International Exhibition.

An association has been formed in Bombay for the purpose of protecting the interests of mill operatives and representing their grievances to the Factory Commission now sitting in this city.

Nawab Salar Jung is expected on a visit to Bombay. He leaves Bombay again on a visit to the Viceroy at Simla.

The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay visited Ahmednugger for the purpose of inspecting the head-quarters and wing of the North Lancashire Regiment, previous to their departure for Quetta.

The rumour that Sir A. H. Gordon, Governor of Ceylon, will succeed Sir James Fergusson in the Governorship of Bombay is again current.

Considerable comment has been excited during the past fortnight regarding a transaction which occurred at the Poona Race Meeting, in which the conduct of three of the stewards was unfavourably criticised.

The general body of the stewards having considered the subject, issued a resolution expressing an opinion that the three gentlemen were not justified in the course which they adopted, and that it was to be regretted they did not realise their responsibility.

The Bombay Government have issued a strongly-worded resolution on the subject, coinciding in the opinion arrived at by the stewards, and expressing regret that the incident should have occurred.

A charge of defamation arising out of the matter has been brought in Bombay by one of the stewards against the publisher of the *Poona Observer*.

#### MADRAS.

SIR F. ROBERTS ON THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—Speaking at the distribution of prizes at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Sir Frederick Roberts, addressing the boys, advised them to become volunteers, if they did not enlist in the regular army. He said: "I am satisfied it is the duty of every European and Eurasian civilian in India to render himself capable of bearing arms, not only in his own defence, but in support of the Government when occasion may require, and for the protection of the many women and children who are scattered over the country."

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.—The Madras Government has, it is reported in well-informed quarters, received from the Secretary of State an expression of opinion about the impolicy of the annual official migration to Ootacamund, which will probably result in the issue of orders to the heads of departments to spend more time in the Plains.

A LUCIFER match factory is shortly to be started at Pondicherry by a member of the well-known firm of Deschamps and Co.

THE MRS. Church, who died recently at Singapore at the

advanced age of ninety years, was the mother of Colonel Ross Church, C.I.E., Madras Staff Corps, commandant of the Madras Volunteers.

A copious fall of rain in the Kurnool district, of the Madras Presidency, has set at rest the fears which were entertained of scarcity. The rain is said to have been general in the district, and already the prices of grain, which were enormously high, have been lowered.

**THE SUIT AGAINST WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.**—On the 18th ult., Mr. Charles A. Hicken, a student of the Civil Engineering College, brought a suit in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Handley, the First Judge, against Wilson's Circus Company, for damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000 for injuries received by the plaintiff through the negligence of the defendants. Mr. J. R. Atkinson appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was unrepresented. On the 15th February, 1883, the plaintiff went to the circus pavilion to witness the performance, purchased a ticket, and took his seat in the gallery, which, through the defendant's negligence, being ill-constructed, toppled over, and the plaintiff broke his left leg. He was an inmate of the General Hospital for two months, and therefore lost one year's study at college and promotion. His Honour was of opinion that Rs. 1,000 would be a fair amount of damages, and awarded judgment for that amount, with costs and attorney's fees.

## BURMA.

**DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.**—The death of Prince Jewan Bukht, who has been a State prisoner since the Mutiny, is reported from Moulmein.

**RANGOON.**—The Meingoon Prince's supporters here declare that the latest advices from the Prince are hopeful. A small band of adherents is devoted to him. The visit of the Pangyet Woon to India is really to report the movements of the Meingoon Prince. He is accompanied by a confidential Secretary acquainted with English and Hindostani. Several of the Meingoon Prince's adherents have left for Siam.

Major-General Prendergast, commanding here, is transferred to Secunderabad.

Cars of the steam tramway between Moulmein and Dooyinzeik have arrived. The line will be opened shortly.

**THE MEINGOON PRINCE.**—The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—It appears that the Indian newspapers are wrong, after all concerning the movements of the Meingoon Prince. We able to state on reliable authority that he is still in Pondicherry—more's the pity!

Colonel Street, Commissioner of Pegu, left Rangoon on the 20th ult., to hold Sessions trials at Harrawaddy.

Four dacoits, three or four of whose victims lie in the Pegu hospital in a bad state, have effected their escape from the Payagale thanah, where they were temporarily confined.

On the 18th ult. a sepoy of the 5th M.N.I. committed suicide at the Lines by shooting himself with his rifle. The ball passed through the neck, causing almost instantaneous death. The motives which prompted the man to destroy himself are not known.

It is curious that with the immense number of pineapples that are poured into Rangoon in the season, and the great cheapness of the article, that no wholesale manufacturer has hit on the happy thought of preserving large quantities of this delicious fruit. In Singapore there are a number of manufactories, and another has just been started.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**BOLTON**—Oct. 8th, at Mozufferpore, Bengal, India, the wife of A. D. Bolton, Barrister-at-law, of a son (Oswald Francis Walsh). (By telegraph.)

**BAKER**—Sept. 4, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major-General Baker, of a daughter, who survived only a few hours.

**BOWACK**—Sept. 13, at Poona, the wife of James Bowack, of a daughter.

**BOUTFLOWER**—Sept. 16, at Allahabad, the wife of W. N. Boutflower, Educational Department, of a daughter.

**CHAPMAN**—Sept. 18, at Gorakhpur, the wife of T. Chapman, P. W. D. of a son.

**CHURCHILL**—Sept. 14, at Wellington, Nilgiri, the wife of Surgeon-Major Churchill, A.M.D., of a daughter.

**COX**—Sept. 5, at Jamalpore, E. I. Railway, Mrs. E. W. Cox, of a daughter.

**COOKE**—Sept. 15, at End Cliffe Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of Gordon Cooke, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Survey, of a daughter.

**FINCH**—Sept. 13, at Dharmasala, the wife of Herbert Finch, of Mewnah, Shahjehanpore, of a son.

**GABRIEL**—Sept. 17, the wife of Dr. A. Gabriel, in charge of the Chandney Hospital, Calcutta, of a son.

**GREATOREX**—Sept. 12, at Egmore, the wife of Captain J. Greatorex, Commissariat Department, of a son.

**HARRIS**—Sept. 19, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon G. A. Harris, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

**LANE**—Sept. 7, at Abergeldie Chambers, Simla, the wife of J. M. Lane, Superintendent Telegraphs, of a son.

**LOCH**—Sept. 19, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Major William Loch, Principal of the Mayo College, of a daughter.

**NEVE**—Sept. 16, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Neve, C.M.S., Travancore, of a daughter.

**POLLEN**—Aug. 30, at the Manor House, Westerham, Kent, the wife of John Pollen, LL.D., Assist. Commissioner in Sind, of a daughter.

**SIMPSON**—Sept. 24, at Karachi, the wife of Captain Salisbury Simpson, 3rd Belooch Regiment, of a son.

**THORNHILL**—Sept. 30, at Quilon, India, the wife of John Thornhill, Esq., 6th Regiment Madras N.I. (daughter of Dr. Richard Hughes, Brighton), of a son. (By telegraph.)

**VANES**—Sept. 14, at the Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Vanes, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**DEWAR**—BROMLEY—September 17, at St. Peter's, Mazagon, by the Rev. J. W. Briscoe, assisted by the Rev. Bruce Horne, James Alexander, third son of the Rev. Patrick Dewar, M.A., Nairn, to Ruth, second daughter of Thomas Bromley, of Bombay.

**METCALF**—NASH—October 4, at St. Peter's, Fort, Colombo, Ceylon, by the Rev. C. Boyd, William Percy Metcalfe, of Campion, Ceylon, second son of the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, M.A., rector of Upper Hardres, Kent, to Mary Dixon (May), younger daughter of the late Thomas Frederick Nash, of Chesterford, Essex. (By telegraph.)

**MOCKLER**—ROSS—October 4, at the British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf, by the Rev. Thomas R. Hodgson Major E. Mockler, Bombay Army, to Emmie, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Ross, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps.

**REYNOLDS**—BLISS—October 3, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. Archdeacon Browne, William R. Reynolds, C.E., Public Works Department, to Margaret Elizabeth, sixth daughter of the Rev. James Bliss, rector of Manningford Bruce, Wilts. (By telegraph.)

### DEATHS.

**ABBATT**—September 15, at Mussoorie, Richard Newton, the eldest son of R. H. Abbatt, C.E., E. I. Railway, aged 4 years and 11 months.

**ATKINS**—September 14, at Madras, of cholera Constance Jane, the dearly beloved wife of F. T. Atkins, manager, Agra Bank, aged 30.

**BURTON**—September 21, at his residence, Popham's Broadway, Charles Benjamin Burton, Librarian and Tent Maker, late of Burton and Co., aged 60 years and 5 months.

**CARR**—September 22, at Egmore, Mercy Catherine Carr, the widow of the late Robert Carr, Esq.

**CASSIM**—September 20, at Falkland-road, opposite Bapty Bros. Mills, Khan Bahadur, Hon. Surgeon S. H. Cassim. Deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.

**CONSTANTINE**—September 2, at Agra Cantonment, Grace Constantine, wife of Mr. M. Constantine (Government Pensioner), aged 61 years.

**CRUSE**—October 9, at Ellore, Madras, of cholera, Alfred Bruce Cruse, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., eldest son of Thomas Cruse, Warminster, aged 41.

**CURSETBAI**—September 24, at Ramlall's bungalow, Tardeo, Cursetbai, mother of Cursetjee Cowasjee Burrosh, and mother-in-law of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla.

**DADYSETT**—September 18, Homejee Cursetjee Dadysett, at his residence, Mazagon. Deeply regretted.

**DUNCAN**—August 30, at Akyab, of cholera, Annie Mary, the beloved wife of Benjamin Fox Duncan.

**FINNIS**—September 12, at Mussoorie, Lieutenant-Colonel John Finnis, B.S.C., aged 44 years.

**GRANT**—September 8, at Cowerie Betta Estate, South Coorg, of brain fever, Charles McPherson Grant, late Resident Manager of the Ouchterlony Valley, aged 59 years.

**HARRIS**—September 13, at Jeypore, Rajpootana, Mr. Henry Harris, Permanent Way Inspector, Rajpootana Malwa Railway, aged 39 years. Deeply regretted.

**INGRAM**—September 11, at Mussoorie, Baby, the infant daughter of Thomas Lewis and Victoria Ingram, aged nearly 5 months.

**SKINNER**—September 20, at Bombay, Edwin Francis (Teddy), son of George and Letitia Skinner, aged 3 years and 10 months.

**TURNER**—September 6, at Chirat, Gordon Power Turner, the infant son of Major J. Trench Turner, A. P. D., Paymaster, 2nd Dorsets, aged 3½ months.

**WARDROP**—September 12, at Nowgong, Central India, Maude Evelyn, the infant daughter of Surgeon D. Wardrop, A.M.D., aged 2 months.

**THE CHOLERA MICROBE.**—The Commission under the direction of Dr. Klein, appointed by the Indian Government to examine into the cholera question, is satisfied that Dr. Koch's microbe is not the cause of the disease. The Commission is still continuing its inquiries, but so confident is Dr. Klein on the microbe question that he swallowed a number of them without any evil results.

**H.M.S. "CROCODILE."**—The Indian troopship *Crocodile* arrived at Malta on the 1st inst. with twenty officers and 1,130 men, drafts of various regiments, and left again on the same day for Bombay.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

## MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE AS A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

A PARAGRAPH is going the round of the Press to the effect that "a Calcutta correspondent" announces that the opponents of the Ilbert Bill have determined to oppose Mr. Lalmohun Ghose if he should offer himself to any English constituency as a candidate for Parliament. We have no hesitation in declaring that this statement is a wicked and malicious invention, apparently designed for no other purpose than to keep alive the unhappy soreness caused by the Ilbert Bill controversy, which all true friends of India—Indian as well as English—are most anxious to see consigned to oblivion. This journal can claim to have been as fearless and consistent an opponent of the Ilbert Bill as any other from the very first; and if we had needed any confirmation of our dislike of that Bill, as a measure of intolerance and uncharitableness, it would have been afforded by the statement we are now denouncing. And yet, for our own part, we can only say that, so far from opposing Mr. Lalmohun Ghose on the absurd ground that he was an honest and outspoken supporter of that Bill, we shall gladly do what little we can to support Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, or any other equally competent Indian gentleman, whenever he presents himself to an English constituency as a free and independent champion of Indian needs and Indian aspirations.

We utterly abhor the notion that the wretched Ilbert Bill can possibly be regarded as a political touchstone even in India; and far less can it be so regarded in England, where what we urgently need is more light, more knowledge, more actual personal experience of Indian affairs, which qualifications—coupled, of course, with the obvious ones of honesty, loyalty, ability, and courage—are those for which we should anxiously look in our Indian candidates for Parliamentary honours, without regard to their opinions on such trumpery stuff as Ilbert Bills and the like. Of course, if our Indian candidate should make the egregious blunder of tying himself up so closely to any one of the three parties into which

English political opinion is divided—Tory, Liberal, or Radical—he will expect, if he be the man of the world and of affairs that he ought to be, to meet with exactly the same opposition that an Englishman would expect to meet with. We have, over and over again, urged on the consideration of our young Indian politicians the indisputable fact that, if they make this blunder, they will gratuitously handicap their efforts for the good of their country to an extent that will render all those efforts nugatory. An Indian gentleman, unless he wishes to make his task unnecessarily difficult, should come forward on a purely Indian platform; and on such a platform he would unite Tories, Whigs, and Radicals in his support, and would do honour to his constituency, and most valuable service to the Empire.

Whilst we have always strongly deprecated the importation of English party-spirit into *any* Indian question, we consider that it would be particularly unjust and illogical to base opposition to an Indian candidate in England on the ground that he had supported the Ilbert Bill. From the invidious way in which the Government put forward that miserable measure, and craftily played on the natural and proper self-love of the Indian community—probably, as Lord Stanley of Alderley once observed, with the Machiavellian object of sowing dissension among the natural defenders of the Permanent Settlement, so as to pass the Bengal Tenancy Bill—we have always held, and have often openly declared in these columns, that not one particle of the odium attaching to the Bill itself and its authors ought to be thrown on its Native supporters. When Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert loudly declared that their object was not to persecute the poorer classes of Anglo-Indians, but to elevate the Native magistracy from a position which Mr. Ilbert considered derogatory, mere fairness requires the acknowledgment that little or no blame can attach even to the most liberal-minded fellow-countrymen of the magistrates whose cause was falsely alleged to be at stake, if they failed to discern the trap into which they were invited to fall. At any rate, we trust we shall hear no more of the malicious falsehood to which we have alluded. We shrewdly suspect that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, or any other efficient champion of Indian interests, will obtain much more solid support from those real friends of India who are not afraid of opposing even the Government itself in the cause of mercy and justice, than from sycophants who will shout for any proposal put forward by a Viceroy.

## THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL ON THE TENANCY BILL.

In the telegraphic summary published by the *Times* of the Lieutenant-Governor's last despatch to the Government of India on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, we appear to be favoured with the *ipsissima verba* of the peroration, in which Mr. Rivers Thompson expresses his opinion that "with these amendments the measure will restore peace where unrest now prevails, and insure the growth of the prosperity and contentment of all classes of the agricultural community in these provinces."

It is with considerable regret that we find ourselves unable to concur in the Lieutenant-Governor's benevolent predictions. The amendments to which his Honour refers are no less than nineteen, as enumerated in the telegram; and he must be a very sanguine individual who can believe that nineteen amendments can be introduced into any legislative measure without exciting further controversy. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to allow that unrest now prevails; but as he does not explain amongst what classes this unrest prevails, we are afraid that he must

allude to the landowners, who unquestionably feel much uneasiness regarding the proposed aggression on their interests. But the amendments offered are by no means calculated to allay their apprehensions or produce peace, except it should come through the ultimate annihilation of the landowners, according to the old maxim, *solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant*. As to the growth of prosperity and contentment among all classes of the agricultural community, the Lieutenant-Governor surely does not expect the landowners to be more content and prosperous in consequence of his amendments? And if he refers to the cultivating classes throughout the country he seems to have forgotten the testimony of his predecessor, Sir Ashley Eden, who emphatically declared that both in Bengal and Behar the prosperity and contentment of the cultivating classes had afforded him the greatest satisfaction. It is probably not to be understood that the recent discussions on the Tenancy Bill have so checked prosperity and contentment amongst the agricultural classes that it is necessary to revive their growth by stimulating and empiric measures. If this be so, the Government of Lord Ripon has indeed achieved a most questionable triumph.

It would be too great a tax on the patience of our readers if we were to attempt to deal in detail with all the nineteen amendments which the Lieutenant-Governor has proposed. We may first consider them *en bloc*, and see how they have come into existence. It will probably be in the recollection of our readers that at the end of the last Session of the Imperial Legislative Council in Calcutta, the Select Committee, who had dealt with the original Tenancy Bill, produced a much-revised draft of that measure, which was sent by the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with a copious letter of comment and instruction, requiring the Lieutenant-Governor to procure information and submit his opinion on many debateable points in the revised Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor, accordingly, after the manner of all local Governments, proceeded to consult his official subordinates; and the Divisional Commissioners, the pro-consuls who preside over territorial divisions containing many millions of people, were directed to ascertain the opinions of the district officials, and to report, with an expression of their own views, on certain specific points which were laid down for their guidance. It must be borne in mind that the Commissioners and district officers were not consulted on the general provisions of the revised Bill, or as to the necessity or expediency of amending the existing law; but they were tied down to certain questions and propositions, on some of which they had considerable reason to know the views which were entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor and his officious secretary, Mr. Macdonnell, so that those who desired to trim their sails according to the breath of higher authority might have no difficulty in following the lead suggested to them. But notwithstanding the delicate official pressure thus applied, it is satisfactory to find from the Lieutenant-Governor's own admissions that the new evidence, as he calls it, impartially reflected every shade of opinion in the controversy; and, through all the variances of opinion the Lieutenant-Governor is able to perceive an under-current of agreement as to what ought to be done, though the way to do it is not always clear.

Although the Lieutenant-Governor would thus have us to understand that the amendments, which he proceeds to formulate, are based on a consensus of the majority of the officers consulted, it is of importance to observe that the correspondent of the *Times*, in forwarding the telegram, is careful to warn us that the language of the Lieutenant-Governor's despatch is very guarded. "Al-

though it might be inferred, on a hurried reading, that a majority of the officers consulted had expressed approval of the principle of the measure, a more careful examination shows that their opinions on its principles were not asked for, and that their agreement is rather as to the manner in which the details should be worked out." It is not very surprising that a considerable amount of unanimity of this description should be obtained from a number of what some people odiously call "loyal" officials, who are naturally anxious to please, and so far as may be to support the views of their Lieutenant-Governor. But whatever the opinions of the Commissioners may have been there is still grave cause for hesitation before we can accept the Lieutenant-Governor's present amendments as a complete or immediate solution of all the difficulties connected with the Tenancy Bill. It is impossible not to remember that the Lieutenant-Governor, and still more his secretary, Mr. Macdonnell, have laid themselves open to the most obvious charge of inconsistency and fickleness of opinion. Twelve months have not passed since we were confronted by both of these high officials, who were most urgent that the Bill in its original form, as introduced by Mr. Ilbert into the Legislative Council, should be immediately passed into law; and Mr. Macdonnell had the effrontery, due to his national proclivities, to threaten the landlords of Bengal that if they opposed the passing of the Bill they should find themselves not merely in peril of the reduction of their rentals, but that the cry of "No rent" might become familiar to the ryots of Bengal. Nevertheless, within the course of a few revolving moons, we find that both these gentlemen have so far seen the error of their former views that they wish us to accept, not their own pet original Bill, but the new Bill as revised by the Select Committee, subject to the nineteen amendments of which we have now received the outline. The telegram informs us that Mr. Thompson, in his despatch, has expressed his own views at great length; and it will certainly require some very powerful argument on his part before we can undertake to accept *en bloc* the amendments which he has now brought forward.

Turning to the summary of the amendments themselves, there is such a mixture of good and bad things that it is rather difficult to select even a few specimens for comment. It is good that the Lieutenant-Governor desires to omit the absurd and mischievous plan for converting a ryot into a tenure-holder if he sublet more than half of his holding. But it is ominous of evil that it is proposed to insist on a compulsory system of registration, which involves the creation of a new and expensive official machinery, and is calculated to introduce the most mischievous interference between landlord and tenant in supersession of their rights of private contract. It is well that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to give some relief to Behar, by leaving the right of the free transferability of occupancy holdings to be regulated by customs as at present; but it is difficult to understand why a different rule should be proposed for Lower Bengal, although it is suggested that the landlord in Bengal may put a veto on a transfer if the purchaser be not agricultural. It may well be asked, what consideration for the ryots and actual cultivators is shown by such a provision as this? Why is the landlord to object to a solvent and moneyed purchaser who will pay the rent punctually, and will have the privilege and responsibility of extorting from the under-ryots rent not exceeding in value  $31\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the gross produce? It is with much regret that we see that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to restore to the Bill the scheme for giving to non-occupancy ryots a right of claiming compensation for disturbance, when this most unwholesome and unnatural

scheme had been struck out of the Bill by the Select Committee. We have given sufficient examples of the amendments now proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor to show that they are but little calculated to allay the unrest which now unfortunately prevails according to his Honour's own testimony. Undoubtedly, as Mr. Thompson observes, the Tenancy Bill is the most important subject which has occupied the attention of the Indian Government since the days of the Permanent Settlement; and it is much to be regretted that the practical experience and sound judgment which directed the counsels of the Governor-General in 1793 are so manifestly wanting in the legislative proceedings of the present day.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, September 13.)

ROE, Surgeon R. B., Madras Medical Service, and at present officiating as civil surgeon of the Akola district in the Hyderabad Assigned District, is appointed civil surgeon of the Wun district, vice Assistant-Surgeon P. Chamarette, retired. Surgeon Roe will, however, continue to officiate as civil surgeon at Akola.

PARSONS—The services of Lieutenant C. G. Parsons, wing officer 28th N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as officiating cantonment magistrate. Jullundur.

WARTH—The services of Dr. H. Warth, professor of natural sciences at the forest school at Dehra Dun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P.W. Department.

SMYTHIES, Mr. A., B.A., deputy conservator of forests of the 4th grade in the N.W.P. and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as instructor at the Forest School, from the date on which Dr. Warth joins the P.W. Department.

LLOYD, Captain E., squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as attaché in the foreign department from the date of assuming charge.

RAFFREY—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Raffrey, Vice-Consul for France at Tamatave, as Consul for France at Aden.

DE GUIGNE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Albert de Guigne as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

MARTIN, Capt. G., assay master, Bombay Mint, having been granted leave on urgent private affairs for 91 days, and Surg.-Maj. J. Scully, dy. assay master, having been appointed to act for him, Capt. Martin made over and Surg.-Maj. Scully received charge of the office of the assay master, Bombay Mint, on Sept. 2.

PETERSON, Mr. F. W., dy. assay master, Calcutta Mint, having been appointed to assay master, in consequence of the deputation of Surg.-Major Scully, to officiate as assay master, Bombay Mint, during the absence of Capt. Martin, on leave on urgent private affairs, made over charge of his office on Sept. 4.

YELD, Surg. H. P., having been appointed to officiate as dy. assay Master, Calcutta Mint, vice Mr. F. W. Peterson, received charge of the said appointment on Sept. 4.

COLLINS, Lieut. G. A., officiating second in command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, and second assistant resident, Meywar, returned to duty on Aug. 12, from the privilege leave granted him.

CONOLLY, Lieut.-Colonel A., commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps and political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, held charge of the office of second assistant resident, Meywar, in addition to his own duties, during Lieut. G. A. Collins' absence on privilege leave.

SYNNOTT, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, on return from leave, resumed charge of the Upper Division Internal Branch, on Sept. 1.

EATON, Mr. J. N. A., assistant engineer, second grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley state railway to the Sind-Pishin state railway, northern section.

CAMPION, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, second grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin state railway, northern section.

TOMKINS, Major W. P., R.E. superintending engineer, class III sub pro tem, is appointed permanently to that class, with special rank from Aug. 8.

GREENSTREET, Captain W. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to superintending engineer, class III sub pro tem, from Aug. 8.

HEMMING, Lieutenant E. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, was transferred from the head-quarters staff of the inspector general, military works, to the Beluchistan Circle, from Aug. 28.

DEBERRY, Mr. T. A. L., 3rd grade officer, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment from Aug. 29, 1883.

DENNIS, Mr. E. A., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railways, is transferred temporarily to the office of examiner of accounts, military works.

HINDMARSH, Mr. T. A., is appointed a candidate in the locomotive department, superior revenue establishment of State Railways, and is posted to the establishment under the director general of railways.

SKIPWITH, Major G. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiated as superintending engineer during the absence of Colonel W. Jeffreys, R.E., on privilege leave.

BENNETT, Mr. H. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to act temporarily as assistant manager, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., or until further orders. While so acting Mr. Bennett will officiate in Class III. of the state railway superior Revenue establishment.

KUNHARDT, Captain H. G., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, railway branch, will, from the date he is relieved of his present duties in the Dharbunga Raj, continue to be attached to the establishment under the Government of Bengal, P.W.D., for employment in the railway branch.

GILBERT, Mr. W. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from July 22, 1882.

BERKELEY, Colonel J. C., received charge of the office of resident at Gwalior from Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., on Aug. 18.

GERARD, Lieutenant-Colonel M. G., C.B., surrendered, and Captain A. Masters assumed charge of the office of political assistant at Goona on Aug. 18.

THOMAS—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. K. C. Thomas, a sub-registrar in the Madras Presidency, to perform the functions of a notary public under that Act.

MCDONELL, Hon. W. F., C.S., V.C., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the 10th inst.

OLIVER, Mr. J. W., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma, is appointed to act as assistant inspector general of forests and superintendent of working plans, from Sept. 15.

HOLDICH—The services of Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., deputy superintendent, Survey of India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

THOMSON—The services of Mr. R. G. Thomson, C.S., officiating under secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 18th instant.

MARTIN Surgeon-Major, D. N., M.D., medical officer 30th N.I., is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon in the Eastern Rajputana States, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E., and until the return from furlough of Surgeon-major T. H. Hendley.

ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is appointed temporarily to be additional political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as political agent and superintendent Chirkari, from the date of assuming charge.

The following temporary promotions were made in the Berar Commission, from May, during the absence on privilege leave of Major R. Bullock, deputy commissioner of 3rd class:—

GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

ELLIOTT, Mr. A., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

DAVIES, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel K. J. M., deputy commissioner of 3rd class on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class in the Berar Commission, from Aug. 8, 1884, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. FitzGerald, who reverts to his substantive grade of deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

HEYER—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. F. Heyer as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

HODGSON, Lieut. G. B., B.S.C., probationary assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, survey of India, having been confirmed in that appointment, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of assistant superintendent, from July 23.

HOLDICH, Major T. H., R.E., deputy-superintendent, 3rd grade, survey of India, having been recalled to duty from furlough, reported his arrival on August 25, the following reversions will take place from the same date:—

WILMER, Major J. R., S.C., officiating deputy-superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy-superintendent, 4th grade.

TALBOT, Lieutenant the Hon. M. G., R.E., officiating deputy-superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant-superintendent, 1st grade.

HUSKISSON, Lieutenant W., R.E., assistant-engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sibi division to the office of the superintendent engineer as personal assistant.

GILES Surgeon G. M. J., Indian Medical Department, to be surgeon naturalist to the Indian Government survey steamer *Investigator*.

CONDER, Mr. J., Class II. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Estab-

ishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

WOOLCOMBE, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. H. T. Wadley, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, passed on July 6, 1884, the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code.

#### FURLOUGHS.

BIGNELL, Capt. E. D. F., adjutant Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted three months' leave from May 15.

MILLER, Mr. A. J., engineer, Indian Marine, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe.

NORRIS, Mr. M. O., assistant engineer, second grade, is granted twelve months' leave out of India, on medical certificate, from Aug. 29.

MATHEW, Mr. G. F., C.I.E., officiating manager, H.H. the Nizam's state railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate, in continuation of the leave previously granted him.

BARROW, Mr. W. F., Exr. of Accounts, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for twelve months, under section 123 of the Civil Leave Code.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

BOILEAU, Lieut.-Col. F. W., B.S.C. (m.c.), for 3 months.

KING-HARMAN, Maj. M. J., B.S.C. (m.c.), for 3 months.

### MILITARY.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

HALKETT, Capt. W. G. C., to be major from Sept. 9.

BOILEAU, Capt. H., to be major from Sept. 9.

MONEY, Lieut. G. A., to be captain from Sept. 11.

LEAM, Lieut. W. W., to be captain from Sept. 11.

#### BREVEY, TO BE COLONELS.

JONES, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel G. T., Bengal Infantry, Sept. 11.

LA TOUCHE, Lieut.-Colonel W. P., Bombay Staff Corps, from Sept. 6.

WEST, Lieut.-Colonel F. E., Madras Staff Corps, from Sept. 12.

O'DOWDA, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 12.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :—

GORDON, Lieutenant L., King's Own Borderers, to be an extra aide-de-camp, dated Sept. 1.

MAGUIRE, Lieutenant C. M., 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiating squadron officer and adjutant, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. L. Wright, seconded.

DAVID, Mr. T. R., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Captain S. M. Gregory, resigned.

The names of the following officers of the Indian Staff Corps are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—

WRIGHT—PARR—Placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals—Major General T. Wright, C.B., Bengal; placed on the list of Major Generals—Colonel W. C. Parr, Bombay,—in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of the undermentioned officers on June 10.

FORBES—BROWNE—Lieutenant General Sir J. Forbes, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry; and Major General H. A. Browne, Bengal Infantry.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

DALLAS—To be Deputy Surgeon General—Brigade Surgeon A. M. Dallas, vice Deputy Surgeon General A. J. Payne, M.D., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, whose tour of service has expired, from Sept. 9.

CLARK, Captain W. H., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

SYM—MOLLOY—NUNN—Punjab Frontier Force (5th Goorka Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Sym, wing commander, to be 2nd in command; Major E. Molloy, wing officer, to be wing commander, from Aug. 1, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Unwin, retired; Veterinary Surgeon J. A. Nunn, Army Veterinary Depot, to officiate as assistant superintendent, horse-breeding operations, Punjab, vice 1st Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, appointed to officiate as general superintendent, horse-breeding operations, dated Aug. 12.

WOODHOUSE, Captain H. O., wing officer 9th N.I., to be adjutant.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

JAMIESON, Major L. F., B.S.C. (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

HUNTER, Lieutenant J. G., B.S.C., wing officer and adjutant 10th N.I. (p.a.), for one year.

LARFENT, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel L. H. P. De H., B.S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

O'GORMAN, Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary C., Commissariat Department, is granted leave in India (p.a.), from the 12th June, to the date of his retirement.

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. E., Bengal S.C., deputy commander, 2nd class, and officiating commander Central Provinces (m.c.), for one year.

LAMBERT, Major S. J., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department (p.a.) for two years.

DAY, Lieutenant J. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, for 104 days under Rule XI. of the regulations of 1868.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WELSTEAD, Lieutenant H. M., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Major C. Middlemas, dated August 25.

GIBBS, Captain M. I., 7th Native Infantry, wing officer 31st Native Infantry, to officiate as wing commander from the date of joining, vice Barrow, officiating as deputy assistant quartermaster-general Intelligence Branch.

HODGSON, Major C. N., 32nd N.I., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Channer, appointed commandant 14th N.I. Major T. Nicholls, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Hodgson.

MORRIS, Captain F., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The transfer of Lieut. A. Hamilton, officiating wing officer, on probation 45th N.I., to the 1st N.I. in the same capacity, is cancelled.

O'DONNELL, Lieut. G. B., 3rd B.N.I., temporarily employed in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, is directed to report himself at Quetta, not later than the 14th inst., to join the Zhob Valley Field Force.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1, 1885 :—

Lieutenants C. E. Callwell, R. A.; A. E. Jones, and A. Mac W. Renny, Bengal Staff Corps.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—

JONES—Meean Meer Brigade order, dated August 5, 1884, appointing Lieutenant A. E. Jones, 23rd Pioneers, to officiate as brigade major, in addition to his other duties, vice Major Kelly, on leave on medical certificate.

(September 12).

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

NEAVE, Major E. S., Station Staff, Jhansie, squadron commander 18th Bengal Cavalry, to be station staff officer, dated Sept. 1.

WEBBER, Capt. R. T., Hill Depot, Darjeeling, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be station staff officer, vice Capt. R. B. Burnaby, East Surrey Regiment, ordered to rejoin his battalion.

DWYER, Lieut. P. F., 8th Hussars, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. G. H. L. Buchanan, dated Sept. 4.

(September 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LOYD, Lieut. F. C., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Major T. E. Verner, dated August 17.

LUSHINGTON, Lieut. A. P. D., 12th Bengal Cavalry, officiating wing officer, on probation, 23rd N.I., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Wilson, officiating in the Judge Advocate General's department.

BURTON, Lieut. E. B., 15th Bengal Cavalry, wing officer 7th N.I., to be officiating squadron officer, vice Court, appointed station staff officer, Dinapore.

BARRY, Surgeon D. F., M.D., 4th Goorkhas, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye, granted furlough.

(September 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BOILEAU, Lieutenant H. E., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, dated Sept. 3.

NIXON, Lieutenant J. E., 18th Bengal Cavalry, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Money, vacated on promotion to captain, dated September 11.

BOWLBY, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, with the approval of Her Majesty, is permitted to retire from the service on full pay, from the 1st inst.

BEALE, Major B. A., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, is appointed superintendent of the Umballa Gymnasium, from Oct. 10.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—

WEBSTER—Peshawar District order, dated the 20th Aug., appointing Colonel T. E. Webster, Commandant 9th N.I., to assume command of the district, vice Brigadier General Dandridge, on leave on medical certificate, from the 5th idem.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

HINDE, Lieutenant W. H. (attached to Bengal Sappers and Miners), for one hundred and eighty-two days, on medical certificate. The leave granted to this officer dated 30th July, 1884, is hereby cancelled.

JACKSON, Lieutenant F. B., R.A., for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LEAN, Lieutenant K. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 10.)

PRATT, Mr. J., to be lieutenant of the Purneah Rifles, from Aug. 20.

WALKER, Mr. R., to be lieutenant of the Purneah Rifles, from Aug. 20.



PICACHY, Dr. D., to be hon. surg. of the Purneah Rifles, from Aug. 29.  
 GILLILAND, Mr. J. H., professor Engineering College, Howrah, to act as a professor in the Presidency College in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. A. Macdonell.  
 GRIMLEY, Mr. W. H., magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, under the provisions of Act V. (B.C.) of 1870, to be a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.  
 MACRAE, Surgeon R., officiating civil surgeon, 24 Pergas, to act as medical inspector of emigrants in Calcutta, during the absence of brigade surgeon C. J. J. Jackson, from 8th ult.  
 SPRING, Mr. F. J. E., is confirmed in the appointment of under-secretary to governor in this department.  
 KUNHARDT, Captain H. G., R.E., executive engineer, third grade, is, on return from deputation under the Durbhunga Raj, posted to the Tirhoot State Railway, from 1st inst.

## FURLOUGH.

LLOYD, Mr. E. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, furlough for one year from the date he may avail himself of it.

## PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 11.)

HUGHES, Mr. G., officiating judicial assistant, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate temporarily as cantonment magistrate, Sialkot, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 25, vice Lieut. O. B. S. F. Shore, officiating assistant cantonment magistrate, proceeded on leave.  
 SHORE, Lieut. O. B. S. F., on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties as officiating assistant cantonment magistrate, Sialkot, on Sept. 5, relieving Mr. G. Hughes.  
 GILLMORE, the Rev. C. A., is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Meean Meer, vice the Rev. W. A. Duke, from such date as he may be relieved of the charge of his present duties as officiating chaplain of Lahore.  
 KENNEDY, Mr. J. T., assistant commissioner, on return from the leave on medical certificate granted him was posted to the Rawalpindi district, from Aug. 20, and was transferred thence to the Hazara district, which he joined on the 25th idem.  
 FLEMING, Surgeon-Major J. Mac N., 26th N. I., is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Peshawar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon T. E. L. Bate.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, September 13.)

PROBY, Mr. D. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Hoshangabad to Nagpur.  
 WILSON, Mr. T. C., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police of that district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. A. Naylor.  
 ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S. assistant commissioner, who had reverted to the second class, is appointed to officiate in the first class from Aug. 23.  
 DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, third class, officiated in the second class, and is appointed to officiate in the second class, from the 20th ult.  
 PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, second class, from the 18th July last.

(September 20.)

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the chief commissioner.  
 NETHERSOLE.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., officiating junior secretary to the chief commissioner and director of agriculture, from 25th inst.  
 LAURIE, Mr. L. K., is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the chief commissioner and director of agriculture, vice Mr. Nethersole, in addition to his other duties.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Sept. 13.)

LYALL, Mr. K. D., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Shahjanpur, from Aug. 15, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Smith.  
 BOLSTER, Surgeon J. Mc M., A.M.D. to hold civil medical charge of Chakrata, in addition to his own duties, from March 18.  
 CORNELIUS, Inspector A., Lucknow district police, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hardoi, from Aug. 23.  
 LYALL, Mr. K. D., assistant district superintendent of police, Philibhit, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Shahajanpur district.  
 POWLETT, Mr. C. J., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from special leave, is posted to the Basti District.  
 PARSONS—From July 12, the date of his promotion to the new 5th grade of district superintendent of police, Mr. E. R. Parsons to officiate as district superintendent of police, old 5th grade.  
 BUCKNER—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant J. W. Buckner of his commission in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
 LAWRENCE—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to attach Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, from November 1, 1883.  
 HUNT, Mr. E. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the charge of the Kalpi-to-Jhansi Railway, survey division.  
 PRICKETT, Mr. L. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem, is transferred from the Cawnpore and Furrukhabad Extension Division to the Kalpi Bridge Division.  
 FAGAN, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Agra canal, passed on Sept. 2, the departmental standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Code, II. i. 21.

(September 20.)

CONSTABLE, Mr. E. T., inspector of schools, Meerut division, to be also inspector of European schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in addition to his other duties, from the date of taking charge.  
 McKEENE, Inspector W., of the Muzaffarnagar district police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Muzaffarnagar, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Knyvett, from March 29.  
 CONSTABLE, Mr. E. T., inspector of schools, Benares division, is transferred in the same capacity to the Meerut division.  
 GOULDING, Mr. E. H. H., inspector of schools, Meerut division (at present on leave on private affairs), is transferred in the same capacity to the Benares division.  
 STOUT, Mr. C. B., probationary deputy collector, Etawah, to be manager of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Shahjahanpur district, from May 8.  
 ATHIM, Mr. S., assistant engineer, is transferred as a temporary measure from the Anupshahr to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

## FURLOUGHS.

GREER, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' further leave on medical certificate.  
 CONNELL, Mr. C. J., officiating secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, has been granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, with effect from Oct. 15.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burmah Gazette*, Sept. 6.)

PARROTT—The Chief Commissioner specially appoints to perform the functions of a collector Captain B. A. N. Parrott, settlement officer, Pegu, in respect of the land in the town of Pegu in the Pegu district.  
 RUMSBY, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade is temporarily transferred from the chief engineer's office to the Toungoo Division.  
 BEESTON, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Burma State Railway, has passed, with credit, the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, Sept. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BUTLER, Major J. W. S., 17th Regt. N.I., to be station staff officer at Trichinopoly, vice Chapman, who vacates on proceeding on furlough.  
 RIDDELL, Capt. W. H., British Burmah Division, 2nd Battn. Bedfordshire Regt. to officiate as assistant qr.-mr.-general, vice Captain Yule, on furlough.  
 HODSON, Lieut. G. B., 28th Regiment N.I., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I. to be officiating wing officer (but to be attached to the 14th Regiment N.I. till the arrival of the 28th Regiment N.I. from Burmah), and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the staff corps, Sept. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings and removals:—

HENRY, Captain G., Ceded District, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Western District, to be Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General.  
 STROCK, Surgeon-Major J. N., army medical department, from doing duty station hospital, Cannanore, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Madras.  
 CUSACK, Surgeon R. O., from doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty station hospital, Cannanore.  
 FANNIN, Surgeon-Major J. E., on arrival from England, to be senior medical officer of the north station hospital, Secunderabad.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following postings:—

PRENDERGAST, Major-General H. N. D., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, V.C., C.B., from the British Burmah Division, to command.  
 BUCK, Brigadier-General L. W., British Burmah Division, commanding the Western District, and in officiating command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to command.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

PAYNE—CORBETT.—Lieut. R. L. Payne, 2nd battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry; Lieut. R. E. Corbett, 1st battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

PYM, Lieut. E. A. I., Worcestershire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps is, under instructions from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, directed to rejoin the first battalion Worcestershire Regiment at Nusseerabad.

September 18.

The officers named below will proceed to England with the time-expired men, &c., under orders for Deolali for embarkation in the troopship, leaving Bombay on the 22nd Oct.

PORTER, Lieutenant H., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, under orders to join the regimental dépôt.  
STUART, Lieutenant A. R., R.A., under orders to join school of gunnery, at Shoeburyness.  
ARMITAGE, Lieutenant P. T., 2nd Battalion S. W. Borderers, under orders to join the regimental dépôt.

The officers named below are directed to proceed with the time-expired men, &c., from the ceded and western districts, under orders for Deolali, for embarkation in the troopship leaving Bombay on November 11.

BAKER, Lieutenant G. D., Royal Artillery, under orders to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

BODE, Lieutenant L. W., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, under orders to join the Staff College, Sandhurst.

MATURIN—Under instruction received from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant C. E. Maturin, E Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Bangalore to Hong Kong, forthwith.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following postings, &c. of Royal Artillery officers:—

TILLOTSON, Major L., just promoted to that rank from F. Battery B. Brigade, has been posted to No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, vice G. M. J. Moore, placed upon the seconded list.

WEIR, Captain H., P. Battery 1st Brigade, has been appointed to F. Battery B. Brigade, vice Tillotson.

BURROWS, Captain E. A., just promoted to that rank from C. Battery A. Brigade, has been posted to P. Battery 1st Brigade.

MILDMAY, Lieutenant C. B. St. John, I. Battery 3rd Brigade, has been appointed to C. Battery B. Brigade.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BURROWS, Lieut. W. G., 16th Regt. N.I., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be offg. wing officer, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Aug. 31.

ERCK, Lieut. J. C., 29th Regt. N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the 8th Regt. N.I., to be wing officer (on probation), vice Pym, who has resigned his probationary appointment. To join at Sumbalpoore on duty.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

FARRER, Bt.-Col. R., Staff Corps, for 182 days, from Oct. 10, in India, on private affairs.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 16.)

SNAITH, Mr. J. F., has been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from Sept. 5.

LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., Madras Civil Service, has passed the high proficiency test in Canarese.

SHARP, Rev. J., acting chaplain of North Black Town, to act as chaplain of Cuddalore, when relieved by the Rev. R. P. Burnett.

MORLEY, Rev. S., acting joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, to act as chaplain of Coonoor on the return from special leave of the Rev. J. Black.

WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, while in charge of the Nellore division, from the date on which Captain C. B. Henderson, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., availed himself of privilege leave.

MANSON, Mr. G. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, Tanjore division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Hughes, B.A., executive engineer, 3rd grade.

#### MILITARY.

HAY, Lieutenant-Colonel (Bt. Col.) J. C., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, vice Colonel R. Farrer, permitted to resign at his own request.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—  
CLUBLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel (Bt. Col.) J. K., Staff Corps, wing commander 2nd N.I. (p.a.) for two years.

SARGENT, Surgeon-Major J. F., medical officer, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.) for two years.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., assumed charge of his duties as assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, with charge of his Highness the Raja of Kolhapur, on the 29th ult.

HUNTER—BLAIR—Major F. M. Hunter and Brigadier-General J. Blair, V.C., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Resident at Aden on the 27th ult.

KING—HUNTER—Captain J. S. King and Major F. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant Resident at Aden on the 27th ult.

WALSH—WAPSHARE—Mr. L. Walsh and Captain A. Wapshare respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assistant Resident at Aden on 27th ult.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., on the return to duty of Captain J. Humfrey, to do duty as first assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandeish district till further orders.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., on return to duty, to act as district superintendent of police in the Kaira district till further orders.

JONES, Mr. F. C., on being relieved at Kaira by Mr. H. M. Gibbs, to act as assistant district of police in the Ahmedabad district till further orders.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following acting appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay:—

BRITO, Mr. F. H. De, to act as deputy registrar of the High Court, Original Side, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lester de Fonblanque, or until further orders.

LANE, Mr. W., to act for Mr. F. H. de Brito as judge's clerk.

UNWIN, Mr. A. H., assistant judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

FULTON, Mr. E. McG. H., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Nasik during the absence of Mr. M. B. Baker, or till further orders.

ANDERSON—The services of Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department, with effect from the date of which he is relieved of his duties of officiating civil surgeon, Karwar.

STEVENSON—The services of Surgeon H. W. Stevenson are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department, with effect from the date of which he is relieved of his duties of officiating civil surgeon, Sukkur.

The following appointments are made:—

GOTHARD, Rev. G., M.A., acting chaplain of Ahmedabad, to act as garrison chaplain at the Presidency.

MIDWINTER, Rev. H. N., M.A., chaplain of Belgaum Fort and Dharwar, to act as chaplain of Ahmedabad and outstations until relieved, and then to be chaplain of Ghorpuri, visiting the military prison at Wanori.

HORNE, Rev. P. B., M.A., acting chaplain at Byculla, to spend a month at Baroda when relieved, and then to relieve the Rev. M. Midwinter at Ahmedabad.

(Sept. 25.)

SMITH, Captain E. D. N., on being relieved by Lieut. Cates of the duties of acting second in command and adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, is appointed to act as second in command of the Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi.

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., acted as 3rd assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiwar, from the date of Captain W. P. Kennedy's proceeding on leave until the date on which Captain Fordyce took charge of the appointment.

STACE, Major E. V., assumed charge of the appointment of Joint Administrator of Rajpipla on the 10th ult.

KING, Captain J. S., received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Aden, from Captain A. Wapshare on the 27th ult.

MONTEATH, Mr. J., C.S., to act as president of the central committee for vernacular and departmental examinations during the absence of Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.

#### MILITARY.

(September 18.)

HART—The services of Captain E. C. Hart, R.E., were placed at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department from July 5.

STURT, Colonel C. S., Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona*, Sept. 19.)

MACNEECHE, Surgeon J. G., A.M.D., on general duty, Poona Circle, is transferred to general duty, Quetta district.

PEMBERTON—Under instructions from Horse Guards, and with reference to G.O.C. of 1884, Captain A. R. Pemberton, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England during the present troop-ing season for duty at the dépôt.

(Sept. 25.)

BARRY—STOPFORD—WALKER—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—  
Surgeon Major A. Barry, M.D., Major A. B. Stopford, R.A. and Major T. Walker, R.A.

STEVENSON.—The services of Surg. H. W. Stevenson are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ANDERSON—The services of Surg. J. W. T. Anderson are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

BAR, Capt. D. W. K., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from Sept. 20, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Feb. 5, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

ERRINGTON, Lieut. R., of the 1st West India Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Regiment N.I.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days on private affairs, from Oct. 10, or date of departure:—

BULL, Surgeon G. H., M.D., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 17th Regiment N.I.  
SAUNDERS, Conductor G. W., Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Oct. 9.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. F. Barrow, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. C. C. Minchin, S.C., Major F. M. Onslow, Cav.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Blowers, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. F. Kreiser, A. R. Macdonald.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. R. F. Jameson, S.C., Capt. F. M. Rundall, S.C., Capt. H. F. Stevens, S.C., Surg.-Maj. Geo. King, Lieut.-Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Inf.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. J. M. C. Galloway, Cav., Maj. R. C. Hutchinson, Inf.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Pemberton, S.C., Lieut.-Col. G. R. Goodfellow, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. M. Rivaz (Cov.), C. A. Mills, H. H. Locke, H. F. D. Moule (Cov.), H. J. Harington, F. Giles (Cov.), J. Smith (Cov.), A. Collings, G. W. Leitner, L.L.D., F. D. Broad.  
*Madras Estab.*—J. R. Daniel (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—F. D. Campbell, C. G. Blathwayt (Cov.).

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. A. E. Campbell, S.C., 244 days; Lieut.-Col. F. Knowles, S.C., twenty-five days; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hanna, S.C., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. J. Ewing, S.C., six months.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Robertson, S.C., six months; T. T. Allen (Cov.), six weeks' furlough; T. Benson (Cov.), three months' furlough; J. A. Bourdillon (Cov.), one month's furlough; F. Giles (Cov.), sixteen days' furlough; J. Smith (Cov.), two weeks' furlough; G. G. Dey (Cov.), six weeks' furlough.

*Madras Estab.*—L. M'Iver (Cov.), S.C., three months.

### OCT. 7.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Philip James Gordon, from the Dorsetshire Regiment, dated May 13, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated Sept. 15, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Gordon Napier Caulfield, from the South Wales Borderers, dated April 23, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. James Ireland Henderson, from the Hampshire Regiment, dated February 28, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 2, 1881.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Charles Lewes Hamilton Cox, from the Middlesex Regiment, dated July 2, 1883, but to rank from March 23, 1881; Lieut. Harvey Welman, from the Royal Irish Rifles, dated Oct. 16, 1882, but to rank from April 28, 1881; Lieut. Robert Southey, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, dated April 27, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Percy Holland, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, dated May 2, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 5, Ben Dowran, Calcutta; Stronsa, Calcutta; Zepora, Rangoon.—7, Persia, Bombay; Alcester, Rangoon; Governor (s), Calcutta; Eurydice, Calcutta; Japanese (s), Bombay.—8, Peshawur (s), Bombay.—9, Keyber, Calcutta; Savernake, Rangoon.—10, Glenista, Calcutta; Kybee, Calcutta.—11, Isabel, Rangoon.—12, Star of Italy, Calcutta; Clan Drummond (s), Bombay.—14, Lady Ruthven, Calcutta; Glengarry, Calcutta; Nepaul (s), Calcutta; Benares, Calcutta; Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 18, Ballarat (s), Sydney.—19, Sandal (s), Penarth; Henzada (s), London; Triumph (s), Liverpool; Clan Ogilvie, Liverpool; Friamy (s), Cardiff.—20, Victoria (s), Liverpool; Bads-worth (s), Cardiff.—21, Lilburn Tower (s), Liverpool; Nedjed (s), Cardiff.—22, Hydaspes (s), London; City of Manchester (s), Cardiff.—23, Naagara (s), Liverpool; Shiravate (s), Glasgow; Kalanedi (s), Greenock.—24, Yeddo (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 12, Justitia (s), Glasgow.—14, India (s),

London.—17, Siam (s), London.—19, Brownrigg (s), Liverpool.—20, Siren (s), London.

MADRAS.—Sept. 20, Clan Macintosh (s), Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 7, Khersonese, Bombay.—8, Jumna, Calcutta; Drol, Singapore; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Shanghai and Ganges, Sydney.—10, Anglesey, Rangoon.—11, Buthin, Colombo; Eckundasund, Colombo.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 16, Adria (s), Jeddah; Venetia (s), Marseilles.—17, Burmah, Kurrachee; Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Khandalla (s), Calcutta; Bouldana (s), Calcutta.—19, Colombo (s), Marseilles; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Verona (s), China.—20, Castlebank (s), Mauritius.—22, Assyria (s), Persian Gulf.—23, J. G. Clive (s), Kurrachee; J. G. Canning (s), Kurrachee.—24, C. of Haddington, Calcutta; Punjaub (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 12, Busheer (s).—13, City of Khios (s), Buchanan (s), Allanshaw.—14, Buchephalus (s), Scindia (s) and Newcomen (s), Governor Wilmot, Fank N. Thayer.—15, Jura, Lorentz Hausen.—16, Capella (s), Baron Aberdare.—17, Australia (s), Maharajah (s), Sydney Dacres, Ben Macdhui.—18, Arabia (s), Kilwa (s), West Lothian, Parsee.—19, Japan (s), Commilla (s), Wing Sang, British Empire, and a barque (numbers undistinguishable).—20, Tasmania (s), Cormorant Deuteros (s), Navarino (s), Knight Commander, Ballochmyle, Aubrey. Peake.

MADRAS.—Sept. 13, Nerbudda (s), Bombay.—14 Siam (s), Calcutta.—16, Chanda (s), Bombay.—18, Willingate (s), Chittagong.—19, Bosphorus (s), Marseilles.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LONDON, Per *Hydaspes*, Sept. 22.

At Bombay: Mr. G. Butterfass, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, child, and infant, Mr. C. Kane, Colonel J. J. Johnstone, Mr. J. Runciman, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Colonel A. Walker, Colonel Badcock, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. H. A. Sims, Mr. W. Bamber, Mrs. Lake, Mr. W. H. Lake, Mr. MacLeod, Mr. E. L. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Littlefair and two children, Surgeon-Major Y. Hunter, Mr. E. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and child, Mr. H. Clifford, Mr. Soutter, Mr. Drakeford, Mr. Swan, Mr. A. Wernigg, Brigade-Surgeon Hoystead, Mr. Gill.

From Suez: Mr. A. Porteous.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Ballaarat*, Sept. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Ballaarat*, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers :—

For Suez: Hon. G. C. Paul, Mrs. Paul and two children, Mr. N. J. Valetta, Miss de Terranean, Mr. Gillbanks.

For London: Mrs. A. Bayly, Lieutenant Colonel G. Tyndall, Mrs. Farren and three children, Mr. Nethersole, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Major Van Someren, Mr. E. W. Stoney, Rev. C. Mountford, Mrs. Mountford and two infants, Mr. D. Hean, Mr. Price, Mr. Pain, Mr. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. F. Macgregor, Dr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. Fincham, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Low, Mr. F. W. Blackburn, Mrs. Barmester, Mr. K. S. Sinha, Mrs. Nutt, Mr. Gilbany, Mr. W. Percy Drummond, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Palmer, Major F. G. Gyll.

For Brindisi: Colonel P. W. Powlett, Mr. S. M. Kaka, Lieutenant J. Day.

For Venice: Mr. Ednett, Mr. Messner, Mr. R. Ewing.

For Malta: Lieutenant H. N. Phillips.

For Aden: Mr. Machado.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Oct. 15; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Oct. 23, from Brindisi, Oct. 27.

For Bombay: Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Thorburn, Captain King, Mrs. W. C. Anderson and child, Miss C. le Bailey, Mrs. Mylne and child, Miss Clarke, Mrs. and Miss Perreau, Mr. and Mrs. C. Murray and children, Mrs. J. E. and Miss Hancock, Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Webb and children, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Captain W. Harris, Rev. R. Bateman, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Ellis and child, Miss Clay, Miss Hanbury, Miss Phillips, Miss Grimwood, Miss Deshon, Mr. and Mrs. Wall and child, Misses Walker, Miss Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Prentiss, Mrs. Home and child, Mrs. L. Younge and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kaye, Miss Kaye, Mrs. H. T. Knox, Mrs. Williams, two children, and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and children, Mr. Verchmann and friend, Mrs. Williamson, Rev. E. P. Herbert, Rev. T. E. Coverdale, Hon. Justice Bayley, Dr. Jones, two Misses Reid, Colonel and Mrs. O. Menzies, Miss Anson, Miss Dickson, Mr. Beasley, Mrs. Bidie, Mr. Hirschom, Mr. J. Klingelhofer, Mr. M. Halliday, Mr. L. Peter, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bright, Mr. Montague, Miss Pentler, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Williams, Mr. H. W. Jones, Miss Cooper, Mr. T. L. Mullins, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mr. M. J. Scobie, Miss Briggs, Mr. Reuther, Miss Toller, Mr. P. Macleod, Major Campbell Walker, Mr. D. Wallace, Colonel J. P. Grant, Major F. J. Horne, Sir R. and Lady Garth, Miss Garth, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Impey, General and Mrs. Paget, Mr. G. D. and Mrs. Leman, Mr. F. J. Marsden, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. G. K. Daniel, Mr. Heylands, Mr. H. B. Medicott, Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mr. W. Bryan, Mr. Gall, Mr. C. E. G. Roe, Mr. Runciman, Mr. and Mrs. Wezenecroft, Mr. J. H. Pollen, Mr. M. R. Houghton, Colonel Bibby, Mr. Diss, Mr. Marsden, Mr. D. K. West, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hobart and two children, Mr. Barratt, Mr. Champion, Mr. Garston, Mr. W. S. Smith, Miss Hastie, Miss Chancellor, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Gatacre, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. R. M. Beale, Mr. Reinfell, Mr. Daniell, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. J. W. Harman, Mr. W. W. Barr, Mrs. J. Caldwell, Colonel Logan, Mr. Lincock, Mrs. D. E. Hughes, Mrs. Lincock, Mr. D. Murray, Captain W. P. Harris, Mr. and Mrs.

Greaves, Mrs. Henry Fraser, Hon. Justice Norris, Lieutenant Heyland.—*From Suez*: Major Home, Mr. C. Weller.

S.s. *Khedive* and *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 22; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Oct. 30, from Venice, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Rev. E. Bickersteth, General Sir John Ross, Mr. C. A. Hackell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. and Miss Cockerill, Mr. McNeile, Mr. G. V. Jones, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, Mr. Gaddam, Mr. W. M. Ashton, Mr. R. L. Twidale, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cruikshank, Miss Mackay, Mr. R. Begg, Major and Mrs. Otley, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Blathwayt, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. C. Wyllie, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. W. N. C. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Macdonald, Miss Simpson, Mrs. R. A. Price, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. Finucane, Mr. and Mrs. Gore Brown, Mr. and Miss Holloway, Mr. Mrs. Sladen, Mr. and Mrs. Macquardt, Mrs. and Miss Warden, Miss Richards, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spitta, Mr. Etlinger, Mrs. Buckle, Mr. Pearce, Mrs. Leslie Saunders and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Dr. George King, Misses Brownson, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. C. Philpott, Misses Howard, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. Trotter, Mrs. Luckstedt, Mr. A. D. Carey, Mr. W. W. Glenn, Dr. McConaghy, Mrs. and Miss McConaghy, Mr. H. Lovett, Major and Mrs. Pitcher, Colonel Thomas, Mr. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harvey, Mrs. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. C. A. Mills, Mrs. Skoll and two children, Mrs. Hext, Mrs. Hallows, Mrs. Parsons and child, Mr. E. L. Winter, Mrs. Etheridge, Major Mansell, Mr. J. W. Cuffe, Mrs. B. R. Chambers, Mr. J. D. Bartlett, Major McCally, Captain Hoole, Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. H. V. Oliver, Miss Horne, Mr. Single, Mr. F. Read, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. F. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Whympier, Mr. Shaw, Mr. R. W. Baxter, Mr. W. Akell, Mr. W. H. Jones, Miss Lund, General Dillon, C.B., Mr. J. C. Wardlaw, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. J. Hawley, Mr. Orpin, Mr. D. Lambert, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Naegawatta, Mr. J. Higby, Mr. and Mrs. Merick, Mr. F. R. Roger, Mr. F. Allen, Mr. Pugh, M.P., Hon. E. H. S. Napier, Miss Blyton, Mr. R. Curroll, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. J. Dunlop, Mr. E. J. Webb, Mr. J. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Benson, Mr. J. Borges, Miss Borges. *From Venice*: Miss Murdoch. *From Brindisi*: Mr. McNeile, Mrs. A. Wilson, Miss Brakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilkins, Miss Macdonald, Miss Cockerell, Miss Simpson, Captain Webb, Mr. A. Trotter, Mr. W. Deighton, Hon. H. Latham, Mr. Macnair, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. W. Kilby, Mr. J. Woodburn.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Payne, Mrs. Halliday and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Drury, Mrs. Kaye and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Inglis, Misses Hoare, Miss Libbins, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Rev. J. Tunbridge, Mr. A. C. Boulby, Miss Acroyd, Mrs. W. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Gore Brown, Mrs. H. Beveridge, Miss Reynolds, Mr. M. Henry, Mr. Carperz, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Rev. J. and Mrs. Tunbridge, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Mrs. Sheridan, Misses Beverley, Miss Sandys, Miss Haltz, Mr. L. Luttrari, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. G. Bellett, Mrs. Strachan and two children, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. C. Agelasto, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Greenhill, Mr. McNair, Mr. Sheriff, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Burwood, Mr. Hoddling, Mr. Beale, Mr. Harris, Mr. F. L. Halliday, Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. D. MacDonald, Mr. McGregor, Miss Hadengue, Mr. Cork, Mr. D. Sharp, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. W. H. Donogh, Miss Chancellor, Miss Dunlop. *From Venice*: Mrs. A. P. Macdonnell and child. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Burnett, Mr. P. Russell.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McGann and two children, Mr. H. G. Joseph, Miss Fennell, Miss Brandon, Miss Hodge, Misses Bayley, Mr. H. L. Prendergast, Mr. R. Black, Miss B. Mence, Mr. Fagan, Mr. J. Ware, Mr. Oakshott, Miss Oakshott, Miss Connor, Colonel G. Mackenzie, Mr. E. Hunt, Miss Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Bidie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. J. Black.

For Colombo: Mrs. Oxley, Mrs. Skene and three children, Mr. T. W. Bois, Miss Okeden, Miss Gillespie, Miss Templar, Mr. Bayly.

For Aden: Major Twemlow.

By the s.s. *Gwalior*, Captain P. Harris, sailing on Oct. 3.

For London: Major F. S. Maitland, Mrs. Maitland and two children.

By the s.s. *Indus*, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailing on Oct. 10.

For London: Mrs. Trevor and child, Mrs. Worsley and child, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mr. W. Hope Reid.

By the s.s. *Rome*, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on Oct. 24.

For London: Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. H. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Colonel Firth's two children, Mrs. M. E. Durand and family.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

For Port Said: Mr. George Brayshaw.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. C. Tooka, Mr. and Mrs. J. Towers, Mr. A. E. Ladd, Mr. Bromley and son, Mr. A. E. Beynon, Mrs. Ridout and daughter, Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Elsworth, Mr. Thomas Scott.

#### AT MARSEILLES, per s.s. *Venetia*, Oct. 7.

From Bombay: Mr. F. H. Whittaker, Colonel Moberley, Mr. T. C. Ellison, Colonel Grant, Mr. G. Bridgwater, Mr. Tweedale, Mr. Sumcoodia J. Sulliman, Major R. E. Paul, Sirdar Shacker Singh, Sirdar Gudet Singh, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. J. Pennycook, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. M. A. Reza, Hon. Ameer Ali, Hon. Justice Field, Private Armstrong.

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONK, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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Lieutenant C. M. Macguire, officiating squadron officer and adjutant 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed in those positions, *vice* Lieutenant E. L. Wright, seconded.

Revised rules will shortly be published by the Government of India providing for the examination of soldiers for admission into the Ordnance Department in India, and for their promotion after appointment to the department. The adoption of the revised rules is the result of the amalgamation of the three separate Ordnance Departments in India.

It has been decided that the number of mules to be supplied annually to batteries of Artillery shall in future be restricted to ten per cent.

When the Duke of Connaught goes home in March Sir Herbert Macpherson will obtain the coveted command of the Meerut Division.

In modification of the existing procedure the Madras Government has decided that officers of the Army Staff Departments shall in future be eligible for posting to Divisions or Districts independently of grade and in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may deem desirable.

Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the continuance for this season of the grant of special bounties to soldiers extending their service in India under Clauses 85, 108 (para b. and c.) and 109 I.A. Circular of 1883.

Of the time-expired men of the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, close on 150 will remain at Peshawur on the departure of the battalion for Aden. Besides these, there are over ninety men who have taken the bounty of Rs. 120 to remain ten years in all in India. These latter, it is presumed, will also be kept back.

In modification of previous orders it has been ruled that 9" and 5" fuzes in the possession of batteries shall be used until the 1st of April, 1886. Any battery going on active service, however, shall be supplied with 15" fuzes.

The numbers and ranks of Royal Engineer officers of the Indian establishment doing duty at the depot at Chatham have been revised as given below:—Two captains or four lieutenants, or one major, one captain, and four lieutenants, or one major, two captains, and three lieutenants.

A Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be held at Madras in the autumn of 1885.

The Commander-in-Chief in India will leave Simla during the first week of November for a short tour of inspection on the line of rail, reaching Calcutta in time to meet the new Viceroy. Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and Lucknow will be among the stations his Excellency will visit.

Brigadier-General R. Sale Hill sailed from London on the 3rd inst. He can hardly reach Shillong before the middle of October. Sir Hugh Gough, on being relieved, will at once proceed to Mooltan, and join his permanent post. From the date of his being relieved by General Hill, there will not be any officiating pay available.

The Bombay Government has been asked to adopt the rule observed elsewhere in India in regard to the clothing of hospital apprentices. In Bengal clothing once issued is not taken notice of again. Compensation is allowed to both hospital apprentices and native medical pupils for clothing issues. This procedure is to be adopted in Bombay.

## Miscellaneous.

H.M.'s troopship *Malabar* arrived in Bombay on the 19th inst.

*Vanity Fair* states that a dukedom will probably be Mr. Gladstone's Christmas gift to Lord Ripon.

MISS ELLABY, M.D., Paris, started on Wednesday last in the s.s. *Massilia*, for Bombay, in order to assist Miss Pechey, M.D., in her practice amongst the native women of Bombay.

**TEA GARDENS IN BENGAL.**—During the year 1883 there were, according to the last report, some 297 tea gardens in Bengal, scattered over eight districts. The Darjiling and Jalpiguri districts in the Rajshahi Division claim by far the greater number of gardens. In the former there were 169 gardens, and in the latter 63. The Lohardagga district comes next with 30 gardens; Chittagong has 18, and Dakka and Hazaribagh have 12 between them. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there are four plantations and Manbhum has one, about which, however, there is no information given. During the year under report, the total area occupied by these 297 gardens was 92,836 acres, of which 49,753 acres were actually under tea, and 43,083 acres represent the area taken up for planting, but not yet planted. The total outturn of tea amounted to 10,703,139 lbs., or an average yield of over 1,411 lbs. per acre of mature plants. The outturn from the 169 gardens in Darjiling was 7,628,825 lbs., or more than half of the total outturn of the province. The gardens in the Jalpiguri districts yielded a total outturn of 1,983,124 lbs. In Lohardagga the yield of tea amounted to 249,364 lbs. The six gardens in Hazaribagh yielded as much as 107,762 lbs. The Chittagong plantations



yielded an outturn of 718,320 lbs. The yield from the Chittagong Hill Tracts amounted to 13,958 lbs., and the Dákká plantations gave an outturn of 2,536 lbs. The year was generally unfavourable for cultivation, and in several districts the outturn was below that of 1882.

**AMERICAN AND INDIAN WHEAT.**—A number of statistics have appeared in the American journals showing the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom from September 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884, and also showing how largely the export from the United States to England is falling off. During the period abovenamed the total export of grain from the States to Great Britain was 12,780,490 bushels, whereas in the corresponding period of 1882 it was 21,697,119 bushels. India, Russia, and Australia very largely made up the deficiency. The fact now remains that there is an increased surplus in America over 1883, while the crop prospects in Europe are good. Although as claimed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce India is capable of supplying not only the wants of the United Kingdom, but of producing an unlimited supply, American wheat can be placed with a profit at a lower rate than Indian wheat can be sold in Mark-lane as a rule. The Indian railway system extends over 10,000 miles of track, and has scarcely penetrated the Central Provinces, which are the best adapted for wheat. Allowing a production for British India of 190,000,000 of bushels, to which require to be added 50,000,000 of bushels from the protected States, not a fourth can be exported, as the wheat cannot be got out of the localities.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

### SATURDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—Yesterday and to-day no public auctions have been held, and the China market privately continues lifeless; the article as shown by statistics is in a very good position. The largest Indian sales ever held on one day takes place on Monday, when 11,300 packets will be offered.

**INDIAN TEA.**—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that upwards of 32,000 packages have been brought to auction during the fortnight ending the 9th inst., including 1,000 packages of Ceylon tea.

At the opening sales on the 29th ultimo, a better tone prevailed than at the close of the preceding week, and prices for most kinds showed a slight improvement, but later in the week the heavy sales and large number of breaks to be valued weakened the market, closing quotations being irregular and somewhat lower for all inferior qualities and for small parcels, which in times of free supplies are neglected by the dealers.

This week the auctions have been smaller—the recent heavy arrivals not being ready for sale—but competition has not been very brisk, buyers showing a disposition to wait for the large supplies which are coming to market next week. Comparing closing rates with quotations a fortnight ago, there is a decline of 3d. on the lower sorts of Broken Tea, Souchong, Pekoe, Souchong and Pekoe, other kinds showing little change in value, except the finer grades of Broken Pekoe, which are in demand at rather better prices.

It is estimated that all the imports prior to 1st October, amounting to 13 million lbs., have been brought to market privately or at auction, and that the arrivals since that date, 38,000 packages are unsold.

The deliveries during September, including Ceylon tea, were 5,699,000 lbs. as compared with 4,661,000 last year, making the total increase during the first four months of the season 2,560,000 lbs. The total for house consumption being 15½ million lbs. the proportion of Indian was, therefore, about 35 per cent. against 32 per cent. last year.

The latest estimates of shipments for the season are from 4 to 5 million lbs. higher than last year's total, which, if correct, will make the import for the twelve months ending 31st May between 68 and 69 millions, including receipts from Madras and Ceylon.

### MONDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—The largest sale of Indian teas on any one day took place to-day 11,365 packages being offered. The sale passed with unusual spirit, the bulk being sold at prices showing firmness all round. Of China teas, only a small auction of green teas has been held, without special change in prices. The private market remains motionless.

**INDIGO.**—From Messrs Patry and Pasteur's Circular:—"The total quantity declared for sale was 8,750 chests, of which 379 were not printed or withdrawn previous to the opening of the sales, leaving the total quantity to be offered 8,371 chests, consisting of 2,111 Bengal, Tirhoot, &c., 1,837 Oude and Plant Oude, 3,683 Kurpah, 572 dry leaf Madras and Vellore, 34 Bimlipitam, 1 Manila, 21 Kurrachee figs, and 112 sundries and sweepings. The sales which commenced this morning have gone off flatly throughout the day; the only kinds which met with a good competition were a few lots of coloury Oudes, which sold readily at from the last sale's rates to 2d. decline; while the ordinary and undesirable sorts, the bulk of which were sold without reserve, only found buyers at 4d. to 6d. under the rates of the last July sales. There were no Bengals in this day's catalogue. Kurpahs have met with a fair demand, the better sorts, of which only a few small marks passed the hammer, sold readily at from the last July rates to 2d. decline, and the ordinary and low found buyers at 3d. to 4d. under the last sale's prices. Only a few chests of dry leaf Madras passed the sale this day; 1,343 chests in all passed the sale this day, 375 chests being withdrawn, 205 chests bought in, and 763 chests sold.

### TUESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—To-day 3,748 packages Indian and Ceylon, and 18,447 packages China teas were catalogued for public sale. The Indians mostly sold at steady prices.

**INDIGO.**—Second Day's Sale.—During the progress of the sale 419 chests have been withdrawn. 1,707 chests (including the above 419 withdrawn), have passed the sale this day. There is no improvement to report in the sale this day. Good sound shipping Bengals have met with a fair demand at par to 2d. discount, and the defective kinds at 3d. to 4d. decline, as compared with the last sale's rates; but Oudes and plant Oudes have again sold without spirit at the prices we quoted yesterday. We have no alteration to notice in Kurpahs, which have sold readily at yesterday's prices. Dry leaf Madras has not passed in sufficient quantity to test the market. Proprietors have bought in 420 chests, leaving 868 chests sold.

**JUTE.**—The market is flat. About 3,500 bales sold since Friday. RICE is extremely dull. A cargo of 1,274 tons, Bassein, off coast, sold at 7s. 3d. per cwt. for a near port, and a landed cargo of old Rangoon at 7s. 3d.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**GODWIN.**—Oct. 5, at 3, Ashburn-place, South Kensington, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Godwin (late 103rd R. B. Fusiliers), of a son.

**PALLIS.**—Oct. 5, at Linden House, Sefton-park, Liverpool, the wife of Alex. Pallis, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter.

**SMYLY.**—Oct. 7, at Glenamoye Lodge, county Londonderry, the wife of Major-General Beresford Smyly, of a daughter.

**STAMPER.**—Oct. 3, at Skendleby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Stamper, Bengal Chaplain, Retired List, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**ALLEN-BUCKLE.**—Sept. 27, at St. Mary Magdalen's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's assisted by the Rev. David Wright, Georgina Ellen Margaret Prole, daughter of the late Rev. Robert James Allen, M.A., to Henry Buckle, Esq., of the British Burma Commission, second son of William Boyd Buckle, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, retired.

**DYSON-HOLLOND.**—Oct. 1, at the parish church, Stanmore, by the Rev. Basil Woodd (brother-in-law of the bride), assisted by the Rev. F. C. Jackson, Rector of the parish, John Dyson, Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, to Fanny Louisa, third daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Hollond, of Benhall Lodge, Suffolk, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., of county Louth.

**KNIGHT-SMALPAGE.**—Oct. 7, at St. Mary's Church, Whitby, by the Rev. Alfred Neville Rolfe, Henry Reginald Knight, youngest son of John C. Knight, Esq., of Ben Rhydding, to Alice Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Ely Smalpage, Capt. Bengal Artillery, E.I.C.S.

**LARKINS-BURNE.**—Oct. 8, at the parish church, Albury, Surrey, by the Rev. R. J. Dundas, Rector, assisted by the Rev. T. S. Curteis, Rector of Sevenoaks, and the Rev. R. Finch, Rector of Pangbourne, Arthur Brooke Larkins, Esq., of Sion Hill, Bath, and of the Indian Government Telegraph Department, son of the late T. B. Larkins, Esq., Indian Medical Department, to Lilian Ursula, third daughter of Newdigate Burne, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Burne, of Hare Dene, Albury, Surrey.

**MARTIN-THACKERAY.**—Oct. 7, at St. Luke's Church, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington, by the Rev. W. Fraser Handcock, the Vicar, assisted by the Rev. John Graves, Chaplain of Kensington Palace, and the Rev. F. Bullock Webster, Conduct of Eton College, Gerald Ward Martin, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, Assay Master of the Mint, Bombay, to May (Minnie), only daughter of Captain F. Rennell Thackeray, of 13, Earl's-court-square, and Ashwood-in-Pentney, Norfolk.

**ROGERS-WALES.**—Oct. 8, at St. Peter's, Southsea, by the Rev. C. R. Tompkins, Vicar, T. R. Beechey Rogers, Paymaster R.N., to Louisa Laura, fourth daughter of the late Douglas Wales, H.E.I.C.S., and Harbour Master of Mauritius.

**WARDEN-REYNOLDS.**—Sept. 25, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, Ernest William Warden, youngest son of the late Captain T. E. Warden, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, to Emilie J. Reynolds, eldest daughter of Joseph Reynolds, of New Compton-street, Soho.

**WATSON-PLAYFAIR.**—Oct. 7, at Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh, by the Rev. F. E. Belcombe, George E. Watson, chartered accountant, younger son of John Kippen Watson, treasurer and manager Edinburgh Gas Light Company, to Constance, second daughter of Colonel F. Lyon Playfair, Madras Staff Corps, Retired List.

### DEATHS.

**ABBOTT.**—Oct. 5, at Wallington, Surrey, John Hallen Abbot, M. Inst. C.E., G.I.P.Ry., aged 53 years.

**DUMERGUE.**—Oct. 7, at Nantybenglog, Isaf, near Aberystwith, Anna Jane, widow of Henry Francis Dumergue, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 69 years.

**GUISE.**—Oct. 4, at The Knoll, Clifton, Surgeon-General Guise, late of Bengal, aged 68 years.

**HILL.**—Oct. 13, at 3, South-place, Herne-hill, Rosa Mary Hill, aged 71, widow of the late Christopher Hill, H.E.I.C.S.

**INGLIS.**—Oct. 9, at Brechin, N.B., suddenly, Helen, widow of the Rev. Robert Inglis, M.A., of Edzell, in the 74th year of her age.

**OWEN.**—Oct. 3, at Bayswater, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Travers Owen, Esq., H.E.I.C., B.C.S.

**RICKARDS.**—Oct. 9, at 6, Lee-Park, S.E., the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. E. Middleton, R.N., Louisa Rickards, of Colleton-crescent House, Exeter, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. J. W. Rickards M.N.I., aged 72.

**WYNCH.**—Oct. 11, at her residence, 34, York-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W., after a long and painful illness, Eleanor J. Wynch, widow of Col. John Wynch, Royal (Madras) Artillery.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Sept. 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99 1-16 to	99 1-16
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102 1-2 to	102 1-2
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1372 ...	— to —	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —	—
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.	100
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2	104 1/2

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	Rs. all
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	610
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	850
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12 1/2	97

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	765
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	780
Port Canning Co. ...	1,000	325

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	925
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,175
Ap. llo (small shares) ...	400	330
Bellary ...	1,000	540
Barar Cotton Ginning ...	all	610
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	42
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,830	1,450
Dh. llera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	3,050
French ...	500	570
Mofussil Co. ...	400	417 1/2
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	210
Prince of Wales ...	500	615
Rassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	600
Volkart ...	640	790

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	110
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	490
Alliance Spinning ...	700	820
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	32
Bombay United ...	1,000	905
Bombay Saw Mills ...	—	—
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	665
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	670
D. Spinning ...	all	405
Empress Co. ...	all	750
Golam B. Spinning ...	400	770
Hindustan ...	1,000	750
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,200
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,035
Khandesh ...	1,000	745
Khatiao Mackungie ...	1,000	900
Madras United ...	1,000	2,810
Manockji Petits ...	all	1,215
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	225
Morari Goudas ...	1,000	1,360
National Spinning ...	1,000	750
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	950
Oriental ...	625	640
Parrell Mill ...	nil	300
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	180
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	—	—
Rassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,490
Shoapure Mills ...	1,000	1,320
Soonderdas ...	1,000	800
Southern India ...	40	40
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	740

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock, 218-3-0 each ...	350	—
Do. New £20 Shares, 100-14-6 ...	—	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5 ...	52	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,700
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	104
Do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	par
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,165
Thacker and Co. ...	100	155

## CALCUTTA.—Sept. 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 99 1 to	—
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	99 5 to	—
4 1/2 of 1870-79 (1893) ...	102 4 to	—
4 1/2 of 1870 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 4 to	—
4 1/2 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

4 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to	—
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 12 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 0 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 4 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Alahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	185 to 186
Bank of Bengal ...	500	870 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	180 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	219 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to

Mussoorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	97 to
Rohilkund Kumaoon ...	100	10 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	20 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	164 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	71 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,045 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,800 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	103 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 850
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	43 to 50
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	85 to
Burakur Coal ...	100	100 to
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	151 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	110 to
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	47 to 43
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to
E. jute Coal ...	250	185 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	37 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	200 to 103
Gouripore ...	100	75 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to 86
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	72 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	130 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to
Murre Brewery ...	100	130 to
Natal Tal Brewery ...	100	107 to 103
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	105 to
Nantipore Indigo ...	30	— to
New Beorhoom Coal ...	100	89 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to
Ranikpoor Press ...	100	95 to 96
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	67 to 63
Riverside Press ...	90	81 to 82
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	280 to
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to
Seapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	46 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	100 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	129 to 130

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Amuckie ...	100	95 to
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	510 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory ...	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	63 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Chinnatollah ...	100	— to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	60 to
Cochoela (Cachar) ...	100	41 to
Cutlacha (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dedur Kesh (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	62 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	45 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	45 to
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	81 to 82
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	60 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	63 to
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to
Jelalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	60 to
Kunchanpoore (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	135 to
Do. contributory ...	200	110 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Loobah ...	100	140 to
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ...	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Fallooti (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to
New Mutal (Cachar) ...	80	120 to
Nutwanpoore (Cachar) ...	200	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	63 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	73 to
Puttara (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabaro (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapkat ...	100	130 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	101 to 103
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	91 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Teondarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	95	114 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	230	178 to 180
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

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Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 do.	—
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3 1/2 to 3 do.	—
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4 to 4 do.	—
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do.	—
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1892) ...	— to — do.	—
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 20 do.	—

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Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 1/4d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7d.	—	1s. 7 1/4d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 8d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 31-32d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Do. 2 do.	—	—	—

## LONDON.—Oct. 15.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	9 1/2 to 95
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	10 1/2 to 107
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	10 1/2 to 103
4 India Encased Paper ...	79 1/2 to 80 1/2
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	83 to 83 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. do. ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	25 1/2 to 25 1/2
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 to 111
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 to 119
RAILWAYS.	—
Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	5 4 1/2 to 5
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100 155 to 157
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100 24 to 25 1/2
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	— 25 1/2 to 26 1/2
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	— 25 1/2 to 26 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	— 125 to 197
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100 140 to 151
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100 128 to 130
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100 122 to 124
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100 116 to 118
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100 128 to 130
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Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5 — to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100 129 to 131
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100 — to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20 20 1/2 to 21
Do. do. ...	16 4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20 18 1/2 to 18 1/2
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## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	10	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
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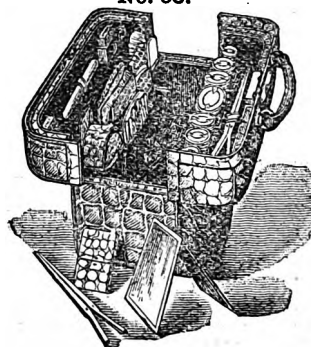
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, October 3rd; Allahabad and Madras, October 1st; Calcutta, September 30th; Burma, September 26th.

THE week's telegram to the *Times* from Calcutta shows the Lieutenant-General of Bengal "clearing his decks for action," in view of the recent threatening of famine. Happily, however, the danger seems to be diminishing.

THE "growing power of France" in the neighbourhood of Burma is attracting general comment in the Indian Press, as further stultifying Lord Ripon's *laissez faire* policy at Mandalay. It will be a satisfaction to our Indian friends to find that the point has not escaped the observation of Lord Dufferin, who, in his speech last Wednesday, specially referred to the probability of our soon having a European neighbour on our eastern frontier in India, as we already have one on our North-West frontier.

THE assertion of the *Indian Statesman* that Lord Ripon has suggested the removal of Sir Richard Garth from the office of Chief Justice of Bengal would be as incredible (as "an act of stupendous folly"), as the *Times* correspondent thinks it to be, but for two facts. The first fact is, that our experience of Lord Ripon teaches us that he is all the more likely to do a thing because it is "an act of stupendous folly." And the second fact is, that Sir Richard Garth, in his Minute which we published last week, plainly gave the Government warning that he intends to be "at 'em" again if they persist with the iniquitous Tenancy Bill. Now, Lord Ripon does not like criticism. As the *Times* correspondent remarks, he has always shown himself "high-handed and intolerant of criticism." So to avoid this new criticism he is ready to resort to the worst methods of the most despotic days of the Tudors and Stuarts—those days before the time when the people of England found it necessary to insist that their despotic monarchs should not have the power to remove the judges *quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

WE deal in our leading columns with the alarming account that has been given to the world by the enterprise of the *St. James's Gazette* of the imminent dangers that threatens India on the North-West, as described by the most responsible officers of the Indian Government. The passage quoted by the *Army and Navy Gazette*—understood to be taken textually from Sir Charles Macgregor's *Memorandum*—runs as follows:—

I challenge any one to disprove either my premisses or conclusions. I hold that certain troops can arrive at certain places in certain stated times, and I challenge anybody to prove that they cannot. But, remember, I ask for proof. I do not want vague statements about impassable rivers, impracticable deserts, stupendous mountains, want of food, bad water, enormous distances, heat, invincible Sepoys, and enthusiastically loyal Indians. If any one does not agree with me let him show why and wherefore. If he can show me that no army ever has or ever can for some reason I know not of, accomplish one or more of the whole of the marches I have given, I will be glad to consider whether it is impracticable, or whether the point cannot be turned in some way. But if he only tells me the usual impossibilities, that Russia is too good to covet anything English, and least of all India; that she is bankrupt, and cannot feed her Army; that she will soon break up into a dozen States; that an invasion of India is beyond the imagination of a nineteenth-century Commander or the power of a nineteenth-century Army; or that it is too remote for us even to begin to think about it, I shall continue to raise my voice to point out what I believe to be a very formidable and near-approaching danger.

"THESE are words," the *Army and Navy Gazette* continues, "which may well be addressed to such an accom-

plished statesman and administrator as Lord Dufferin, who, on the eve of his departure on the mission in which all wish him 'God-speed!' has raised up his voice to express his entire confidence in the good intentions and pacific declarations of the able Minister to whose hands is entrusted the foreign policy of Russia in Europe and Asia." Our contemporary, in these words, is alluding to a very general feeling of disquietude that has been aroused by Lord Dufferin's reference to his friendship for, and belief in, M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, in the capital speech of Wednesday last at Belfast. But it is well known in the diplomatic world that it is not M. de Giers's influence which is hostile to us in Russia. That influence is very small indeed; and there is a vast overshadowing influence, against which, if we are not mistaken, Lord Dufferin's words were intended to strengthen the hands of M. de Giers.

WHEN Lord Dufferin announces to the world that he will co-operate most amicably with M. de Giers in arresting the extension of the Russian Empire towards the south-east—which extension he, Lord Dufferin, declares he knows to be so much deprecated by M. de Giers and the Russian Government—there surely can be only one meaning attached to these words. It is, we think, absolutely impossible to believe (as some, we fear, do) that these words indicate that Lord Dufferin has been "got at" by Mme. de Novikoff and Mr. Gladstone's "Cossack brigade"; or that the able administrator, in whom we all trust so heartily, is going to emulate the exploded follies of the "masterly inactivity" school, with whom one Russian promise outweighed dozens of hard disagreeable facts, such as the Khiva business, or the Embassy to Kabul. On the contrary, we hold that Lord Dufferin's words were, and were intended to be, a plain intimation to all whom it may concern, that the ostrich-policy of masterly inactivity has been cast aside at once and for ever; and that the Russian extension will be arrested at all hazards. Of course, with the friendly co-operation of "my friend, the Russian Foreign Minister," if possible. *Rem, quomodo rem; suaviter si possis.*

LORD DUFFERIN's masterly speech at Belfast is entirely worthy of the enthusiasm with which his appointment has been received. Its language is full of the Imperial instincts of the "proud and ancient race" to which he belongs. With the exception of the somewhat diplomatic reference to M. de Giers—the necessity for this reference and its bearings we have already explained—there is not a sentence that does not go straight to the heart of the reader. It will, we believe, inspire alike the English and the Indian subjects of Her Majesty with new confidence in Her Majesty's Government.

THE key-note of the speech is struck in the sentence in which the Viceroy-elect expresses the hope that his administration will be an eventful one, and that his name will not be heard of in England until he returns, bringing his sheaves with him in the gratitude of an Empire saved. We hope and believe that that sentiment will also be the key-note of his Excellency's policy. The land despairingly cries for rest—rest from the never-ceasing experiments of the *doctrinaire* legislator; rest from the ever-increasing demands of the tax-gatherer; rest for friends unnecessarily embittered against friends, for threatened classes, for plundered interests. And we are sure that the people of India will hear of their new Viceroy's restful aspirations with a huge sigh of relief, and with a hopeful satisfaction to which they have long been strangers.

NOR is it the "loyal zemindars"—a phrase full of significance in Lord Dufferin's mouth at the present crisis—or the industrious ryots alone, to whom Lord Dufferin's advent promises to bring a golden age of "uneventful" happiness and prosperity. The appreciative reference of the Viceroy-elect to the "enterprising European settlers," is both significant and satisfactory. And last, but not least, Lord Dufferin rightly and justly devotes a large share of his speech to the Civil Service of India. That Service has often been the object of the eulogy of its most



distinguished fellow-countrymen. Even Mr. Gladstone, when he spoke of the necessity of "checking the Anglo-Saxon spirit of ascendancy," offered involuntary testimony to the courage and resolution of that Service, though by implication he grossly slandered its motives and character. But never probably has a well-merited panegyric been conveyed in truer or more graceful words than those used of the Civil by Lord Dufferin last Wednesday.

THE significance of the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, as Lord Dufferin's Private Secretary, is hinted at in our leading article. For further hints, the reader may consult Mr. Wallace's *Russia*—the two well-known volumes, published by Messrs. Cassell—*passim*. Mr. Wallace is, like Mr. Gladstone, a friend of Mme. de Novikoff, and of many other distinguished Russians; but unlike the Prime Minister, he does not think it therefore necessary to view English interests through Russian spectacles.

THERE will be a *soirée* of the National Indian Association on the 31st instant. These *soirées* have grown to be recognised as the best and most successful *réunions* for Anglo-Indians and our Indian visitors; and it is expected that during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin they will be more popular and successful than ever.

The robust good-sense of such journals as the *Hindoo Patriot* is not to be imposed on by the "hifalutin" nonsense of pessimists like Mr. Hyndman. Our contemporary writes:—

An insurrection, Mr. Hyndman believes, not of a mutinous army but of ruined people, is certain within the next few months or years. A gloomy picture indeed! Mr. Hyndman appears to be an alarmist of no ordinary type. There is a dash of truth, however, in all his fustian and tawdry rhetoric. But if we try to winnow out the chaff from the wheat very little remains behind to repay our trouble. This much we can assure Mr. Hyndman, that "an insurrection of a ruined people" is an event which is not likely to happen in our generation at least, and he need not, therefore, alarm peace-loving, quiet, sober people by painting in such hideous colours "the coldest and cruellest economical tyranny which has been since the days of ancient Rome."

THE *Times* of India has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, October 3rd:—

The Rev. W. H. G. B. Artman, of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Rajahmundry.

#### LORD DUFFERIN AT BELFAST.

Lord Dufferin was entertained at a banquet in the Ulster-hall, Belfast, on the 15th inst., prior to his departure for India, to undertake the duties of Viceroy. Among those present were many noblemen and gentlemen from the most distant parts of the country, including Lord Templetown, Lord de Ros, Lord Clanmorris, Sir Thomas Bateson, M.P., Mr. Justice Andrews, Sir E. P. Cowan, Viscount Bangor, Mr. Findlater, M.P., Mr. Corry, M.P., Mr. Dickson, M.P., Lord Ashley, the Bishop of Down, Lord Waveney, Sir Hervey Bruce, M.P., Sir Thomas McClure, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Down, Sir Charles Lanyon, Sir John Preston, Mr. Thomson, M.P., Mr. Mulholland, M.P., and others. The Mayor of Belfast, Sir David Taylor, presided. The usual loyal toasts were given and enthusiastically received.

The Mayor gave the health of the guest of the evening, and the toast was received with great enthusiasm.

Lord Dufferin, after acknowledging the manner in which the toast had been received, and after referring to the many occasions upon which, during the last 30 years, he had appeared before them only to receive fresh proofs of their goodwill and indulgent sympathy, said,—Least of all can I forget that memorable night when, on the eve of my departure for Canada, this splendid chamber was filled with friends who had assembled together to bid me God-speed, and to assure me that, in the opinion of those who had known me best and longest, the honour they conferred upon me by Her Majesty was not considered misplaced or undeserved. (Cheers.) That occasion ushered in the brightest and happiest period of my life, a period passed in one of the fairest regions, within the confines of the Empire among a people animated by the most generous instincts, endowed with all the noblest gifts and qualities which distinguish the British race, and to whom I owe a debt of gratitude and affection whose welcome burden I shall carry to the grave. Since that auspicious celebration twelve years have passed, during which in different capacities I have done my

best to render faithful and loyal service to my Queen and country (cheers), and now again that I am about to proceed to a distant land to undertake a task more arduous, more responsible, and, I may add, more honourable than any which has ever been imposed upon me, can it be wondered at if, like the hero of old who was invincible so long as he was in contact with his mother earth, I come back here among you to gather fresh strength and vigour, and renew my youth by once more looking around on your familiar faces, by listening to your genial words of welcome and encouragement, and by taking a farewell grasp of your thousand friendly hands. (Cheers.) His lordship continued—I cannot help being aware that the unanimity with which you, who sometimes are temporarily divided by differences of opinion in the fields both of political and of religious thought (hear, hear), have been pleased to hail my nomination as Viceroy of India—the cordial acceptance with which my appointment has been endorsed, and which it would be an affectation as well as an act of ingratitude on my part not to recognize and take pride in, is a condition of public sentiment which can never again recur to me (cheers)—never again, I fear, no matter what my efforts or exertions, can I hope so completely to unite in their pleasant, harmonious concord the suffrages of my countrymen. The Government of India is not only a laborious task; it is one presenting problems of the very greatest doubt and intricacy from day to day. The most complex questions are submitted to the attention of the Executive, which, from their very nature, are incapable of an altogether satisfactory solution, and in regard to which the choice lies, not between the absolutely good and the absolutely bad, but is dependent upon such a delicate comparison of advantage and disadvantage upon either side as to render it very difficult for even those who have every opportunity of acquainting themselves with the elements of the case to discriminate between them. Out of these circumstances must arise a vast amount of intelligent and conscientious criticism, and while on the one hand it can scarcely be expected that he who is ultimately responsible for what happens will be invariably in the right; it is certain that he will frequently appear to many intelligent observers to be altogether in the wrong. Hence it must inevitably follow that very conflicting estimates will be formed of the success with which the Governor-General of the day is conducting the arduous administration over which he presides. Nor is he in any way entitled either to deprecate the most searching examinations into his conduct, or to be irritated at the blunt and angry criticisms to which he may be exposed. All regard to his personal susceptibilities will naturally be postponed and disappear in the presence of the enormous interests which are at stake and which affect at the same time the happiness of millions of our fellow-subjects in India itself, and nearly touch the honour, the conscience, and the safety of that Imperial Power to whom Providence has intrusted the superintendence of their destinies. (Cheers.) All that a person in such a situation can demand is that one thing, and one thing alone, should be remembered in mitigation of any impending condemnation which public opinion may be disposed to pass upon his conduct, and that is that he is the man upon the spot, that he is the man who must know a great deal more intimately than anybody else what may be the requirements of the situation—(hear, hear); that there may be many a consideration present to his mind possessing the most cogent force which is naturally hidden from the gaze of those who are watching the drama from a distance—(hear, hear); that the temporary puffs and flaws of fleeting public opinion are not always a true indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing; and that it is but just and fair to credit your servant to whom you have once given your confidence at least with the presumption of being in the right until the contrary is shown to reasonable demonstration—(cheers). Above all, let me remind you that when dealing with such vast subjects as those which occupy the statesmen of Calcutta, when handling the tremendous forces which are evolved out of the complicated and multitudinous political systems which exist within the borders of the Indian peninsula, when endeavouring to mould by slow and cautious efforts the most ancient, the most continuous, and the most artificially organised civilisation to be found on the face of the earth into forms that shall eventually harmonise more and more with those conceptions which the progress of science and the result of experience have shown to be conducive to human happiness, the result of the ruler's exertions and the flower of his achievements are seldom perceptible at the moment, but far more frequently bring forth their fruit long after those that tilled the field and sowed the seed have rested from their unrecognised and sometimes depreciated labours—(hear, hear; and cheers). The days when great reputations were to be made in India are happily, perhaps, as completely passed as those in which great fortunes were accumulated. Famous Indian pro-Consuls are no longer required by their superiors or compelled by circumstances to startle their countrymen by the annexation of provinces, the overthrow of dynasties, the revolutionising of established systems, and all those dramatic performances which invariably characterise the founding and consolidation of new-born empires. Their successors must be content with the less ambitious and more homely, but equally important and beneficent, work of justifying the splendid achievements of those who have gone before them by

the careful and painstaking elaboration of such economical, educational, judicial, and social arrangements as shall bring happiness, peace, contentment, and security alike to the cabin doors of the humble ryot, to the mansions of the loyal zemindar and enterprising European settler, and to the palace-gates of Her Majesty's honoured allies and princely feudatories. (Cheers.) So convinced am I, indeed, of the truth of what I say that I imagine that the greatest success and triumph I can obtain are that, from the time that I depart from these shores and wave a grateful response to the farewell you are saying to me to-night, even the echo of my name may never be wafted to your ears until at the end of my official term I stand again among you, having won from the historian of the day no higher encomium or recognition than that my administration was uneventful, but that I had kept the Empire intrusted to my guardianship tranquil and secure. (Loud cheers.) Nor let it be imagined that this humble programme is not enough to exhaust the energies and strain to the utmost the abilities and statesmanship of India's most experienced servants and England's wisest counsellors. (Hear, hear.) Things go very fast with us nowadays, and the changes in their conditions and relations are as multiplex and instantaneous as those in a kaleidoscope. Yesterday India was an isolated region, remote from the disturbing influences of foreign contact. To-day we have an European neighbour on our north-western frontier, and before long we may have another on our eastern boundary. Happily I have the good fortune to be united to the Foreign Minister of Russia by the ties of personal intimacy and regard. I am convinced that a more moderate-minded, wise, and unaggressive statesman does not breathe in Europe. I believe his great desire is that Russia should live in amity with England—(hear, hear)—and that no causes of disagreement and suspicion should be generated in Central Asia between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) He has more than once assured me that he regarded the expansion of Russia in a south-easterly direction with regret, and that his most earnest wish is for such a condition of affairs to come into existence as should impose upon that expansion its natural and permanent arrest. I rejoice to think that it should have fallen to my lot to co-operate with a personal friend in arriving at this desirable and necessary result. (Hear, hear.) Nor within the confines of India itself have matters remained a whit more stationary. The spread of education and the extension of railways, the congestion of populations, slow moving as are the habits of Indian thought and sentiment, have created new requirements and demands and fresh readjustments, the successful accomplishment of which will call for the most extensive knowledge and the acutest insight. But it would be altogether inappropriate at to-night's celebration to trouble you with the crude speculations of one who is still an outsider and a neophyte in regard to Indian politics. Yet in one respect, at all events, I am to be congratulated, and it is this—that when I come to address myself to the study of these subjects I shall be assisted by as able a body of public servants, both English and native, as has ever been at the disposal of any ruler—(cheers). I believe that the Civil Service of India is unrivalled for integrity, intelligence, loyalty, and a sense of public duty, and probably nothing has contributed more effectually to impress it with these characteristics than the recruits it has received from Ireland, and especially from Ulster—(loud cheers). I might perhaps be straining our native privilege too far if I connected Wellington with the Civil Service, though India's greatest soldier was a civil servant, and some of her ablest civil administrators have been soldiers. But keeping within the letter of the allusion, where has there existed a more capable and benevolent representative of the Crown than the Marquis Wellesley—(cheers)? What Governor-General has ever so captivated the affections of the Indian people as Lord Mayo—(cheers)? What statesman in either hemisphere can point to such an heroic record as that of the immortal Lawrence—(cheers)? Where can you find a name surrounded by a brighter halo of blameless fame and honour than that of Sir Robert Montgomery—(cheers)? But after all these are but the fortunate few whom accident and happy chance, seconding their inherent merits and native genius, have made known to the world. Behind and beyond these are hundreds and hundreds of other noble and high-minded officials, unknown and unrewarded, who in the solitude of their several districts, burdened with enormous responsibilities, compelled to sacrifice almost everything that renders human life delightful, are faithfully expending their existence for their Queen, for their country, and for those committed to their charge, with nothing but their conscience to sustain them, reinforced by the conviction which is inherent in every Briton's breast, that the sense of having done one's duty is better than name or fame, Imperial honours, or popular approbation—(loud cheers). It is to join these men that I go, and though I dare say there may be many among them superior to myself in ability, as they all must be in experience, one thing I can promise you, that neither among those who have lived and laboured and who have disappeared from the scene, nor among those who are still working for the good of England and of India, will any have set forth more determined to walk fearlessly and faithfully in the unpretending paths of duty—(cheers). What the future may bring forth none can foretell, but of this at least you may be sure, that no act or thought of mine shall be unworthy of my country and its sovereign—(loud cheers).

### OPENING OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

The Indian Institute was opened on the 14th inst. in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and a large audience. In his address, the Boden Professor of Sanskrit (Mr. Monier Williams) said that they were met to impart the first pulsations of life to the stone building in which they were assembled by making the institute begin its appointed work—the work of facilitating Indian studies; the work of producing a better appreciation of the languages, literatures, and industries of India; the work of qualifying young Englishmen for Indian careers, and of qualifying young Indians to serve their own country effectively. It had been said, why spend so much money on bricks and mortar? Why give stones when knowledge was asked for? But it was forgotten that a material centre was essential to all educational work. The professor then expressed his belief that those who had intrusted him with the management of the funds so generously subscribed towards the Indian Institute would also wish to intrust him with the first utterances within its walls, and would be pleased that his first words were uttered in an attempt to reply to the question, "How could the University of Oxford best fulfil her duty towards India?" This was a question the solution of which the peculiar circumstances of our position in India made it impossible for a great national University to evade. Statistics proved that out of the total number of 903 members of the covenanted Civil Service appointed from 1856 to 1879 at least 618 were University men. Hence it followed that a large number of the rulers of India were brought under the training of the University. Our position in India was not that of colonists. The climate was fatal to the existence in an unmixed condition of any Anglo-Saxon settlers for more than two or three generations. We were present in India as rulers and administrators, and as nothing more. The only parallel case was the occupation of Britain by the Romans; but the native population of England at that time could scarcely have exceeded a million, whereas the native population of India had risen to 254 millions, while scattered among these overwhelming masses were the ruling class of, at most, 140,000 Britons—civilians and military men all told—and of these little more than 900 members of the covenanted service were the actual administrators of the government of the country. This scattering of a few selected British rulers over the surging ocean of Indian life was like choosing 900 scientific men, dotting them about in small ships on the surface of the Atlantic, and requiring them by the application of chemical oils to maintain smooth water amid storm-driven waves and conflicting currents. When these men arrived in India—sometimes before the age of 20—they had to choose between becoming Judges or collectors, and in ten or twelve years afterwards the welfare of perhaps a million souls might depend upon their administrative energy and ability. It might happen that a youth who in England would never have risen above mediocrity might become a Commissioner, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Governor, or even by a remote possibility Governor-General of all India. How important was it to send out such men well educated according to the true sense of the word; and where could a better training be had than at our Universities? Nowhere else was the whole man better drawn out into well-balanced and symmetrical proportions; nowhere else was there the same wholesome attrition and collision between opposite characters and varying intellects. It was on this account that the Government encouraged the Indian Civil Service probationers—who were selected at an annual competitive examination in London—to place themselves under University discipline. They might choose any one of the eight Universities. Those who elected to come to Oxford were very imperfectly subject to the rules of the University, and derived little benefit from University life. They had to serve two masters, and their London masters were the more exacting. They were not required to pass the University examinations, or to take their degrees, or to carry away with them any University stamp of any kind. The professor thought that if the present low limit of age (17½ to 19½) was retained for the competitive examination, every selected candidate should be required to reside for three years (instead of two) at a University. No option should be allowed, but every one should be compelled to take his degree of B.A. at the end of that period. He trusted that the time might not be far distant when the Civil Service Commissioners would consent to leave the proficiency of the Indian probationers to be tested by the Universities, and might accept their examinations in lieu of all, or at least of some of those now conducted in London. The University of Oxford had established special honour schools of mathematics, natural science, law, history, and theology. It had provided special teachers for the Indian Civililians. It ought now to establish two other honour schools—a school of Oriental "literæ humaniores," and a school of modern Indian languages. The Indian vernaculars were neglected and suffered to deteriorate by the Government Universities in India, but their cultivation ought to be encouraged by Oxford. The masses in India could only be educated and civilised through the medium of the spoken languages. It was the duty of Oxford to help in training all intended for Indian careers—not merely the selected Indian Civililians, but chaplains, doctors, lawyers, military men, and others. There was an Oxford Mission at Calcutta which

aimed at influencing the higher thought and culture of the educated classes. The professor had seen the members of the mission at their work, and was deeply impressed by its reality, but thought they would be better prepared for coping with the subtle arguments of Pundits had Oxford a Reader in Indian philosophy, who would lecture on its relation to the philosophical and religious thought of Europe. It was also the duty of Oxford to give some knowledge of India to its ordinary students, who might, as members of Parliament, exercise control over the destinies of India. Formerly, in the absence of telegraphy, Indian administrators were allowed much independence. Now, the interposition of Parliament caused administrative complications. How important was it that the members of Parliament trained at Oxford should imbibe correct notions about India! The Indian Institute was to be a centre of union, inquiry, and instruction for all interested in Indian studies, or preparing for Indian careers. Its lecture-room, library, and museum were by their intercommunication to aid and illustrate each other. The professor had received grants and gifts of Indian books and manuscripts nearly sufficient to fill the library, and grants and gifts of objects more than sufficient to fill the half of the museum now finished. Some had supposed that the Indian Institute was intended only for Indians. This was as great a mistake as to suppose it was intended only for Englishmen. The professor, when in India, had proposed to the Viceroy that the Institute should form a home for deserving natives, who would be supported there by Government scholarships. Lord Ripon and his Council had agreed to this proposal, but Lord Kimberley, while sanctioning the scholarships, had refused to attach them to any particular institution. It was to be hoped that the scholars would still be attracted to the Oxford Indian Institute. Professor Monier Williams concluded by expressing his hope that a spirit of friendly co-operation would animate all who would have to teach within its walls, and that the day of small beginnings would increase in brightness till its illuminating power became an acknowledged factor in the benefits which the University sought to confer.

At the conclusion of Professor Williams's address the Vice-Chancellor said he was there to open the building, but before doing so he felt he was only expressing the feelings of all present when he thanked the Professor for his interesting and suggestive address. He added that it was entirely due to the indefatigable energy and simple-minded enthusiasm for India of Professor Monier Williams that the building stood there to-day. He regretted that from its half-finished condition its architectural beauty, and, perhaps, its usefulness, were somewhat impaired. He agreed with the Professor that England, and, indeed, Europe, owed a great debt of gratitude to India, although perhaps in the far distance. It was necessary for Oxford first to understand and learn something about India, before she attempted to train men to govern the 240,000,000 inhabitants, with their different races, religions and customs. He had been told that Lord Wellesley had caused the following verses of Virgil to be inscribed on the portal of the college at Fort William:—"Redit a nobis Aurora, diemque reducit." He concluded by formally declaring the building open, and expressing a hope that the Indian Institute would create a greater sympathy between India and England.

The building, which is from the designs of Mr. Basil Champneys, is of a modified Palladian character, with details serving to mark its Oriental uses. The interior is fitted up with much handsome Jacobean woodwork. The Holywell-street front is completed in clever adaptation to the line of the street, but three out of the five bays facing the length of Broad-street still await erection.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, dated Oct. 17:—

"A memorial, embodying the resolutions passed at the great meeting recently held, has been presented to the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah, who promised to forward it to the Government.

"Advices received from Mandalay confirm the account already telegraphed to the *Times* of the late atrocious massacre. There was, it appears, no outbreak in the gaol; the whole affair was organized by the Ministers. They wished to get rid of certain of their followers who had been sent by them to the Mengwoon Prince, and were afterwards cast into prison. The danger was, that these men, when tortured, might disclose incriminating secrets.

"The wretched victims were forced to attempt resistance. An eye-witness states that he saw three or four cut down as they came out to escape from the flames. Several Burmese British subjects are missing, and it is believed that they perished in the massacre.

"The condition of the Shan States is very unsatisfactory. It is reported that 20,000 of the inhabitants have crossed into British territory.

"Thebaw is so terrified that arrangements are being made for his escape to the province from which he takes his title."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, dated Oct. 19:—

"The Bengal Government has issued a circular to all the divisional commissioners directing them to submit full reports on the state and prospects of the crops and the condition of the people in every sub-division. Attention is also to be paid to the character of last year's harvests, to current prices, and to the activity or stagnation of trade, and an estimate is to be formed as to the stocks of food existing in each district. Information is called for regarding the supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes, and the supply of fodder for cattle. Any commissioner who anticipates a failure of the food, water, or fodder supplies within his division is required to submit a detailed statement of his views and proposals on the subject, with special reference to the Provisional Famine Code.

"These reports, which must be sent in by November 1, should place the Government in a position to deal promptly with any threatened distress. Meanwhile, the pressure of want in Beerbhoom and in one portion of Burdwan seems to be diminishing, and the area of scarcity, always small, to be growing smaller. The Lieutenant-Governor will leave Darjeeling on the 27th inst., and proceed to visit Beerbhoom in order to see for himself what is the condition of that district.

"The programme of the Viceroy's final tour has been issued. He will start from Simla on the 10th of next month, visit Umritsir, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Benares, and Darjeeling, and arrive in Calcutta about December 2, and there await Lord Dufferin, who is expected to reach the city towards the 15th. Lord Ripon is to proceed home, *via* Bombay, immediately after he has been relieved.

The Punjab Government has issued an important order regarding the tenure of appointments in the Provincial Secretariat. In future the majority of those appointments will be limited to a term of four years, after which period the incumbents will revert to district work. The order meets with very general approval. For some years past the practice has been steadily growing of selecting young civilians of three or four years' standing for the position of under-secretaries, and of keeping them at desk work in a local capital during perhaps the whole remainder of their careers. The evils of this practice are manifold. It tends to put secretaries and under-secretaries in a position altogether distinct from that of their brother civilians in districts, and prevents them from acquiring that knowledge of the country and its people which can be attained only by long familiarity with the daily details of executive work in the districts. A local newspaper, in commenting on this order, hardly overstates the case by saying that a civilian who passes half of his term of service between the provincial capitals in the hills and plains, and the other half between Simla and Calcutta is not much better off in respect of his knowledge of the country than if he had spent his time in the India Office. The Punjab Government has been the first to recognise this evil, and the other local governments cannot too soon follow its example.

"Salar Jung, the Nizam's Prime Minister, has been visiting Simla. His object has not transpired, but it may be conjectured, without much probability of error, that the journey was not unconnected with his known desire to obtain the restoration of the Berars, with the complete discomfiture of the opposing faction at Hyderabad, and to procure the removal of Mr. Cordery, the British Resident, to whom he is not well disposed. It is difficult to get at the exact truth regarding the meaning of events in the Nizam's capital—perhaps the greatest hotbed of intrigue in all India. It is, however, daily becoming clearer that the mantle of the late Sir Salar Jung has not fallen upon his son, and that Lord Ripon made a singularly unfortunate choice when he selected this boy Prime Minister.

"It is announced that the Government has ordered the preparation of plans and estimates for the Scinde-Sagar-Deab Railway. The scheme will consist of broad-gauge lines, extending from the present Salt Branch of the Punjab Northern State Railway, across the river Jhelum, to Pind Dadan Khan, and thence to the left bank of the Indus, opposite Dera Ismail Khan, and also from Shershah to the same terminus, with a branch to a point opposite Dera Ghazi Khan.

"The Bengal Government has ordered a searching public inquiry to be made regarding the late accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway at Aranghatta. Such an inquiry is not only expedient but absolutely necessary, in order to restore public confidence in the management of the line.

"The *Calcutta Statesman* is responsible for the extraordinary assertion that the Indian Government has requested the Home Government to remove Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, from his high office, on the following grounds:—First, that he, contrary to well-understood usage, published his minute on the Rent Bill, which was an official document; secondly, that in that minute he discussed a very important case in which the Government was interested and which was still *sub judice*; and, thirdly, that in the same minute he spoke very improperly of high Government officials. I give this rumour for what it is

worth, merely remarking that Lord Ripon, high-handed and intolerant of criticism as he has always shown himself, can hardly have committed himself to such an act of stupendous folly.

It is announced that the Indian Government has accepted the Prince of Wales's invitation to take part in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886."

"The Government of India, as at present constituted, is not likely to show much sympathy with the views regarding the situation in Upper Burma expressed by the people of Rangoon at the recent public meeting. It is believed to consider that there is no reason for alarm as regards British Burma, or cause for interference with Thebaw. The Indian public, however, seem inclined to take a different view, and while, perhaps, not prepared to go the length of the Rangoon meeting in recommending annexation, most people think that it is time to abandon the *laissez faire* policy of the last five years. Apart altogether from the question of the general interests of humanity, it would seem that the growing power of France in the East renders a revision of our relations with Mandalay a matter of pressing necessity."

"The Zhob Valley expedition continues its march uninterrupted. Beyond the display of our power, and the examination of this hitherto unknown country, the results of the expedition are not likely to be very valuable."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.—"It is stated on the best authority that, contrary to the report published here, no despatch has been forwarded by the Indian Government to the Home Government demanding the recall of Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal. A despatch has, however, been sent complaining of the Chief Justice having published comments upon the Midnapur ryot case while it was still *sub judice*."—*Reuter*.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.—"A section of the Kakar Pathans still holds out."—*Reuter*.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The *Indian Daily News* is of opinion that with so many clashing opinions, with many doubts as to the effect of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, with its extraordinary elaboration of details, it ought never to have been meddled with. "With all this against the Bill—with the zemindars discontented, and the ryots unbelieving—it should not be persevered with at the end of Lord Ripon's term of office." The *Statesman*, in commenting upon these remarks, says that the Bill ought to be suspended *sine die*, and exact inquiry instituted upon some such lines as the following, in every district of the provinces:—

"The general character of the relations between the zemindar and the ryot.

"The punctuality or otherwise with which rents are paid.

"The proportion of the gross produce which present rents represent.

"The ease or difficulty with which rents are enhanced by the zemindar.

"The practice evicting the tenantry.

"The circumstances of the ryot, and his present standard of living.

"The wages of agricultural labour. The practice of sub-letting.

"The price of all description of produce compared with the prices of 1793, 1820, 1840, 1860, and 1884."

"What may be foretold with certainty," continues the *Statesman*, "is that the Bill, from its very nature, will plunge the whole of Bengal within five or ten years into such a sea of litigation as was never seen before in the world . . . If official reports speak truly of the general temper of the ryots, the passing of the Bill will be the signal for these to refuse the payment of rent altogether, as they seem to be doing already in Chittagong, in mere anticipation of the Bill becoming law." The Government is determined to shut its eyes to these considerations, and to bring on a catastrophe whose consequences we tremble to contemplate. Would that there were some magic *mantras* to open the eyes of Government in time to prevent it from carrying out a measure which is sure to involve both landlords and tenants in perennial misery.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

### THE SAME.

We wonder how long the Government of India will persist in error. It will be seen from what we have said above, that the most influential organs of public opinion, both in England and India, condemn in the strongest language the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which will, as we have pointed out times without number, revolutionise the present relation between landlord and tenant, and breed disputes, litigation, and animosities, that will reduce

the province to a state of perennial misery. Surely it is time for the State to stay its hand, and to consider in sober earnestness the grave political issues involved in the measure, which is calculated to create an agrarian revolution that will shatter to pieces the very foundations of society in Bengal. Let the position of the zemindars be strengthened and not weakened, and the happiest results can be confidently expected from the legislation which would protect the rights of the landlord. We would earnestly ask the advocates of tenant-right to consider whether the Three F's—fair rents, free sale, and fixity of tenure—of their political creed would not be better promoted by respecting the rights of the zemindars, and creating harmony and good-will between them and their tenantry than by reducing their political status, and utterly destroying their power and prestige. It is high time that wise counsels should prevail in the Viceregal bureau.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

### THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE NEW VICEROY.

It may not be out of place here to try and obtain a glimpse of what his lordship's views are likely to be about one of the most vital questions of the day, namely, the question of the relationship of the landlord and tenant, by casting a glance at his lordship's utterances in Parliament about the same question in Ireland. Speaking in the Lords, about the Tenure Bill for Ireland, as proposed to be introduced by the noble Marquis of Clanricarde, his lordship, on the 11th of May, 1866, very pertinently observed that "it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to commit themselves to the principle of a measure which would entail a total reconstruction and remodelling of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, unless it was shown that the present state of law was intolerably bad and the moderate measure proposed by the Government would not provide a remedy for the evil. He failed to see any ground for embarking in so wide a labour as the reconstruction of the agricultural law of Ireland." His lordship further observed that "the present law of landlord and tenant had been in force for a number of years and various decisions given upon it. The decisions which depended upon some Acts of Parliament were like the down-stretching branches of the Banyan tree which partake of the character and add to the stability of the parent stem, and before any one meddled with so important a growth which had already struck such deep root in the legal practice and constitutions of the country, he was bound to prove that what he proposed would be to a great extent better than what he intended to repeal." It would of course be premature to assume as to what view the Viceroy is likely to take about one of the most burning questions of the day. But if one may be permitted to judge, so to speak, from appearances, if the noble principles enunciated above will in any way govern his lordship's actions in regard to this most important Indian problem, those interested in its satisfactory solution will, we are inclined to think, have little cause of apprehension, and they may rest satisfied that it will be viewed in the correct light, and that it will be solved in a way conducive to the interests of all concerned. . . . The announcement of Reuter that the English Press generally warmly approve of his Lordship's appointment is significant. He has been trusted by the Conservative and by the Liberal alike. Lord Beaconsfield's Government deputed him to St. Petersburg, and Mr. Gladstone's Government deputed him to Constantinople and to Cairo. The man must have rare talents and tact at whose appointment neither the Liberal nor the Conservative takes any umbrage. It shows in the most unmistakable manner that his lordship is capable of reconciling hostile interests in a most satisfactory way, and is therefore fitted to discharge the very onerous duties of an Indian Viceroy. India is passing through a veritable crisis, with complications abroad and complications within. Thorough conscientiousness, sympathy with the natives, independence, firmness and strength of character are more requisite in an Indian Viceroy of the present day than ever, and Lord Dufferin is not known to be wanting in any of these necessary qualifications. If his lordship be determined to do his duty, as doubtless he is, he will, we are afraid, find that his tenure of office will be anything but a bed of roses, and he will have to face and reconcile interests of the most conflicting nature. His very best talents and powers will be called to play, and let us cherish the belief he will be fully equal to the requirements. His long diplomatic career must have brought him in contact with men of various shades of opinion and with various interests, and he must have learnt to value men and things at their proper worth.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on the 15th inst. at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. Pender, M.P., presiding. On the previous evening warrants were posted for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 2s. a share, making with the interim dividend a distribution of 3½ per cent. for the past half-year, as compared with 3 per cent. for the corresponding period of 1883.



## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

His Excellency the Viceroy has learnt that Lord Dufferin will leave London on the 6th of November, arrive at Bombay on the 24th or 25th, and reach Calcutta on or about the 1st of December.

The final official inspection of the Robilkund and Kumaon Company's line from Bareilly to the foot of the Naini Tal Hills took place on the 27th ultimo. Regular traffic will commence from the 1st of October.

At last the project for a Town Hall at Simla has emerged from the official toils. Subscriptions to the extent of one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees in six per cent. debentures, on the security of the Municipality, are about being invited from the public.

THERE is still considerable doubt about the impending resignation of Mr. Charles Grant, the Foreign Secretary. All that is certain is that he goes home in November for one year on urgent private affairs.

A TERRIBLE railway accident occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 2nd inst. The mail train from Calcutta to Calcutta ran into a goods train at Aronghatta station, and sixty people are reported to have been killed.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT was present at a masonic banquet at Mussoorie on the 26th ult., and responded to the toast of his health.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Rawul Pindi a few days since on their way to Cashmere, and were exceedingly well received.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will leave Simla on the 29th inst., and will proceed to Puttiala to open the Puttiala Railway.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on the 2nd inst. The following is the list of prize-winners:—The Viceroy's Prize, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pullan's set of five water colours; The Lieutenant-Governor's Prize, Mrs. Jardine's set of five water-colours; The Commander-in-Chief's 1st Prize, Lieutenant Oldfield, R.E., two water colours; The Commander-in-Chief's 2nd Prize, Sergeant Wickham, Ordnance Department, for oil painting of a street in Bombay; The Hon. T. C. Hope's Prize, Lieutenant-Colonel Gosset's four water-colour sketches; The Society's First Prize, Mr. R. Sterndale, for series of oil paintings of tigers; The Society's 2nd Prize, Lieutenant Lovett, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, series of figure subjects in water-colour; The Society's 3rd Prize, Miss M. Aitchison, oil paintings of flowers; The Society's 4th Prize, Mr. Chakrabatti, of Calcutta School of Art, for original figure subjects in oils. Sirdar Partab Singh's Prize and Kanwar Prithi Singh's Prize, open to native artists, were not awarded, there being no competition.

THE Bihar Indigo Planter's Association have forwarded a memorandum to Government in favour of the overland value-payable parcel post.

TEA NOTES.—Tea reports from Saylhet are favourable. More rain is wanted in Goal Baru; crops doing well on the low lands. The weather at Newgong and Camrup has been favourable. At Mungledie, tea leaf is suffering from want of rain. From Cachar the prospects of tea are reported as not good. The prospects are improving at Darrang.

MR. ROUTH is to leave Muzaffarpur for Hajipur, where his services will be required for the new bridge over the Gundak.

THE installation of the Maharajah of Bettiah by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will probably take place during the third week in November. Nearly three hundred guests will be entertained at a fete which is to last two or three days.

TWO Hindus, who had forsaken their religion and turned Mahomedans, were led through the streets of Kandahar recently in a triumphal procession, and were finally presented by one of the Kazis with a reward of Rs. 5,000.

COLONEL EWART's scheme for a detective police force is being sent up by the Punjab Government to the Government of India, with an inquiry as to whether the Supreme Government would be prepared to carry it out as an imperial measure.

TWO mysterious travellers arrived at Cabul lately from Turkistan, bringing a large amount of treasure for the Ameer, which is supposed to have been a present from the Russian Government.

SIMLA.—The Maharajah of Cooch Behar has just purchased one of the best houses in the station, and apparently, therefore, seems to have resolved to make Simla his summer head-quarters. The house is now occupied by Sir S. Bayley, and is in the heart of the station. On becoming its occupant his Highness will probably find it inconvenient to allow his wrestlers to give those exhibitions of their skill which are so great an attraction to the natives of this place that they seem to flock in a body to witness them.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is confined to his harem by illness.

THE damage done to the B. B. & C. I. Railway by the floods has been repaired, and through communication has once more been restored.

## BOMBAY.

THE Governor of Bombay opened the Poona High School for Native Girls on the 29th ult. Already there are fifty applicants for admission, and 150 Hindoo ladies were present at the cere-

mony. The cost of the school-building will be Rs. 50,000; and one lakh has already been subscribed for foundations.

A TEAM from Calcutta has been playing a series of matches in Bombay during the week. They were defeated at cricket in a single innings, and were also beaten at racquets (single and double), and in the double lawn-tennis tournament. In the single tournament Garth won the only success for Calcutta.

THE annual polo tournament commenced at the Bombay Gymkhana on the 30th ult., and is still in progress.

THE Factory Commission is continuing its sittings in Bombay. The members meet twice a week. A movement is on foot among the mill-hands for the presentation of a statement of their grievances.

FIVE seamen belonging to the county of Peebles were drowned in Bombay harbour on the 25th ult. Constable Reading, who was taking the party on board, also lost his life.

IN Bombay contributions amounting to over Rs. 16,000 have been made to the Frere Memorial Fund.

A BOMBAY Government Resolution has been issued, announcing that the Governor in Council will contribute one lakh of rupees to procure the adequate representation of Bombay at the London Exhibition.

MR. GRIFFITHS, the Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art, will be the secretary to the Bombay Committee for the purposes of the London and Antwerp Exhibitions, as well as to the Executive Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition.

THE district round Blantyre, East Central Africa, will send a collection of Exhibits to the Bombay Exhibition.

THE Nawab Salar Jung arrived in Bombay from Hyderabad on the 26th ult., and left for Simla on the 1st inst.

LORD DUFFERIN is expected in Bombay on the 24th November. After making a short stay here with the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, he will proceed to Calcutta, where he will take over the Viceregal office from Lord Ripon.

LORD RIPON will arrive in Bombay on his way home about the 7th of December, and will remain here for a couple of days as the guest of Sir James Fergusson.

LAST week's mail steamer was delayed for twelve hours owing to the non-arrival of a portion of the mails from up-country, in consequence of the interruption of railway communication by floods.

## MADRAS.

IN consequence of the prevalence of cholera at Cottayam, and along the road leading to Peermade, the Governor of Madras has abandoned his intention of visiting those parts of Travancore, and will return immediately from Cochin to Ootacamund.

H.E. MR. GRANT DUFF, replying to an address presented to him at Verapoly by the Roman Catholics of the district, said:—The Catholic Church can have no loftier mission than to "seek peace and ensure it." It is a mission which is curiously consonant with the attitude assumed by the illustrious personage who now presides over her destinies, an attitude to which, as a servant of the British Crown, I feel great pleasure in paying my tribute of respect.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce have forwarded a memorial to Government, protesting against the proposed introduction of an overland value payable parcel post.

RAIN has fallen in Mysore, and the crop prospects in that province have much improved.

THE Zemindar of Saptam, in the Madura district of the Madras Presidency, has been sentenced to eight months' simple imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 for dishonestly using a forged document knowing it to be forged.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.—Dr. Hartmann and Mr. Judge write to the *Madras Mail* to correct statements made by the correspondent of the *Times of India* as to the "shrine." They say that they acted on legal advice in declining to show Mr. O'Flynn the "shrine," and deny that they told him that Dr. Hartmann was the guardian of the "shrine."

THE MYSORE GOLDFIELDS.—Fifteen pounds' weight of gold raised in Mysore was exported from Madras during last month.

THE COLLAPSE OF KOOT HOOMI.—The October number of the *Madras Christian College Magazine*, which has just come to hand, contains a second article on the "Collapse of Koot Hoomi." The writer replies at considerable length to his critics generally and Dr. Hartmann in particular, and denies the possibility of his having been made the victim of a hoax. We quote the following:—"We do not think that even Dr. Hartmann himself could study the mass of documents in our possession without being satisfied that the hoax has been perpetrated upon him and his brother Theosophists, and not upon this magazine. Dr. Hartmann first devotes himself to the demolition of the Coulombs, with the view of showing that their testimony can have no value. Madame Coulomb was never a true believer, always a traitor in the camp. At the best of times she would call Colonel Olcott a dupe and Madame Blavatsky his master. These things were notorious, and the President-Founder knew them long ago. Here is a letter from Colombo in which several years ago he gives Madame

Coulomb a caution:—"Colombo, Sunday, September 25th.—My dear Madame Coulomb,—Another request I have to make: kindly abstain from talking about us and our religious views with the Rev. Mr. Bowen, who is, notwithstanding all his personal merit, our bitter enemy; and with the young men in the house—Padshah and Danodar—with whom you never can agree on religious subjects. You are entitled to your own opinions, just as we are, but why make strife and trouble in the house to no purpose? I would also, if I were you, avoid discussing the Society with any outsider, no matter whom; for it looks bad that one so intimately connected with us as yourself should be thought to be so totally at variance with the views and objects of the Society's founders. Pardon the plain-speaking of a friend. I most sincerely hope that by this time Mr. Kassander has come to a just arrangement with your good husband.—Faithfully yours, H. S. OLCOTT."—Mme. Coulomb.

THE BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The breach of promise case has been closed. On the 11th of October the counsel for the plaintiff replies generally on the whole case. Lieutenant Strickland's evidence was very damaging to the plaintiff, and caused a great sensation, because he admitted taking her to a strange officer's house, where she was thrown in the way of temptation. Lieutenant Strickland stated that he volunteered his evidence on behalf of the defendant after the case commenced.

THE coffee prospects are very favourable.

## BURMA.

THE firm of Gerber Christien and Company at Rangoon have stopped payment.

AKYAB.—On the night of the 19th August Rs. 2,500 in cash was stolen from the house of one Mee Kra U May of Koodoung village, Mozay Circle, Rathedoung Township. Up to date the Police have not succeeded to detect the culprit.

A PUBLIC prosecutor is to be appointed for the Court of Town Magistrate of Maulmain, salary, Rs. 100.

WE hear that the Deputy Commissioner of Henzada has been requested to give his sanction to the formation of a Burmese Cadet Corps in that town. It is said that 100 grown-up school-boys would soon come forward and join. Captain Butler will, it is expected, gladly aid in the movement.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

MR. AND MRS. BURGESS left for Maulmain on the 25th ult., the former to join his appointment as Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division.

A THIRD-CLASS telegraph office has been opened at Kyeikto.

RANGOON.—The Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China will at the approaching meeting of shareholders recommend that a dividend be declared for the half-year ended 30th June at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

SOME of the Rangoon Receipt Stamp vendors have recently been selling stamps which are a delusion and a snare. Not a vestige of gum remains on the back of the stamps whilst the front is shining with it. The pleasurable result of trying to stick one of these stamps on a receipt and then signing your name on the gummy face of it may be imagined.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Egypte et l'Europe, par un ancien juge mixte, aujourd'hui juge à la cour d'appel d'Arnhem.* (Hollande.) Leiden: E. J. Brill. 1884.

Of this large volume of nearly 800 pages, the first half will be interesting to every educated thinking Englishman; the remainder deals with Islam, a subject with which we are already acquainted through many other sources, and can hence leave unconsidered. The writer, who from the preface-signature is P. Van Bemmelen, approaches his political subject from broad political bearings; giving four chapters on Europe, the East, Russia, and the Future of Europe, while the pith of the book lies in the five chapters on V. The Eastern Question, VI, Rights and International Duties, VII, Usury and Finance, VIII, Egypt and Europe in 1881-82, and IX, The Future of Egypt.

The work is, as it should be, critical and speculative; the language and style good French, disfigured by the French mode of spoiling Arabic words in spelling, and the printing is clear and good. The ideas expressed do not show much one-sidedness on any large subject; and the set of conclusions on the whole are sound. Having said this, we do not for a moment assume that the opinions of the mixed judge are free from error, misconception, and false conclusions in detached instances. Yet his work has none of that special peculiarity of so many political works written by Frenchmen, the carefully and artistically finished tissue of false logic, designed to pander to a set of prejudices, and thus arrive at popularity. The author speaks the truth as far as in him lies, favours no nation or party, and endeavours to place his

individual opinions in a readable form; this on debateable matters is difficult, but he has succeeded.

We must accept his remarks about the gross incapacity of English officials in Egypt in a light to which he has not arrived, and at the same time we must comprehend the cause of his strong insistence on this special point. The English official is a much—and deservedly—hated man for reasons apart from his incapacity: there are two varieties of them, differing but little, the London official and the Anglo-Indian.

We are so accustomed to go to those of either class as friend's friends, and to be treated in a friendly way, that we become unaware of the fact that we prepare our steps with velvet carpet, and are also too heedless of the treatment that others may receive. But the main point is the treatment of strangers who come on public or private matters affected by the official. It may be briefly described:—First, an inquisitorial catechism or cross-examination by some Cerberus in the form of a rude servant; secondly, repetition of catechism by a foppish vulgar clerk; thirdly, after all detail accompanied by sufficient forbearance in not giving either of them the blows strictly due, one may be asked to come another day, after already passing two hours in an ante-room. This process may be repeated at intervals of two or three days, with the addition of casual remarks from the clerk to the effect that he is compelled to exercise much discrimination;—you might be a shopman trying to introduce or force a market for wares, or you might be a very evil-disposed man spying out the nakedness of the land.

Eventually you may see the official whose duty it was to see you before; and you state certain facts and certain purposes, beneficial to the State, in which you are interested. His replies are to the effect that he has no official cognisance of the facts, and that your purposes are purely selfish. You quote official documents, and refer to some official personage. He is then sufficiently diplomatic to admit that your facts *may* be so, while still stupid enough to hint that you may be lying; but the reference to the official personage warns him that he is becoming liable to an official kick of some sort. He will, therefore, eventually express his purpose to do something in accordance with your views, perhaps some useless half-measure.

You ask "When," and he then adopts the oily tone of a mercenary medical man, who does not want to relieve you of your ailment. The result is that "Nothing is done."

One wonders little that English officials are hated, one wonders more that they are not more frequently battered about.

Nor is their incapacity so much to blame. Englishmen cannot bear meddlesome officialism. They prefer that their officials, like women and clergy, should be subservient. English officials are hence trained to do nothing; it is a part of their vocation; arrogance and insolence take the place of action; the puppet moves when the string is jerked. Mr. Van Bemmelen has not understood this phase of existence, nor the extraordinary action that follows the jerk of the string, which is necessarily rather wild. Mr. Van Bemmelen's speculations on the future of Europe are mostly based on simple increase of population, with the accompanying delusion that one man is as good as another. His comments on the Egyptian events of 1881-82 are generally very good and rational, but it is extraordinary that a mixed judge of experience should fail to grasp the Oriental subtlety and courtesy of the mass of deputies, ulema, &c., that asked the Khédive for the restoration of Arabia on the 28th of May, for fear of their own lives being sacrificed. Had they mentioned as an object the saving of the Khédive's life, would it not have implicated themselves against the Khédive to a very serious extent? At p. 310 this sad want of appreciation is clearly shown.

Nor is Mr. Van Bemmelen speaking with extreme accuracy when he describes the Liberal-Radical coalition as of mercantile proclivities exclusively; he is, perhaps, not aware that Conservative Governments have always favoured plutocratic supporters in Parliament, and for the honorary distinction of titles. Rich tradesmen and wealthy manufacturers can always find friends on either side of the great See Saw; however little good they may do in return for the losses inflicted on millions to serve their own ends. But the author is fully justified in praising the foreign policy of the Conservatives, and in looking forward to their future action in Egypt.

He admits frankly England's right to deal with the country untrammelled by other European nations, and suggests action with the concurrence of Europe, exclusive of France.

His chapter on International Rights and Duties is by far the best part of the book, and should be read by every one that admits the principles of justice and wishes them supreme.

He strenuously opposes "false liberalism," remarking that every people should be protected against the importation and entry of merchandise and strangers on account of which they might suffer. He equally supports the expulsion of Greek usurers from Egypt, and of Chinese labourers from the United States; showing that protection to life and property are not sufficient to a people; protection against swindling and extortionate prices, interest, &c., are also necessary, and in some instances protection for the manufactures and labour of the country. He justly exclaims against the English benevolence that pays largely to mitigate sufferings in distant countries while neglecting those at home. But he insists on inter-

national treaties to neighbouring countries, positively declaring that England should have intervened and stopped the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, by declaring war against France. It is difficult to determine limits for the application for such a principle.

Curiously, however, he treats the bombardment of the Alexandrian forts as a crime; while his mode of considering the massacre of the 11th June as a spontaneous outbreak (though mostly due to the Egyptian police) is far from candid in finality. Granting the spontaneity, should the matter have remained unavenged? and if so, was its recurrence not to be prevented? Besides, were Egyptians to be allowed to sink an English fleet without opposition? Hardly, not even to please the Mixed Judge. The real error consisted in not landing troops out of excessive consideration for the delicate susceptibilities of the French. But the Mixed Judge wishes this the main point of the affair. In conclusion we ask him, is it a crime to baselessly assert a crime? We believe it is. Perhaps this idea never occurred to him.

L. J.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—0—

ON the night of Wednesday, the 24th ult., nine Martini-Henri rifles were stolen from the barracks of the 33rd Regiment at Nowshera: it is supposed by Pathan thieves, who made off to the hills.

AZAB KHAN of Kharan has supplied 300 riding camels, which will mount all the infantry and followers.

THE projected manoeuvres in which the troops in the neighbouring hill stations and Simla Volunteers were to take part has been abandoned. The doctors are said to be responsible for this result, they having represented that it would be inadvisable to expose the men. The weather, too, has turned out unseasonably. Inclement rain has fallen, and the temperature is low at night and in the early morning.

H.E. MR. GRANT DUFF having expressed his desire to retire from the Honorary Colonelcy of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifles, Mr. Lyall, British Resident, was unanimously elected on Saturday to fill the the vacant post.

THE attack upon Simla which was to have been made by a combined force from the neighbouring hill stations has been countermanded. There is a good deal of sickness among the garrisons, the weather is again showery and unsettled, and exposure on the bare mountain sides (for tents were to have been dispensed with) is thought to be better avoided.

THE companies of the 99th Regiment under command of Major Wayman, who are working on the new road to Cashmere, were to leave Gharial for Pindi on the 25th. The company of Sappers under Lieutenant Stafford remain there for the present. The latter have done a great deal of blasting work, for which the men are well paid.

THE Lahore paper states that it has at last been finally settled that only a wing of the 99th Regiment will go to Peshawur. The remainder will proceed on relief to Nowshera, about the middle of November. The 33rd will, however, continue to supply the Attock garrison until the 60th Regiment from Ferozepore relieves the wing of the 99th Regiment at Peshawur. This will probably not be until January.

THE 1st battalion South Lancashire Regiment leave Peshawur on the 15th and 16th proximo, by two special trains, and proceed to Deolalee *via* Allahabad and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

THE Duke of Connaught, it was understood, was to inspect the Heavy Battery at Campbellpore as he passed on his way to Peshawur. The battery was to be drawn up at the railway station. The guns in Fort Attock were to be manned and fired so that his Royal Highness might see the capabilities of the Fort, defences.

THE head-quarters of the 2nd battalion Dorsetshire Regiment proceed to Peshawur about the 6th inst. Two hundred men will be left at Peshawur to assist in the duties. The 1st battalion South Lancashire Regiment arrived there on the 3rd inst.

THE inspection of the Mussoorie Volunteers took place on the 20th ult. When the parade was over H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught addressed the Volunteers as follows:—"Mussoorie Volunteers,—I am much pleased with what I have seen this day, and congratulate you on the very satisfactory manner in which you have acquitted yourselves. I am well aware of the great difficulties under which you labour, for you have but little time to give up to drill, and the recent heavy rains have much interfered with opportunities of preparing for the inspection. The drill has been very fair, and shows me that you all take an interest in your work, and wish to prove yourselves efficient volunteers. It is very gratifying to me also to see in your ranks not only the youth of this district, but many who have done good service for their Queen and country in the army, and who are anxious still to prove their loyalty and to shoulder a rifle in your midst. I was very glad to have had an opportunity on this parade of presenting the good conduct and long service medal to your sergeant instructor, who for over 18 years has done faithful service to the State. I much regret the

absence, through ill-health, of your new commanding officer, Major Lane; but I congratulate Captain Stowell and the officers under him on the manner in which they have commanded you, and on the knowledge they have shown of their duties. I hope that the same spirit which now animates you will continue, and that you will increase in strength and efficiency, and thus prove your wish and ability to serve the empire should the occasion ever arise. As the senior officer of the division it will be my pleasing duty to make a very satisfactory report of this day's inspection."

CAPTAIN H. P. WILLOUGHBY, Bengal Ordnance Department, intends retiring from the service.

SURGEON-MAJOR SARGEANT, 2nd Cavalry H.C., from Hingoli, proceeds on two years' furlough to Europe.

COLONEL B. T. HILL, Commanding 3rd Punjab (Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps, is about to resign his commission in that corps.

CAPTAIN C. ROBINSON, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, whose name was lately before the public, has sent in his papers to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT C. E. MATURIN, E Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Bangalore, has been ordered to proceed to Hong-Kong forthwith for duty.

THE orders regarding the resignation of their combatant commissions by Captains Harward, Thackwell and Powell have been cancelled. They join the Pay Department under the new conditions.

THE *Malabar*, the first homeward troopship of the season, sails from Bombay on the 23rd instant, carrying 214 long service and 881 short service time-expired soldiers, 3 insanes, 2 convicts, 55 women and 100 children.

## Correspondence.

### THE IRISH QUESTION IN THE PUNJAB.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the *Pioneer Mail* of the 14th ultimo the editor publishes a third calm and dispassionate article on the causes of discontent among the rural population of India. Public opinion is gradually becoming convinced that something must be done in those parts of the country where crops fail or are abundant according to the varying rainfall, and where artificial means of irrigation have not been supplied. The acts of the Imperial Legislature for relieving oppressed landholders in four of the Deccan districts, and in the Jhansi district, are precedents which we may quote wherever there is reason to fear a rising of the peasantry.

Lord Dufferin should carefully keep in mind that if the peasantry be against us in India, we cannot hold the country, even though we were to double our European army.

The editor proposes as remedies:—

- 1st. Abolition of imprisonment for debt.
- 2nd. Abolition of auction sales of land.
- 3rd. Modification of our hard rules for exacting an invariable land-tax.

Even in this country we vary the tithes according to the prices of agricultural produce; but in India, where there are broad tracts of land without means of irrigation, crops are often entirely lost from want of rain, and the cultivators, after losing all the labour, and all their seed corn, are cruelly forced by a relentless foreign Government to pay heavy land taxes out of nothing. What can they do? They must borrow. They must submit to the extortionate terms of the usurers.

Two measures of relief are required:—

- 1st. On the 1st of October in every year the Collector, the Commissioner, and the provincial Governor should determine to what extent in each pergunnah or county the crops on unirrigated lands have failed. Where the failure has exceeded fifty per cent., remissions of land-tax should be made according to calculated average losses. The rate of remission would extend to the whole of each pergunnah, so that no delay in investigating individual losses would occur.

- 2nd. We should imitate the measures of the Tithes Commissioners in England by modifying the cash payments of land-tax according to the average prices of staple products during the previous seven years.—Your obedient servant,

October 17th.

T.

### THE PACKING OF INDIAN TEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECONOMIST."

SIR,—Among the "Trade Notes" in your Supplement issue of last week was one with reference to a question raised by the Calcutta Syndicate of Tea Merchants, who propose that the Indian Government should adopt means to investigate into the cause of tea being injured from the packing in lead-lined chests.

You very properly remark that this is a matter for the Indian tea growers themselves, who alone ought to bear the expense of a scientific investigation, if such is called for.

But would you permit me to offer them a suggestion, which will cost very little to carry out? It is this, that in packing their

tea they ought to make a closer copy of the Chinese method. China tea is packed in lead-lined packages as well as Indian tea; but while the Chinese make a liberal use of fine silky paper to cover the sides and bottom of the lead, and also to lay over the top of the tea, the Indian growers use no paper whatever in their packing process. The leads of the Indian packages are thus more easily broken, and as the teas frequently have to be bulked, and invariably are sampled in London, the condition of the packages when they reach the dealer's hands is quite sufficient to account for the deterioration of the tea.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. S.  
Edinburgh, October 14, 1884.

## Home News.

AN English translation is being made of a work, now ready for publication in Germany, on "Madame Blavatsky," the founder of the Theosophical Society.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—At the next public meeting of this Association a paper, "Mutual Advantages of the Connection between England and her Indian Empire," will be read by General Sir Orfour Cavenagh, K.C.S.I.

AN interim dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after the 1st of November next, has been declared by the directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited).

THE Secretary of State for India has entrusted Mr. J. S. Cotton with the preparation of the decennial "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" for the period ending 1883. One of the special features of Mr. Cotton's report will be to give historical information of each department of the administration.

THE *Morning Post* says:—"We learn that during a conversation between Lord Dufferin and Mr. Gladstone, the newly-appointed Viceroy for India informed the Premier that any interference by the English Government in the administration of India, as has been practised of late, would be instantaneously followed by his resignation."

ON Saturday, a deputation of the Town Commissioners of Bangor waited on Lord Dufferin at Clondeboyle, and presented him with an address, expressing their kind regard, and congratulating him on his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India. His Excellency replied in a brief speech.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—Tenders for Rs.15,00,000 in bills on India, and also for telegraphic transfers were received on the 15th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills—on Calcutta, Rs.6,30,000, average rate 1s. 7-45d.; on Bombay, Rs.10,000, average rate 1s. 7-5d.; on Madras, Rs.30,000, average rate 1s. 7-5d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs.1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7-53d.; on Bombay, Rs.1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7-5d.; on Madras, Rs.1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7-5d. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-16d. and above; and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-7d. and above will receive in full. Between April 1 and last week the amount of remittances disposed of had reached Rs.7,44,22,467, realising £6,105,908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 15th inst., Mr. W. Paterson presiding. He stated that they had met for the special purpose set forth in the notice which had been issued to the shareholders—namely, for the declaration of an interim dividend. After referring to the state of trade at home and abroad, and the caution with which their business had to be conducted, owing to the shrinkage in value of articles exported from this country, as well as imported from India, he moved the declaration of an interim dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after the 22nd inst. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jones, and the resolution was carried unanimously. The usual complimentary vote brought the meeting to a close.

## THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

On Wednesday dealings in the silver market were very limited, and the prices of bars and Mexican dollars unaltered. Eastern exchange advices show no variation. Rupee Paper was flat, the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. closing at 82½ 83½, a fall of ½, and the Four per Cent. at 80 80½, a fall of ½. The *Sutlej* has left with £35,000 in bar gold and £45,000 in bar silver for Bombay.

On Thursday refined bars were quoted 1-16d. lower, at 50½d. per ounce, and even this price was only nominal; no business done. Mexican dollars remain unaltered, but was offered at 50½d. per ounce for arrival at the end of the month. Rupee Paper dull; the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. fell ½, to 82½ 83, but the Four per Cent. remains unaltered. The Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were weak, but unchanged.

On Friday the Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were weak, both Calcutta and Bombay being quoted at 1s. 7½d., a reduction of 1-16d. Shanghai is ¼d. lower, at 5s. 0½d., but Hong Kong is unaltered. Rupee Paper is still depressed, the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. being 3-16d. lower at 82½ 83, but the Four per Cent. remains at 80 80½. The silver market was in a very dull state at 50½d., at which quotation the shipment, about £67,000, by the *Aroncagua* was disposed of; there is still a small continental demand for the metal, but India takes none it is understood. Mexican dollars are only nominally quoted; there was no business done with them.

Saturday's market was very weak, the price of bar silver having fallen 1-16d. to 5s. 11-16d. per ounce. Indian buyers are only offering 50½d. per ounce. The Indian rates for telegraphic transfers as well as the China exchanges are unaltered. Mexican dollars nominal. Rupee Paper is dull, the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. showing a fall of 3-16d. to 83½ 84, and the Four per Cent. ½ to 79½ 80½.

On Monday business on the Stock Exchange was dull all round. Bar silver declined ¼d. to 4s. 2½d., and Mexican dollars also ¼d. to 4s. 2½d. per ounce. Four Per Cent. Indian Stock was dealt with at 102½ 103, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. at 106½, Three per Cents. declined ½ per Cent. to 93½ 94, Four per Cent. Rupee paper ½ to 79½ 80, and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ½ to 82½ 83.

## Miscellaneous.

MR. MACKENZIE WALLACE has been appointed Private Secretary to the new Viceroy of India.

SHAH JEHEN, the leading Zhob chief, has made his submission to General Tanner.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission reached Aluzbian, 137 miles from Nushki, on the 9th inst. All well.

LORD DUFFERIN.—The semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, commenting on Lord Dufferin's recent speech at Belfast, says:—"We cannot form an opinion on his lordship's speech from the short telegraphic analysis received here, but we may remind our readers that on the first announcement of Lord Dufferin's appointment to the Viceroyalty of India, we attached the greatest weight to his lordship's character and opinions, and we are, therefore, glad to see in his speech a confirmation of the views which we expressed from the outset."

## INDIA TO ENGLAND.

(*Times of India*.)

Are we fools that you should dose us with your nostrums and your pills?

Feel our pulses and prescribe us half a grain of Ilbert Bills? Give us what we never wanted, and take care we cannot use, Local boards and local members, whom we may not even choose? We, too, see our Simla rulers, with their fingers to their ears, Wrapp'd in philanthropic fancies in remote Olympian spheres. We respect their learned leisure, even we can share the grief Felt by those whose beds of roses have a single crumpled leaf. But we, who watch the coming famine, we, who swelter in the plains,

Can you ease our draught and hunger with your Simla-scheduled rains?

Can you from your heights Olympian, and your Lethean slumbers tell

Any one of all the causes that make Indian life a hell? Have you time to guess the anguish of our little girls of ten, Torn from cots, almost from cradles, to become the wives of men? Or, as virgin widows, going to a life we hold as worse, In its utter degradation, and its never-ceasing curse? All the people of your islands, men and women, far and near, Are not equal in their numbers to our wretched widows here. Total up their childless yearnings, and their miserable lives, Full of youth and babyslayers, tempted, tortured, never wives— Here, you have a social problem, soak'd and steep'd in women's tears,

Robbing every generation of some half a score of years; Here, you have our best men crying for strong measures of reform, And you give a mere simulcrum of a vote to stem the storm! You, who taught us of the evil, now you say it must endure, That the plague-spot of a nation has no hope of foreign cure. Every day we grow in learning, and you teach in school and college

That our gods are dead as yours are; tags and shreds of Europe's knowledge,

Darwin's theories, and Blavatsky's mumbojumbo all have said That the old régime is over—Christ and Brahma both are dead. So we sit in dumb amazement, with our hands across our knees, Waiting for Hindoo reformers from the once condemned Parsees, For you who stole our own life from us, you pretend to cure our ills,

With your boards and mock elections and your trumpery Ilbert Bills!



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.

## "INDIAN DANGERS."

THE articles which have appeared in the *St. James's Gazette* under the above title, on Thursday last and subsequent evenings, have created a profound sensation throughout the country, even among Anglo-Indians. As we recently remarked, with reference to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's alarmist views, we are of those who entirely refuse to believe in any such general spread of disloyalty among our fellow-subjects in India, as Mr. Blunt's paper would make out. Still, the veriest optimist cannot fail to remember that the peculiar circumstances of India—and especially the comparatively recent annexation of many considerable military States, whose soldiers, or their descendants, are now left without much work "for idle hands to do"—are such as to encourage the formation of a large class of swash-bucklers who would delight in disorder and anarchy. And to this it must now, alas! be added, that Lord Ripon's policy, like Mr. Gladstone's in Ireland, has distinctly tended to dishearten the most distinctly loyal classes—those who have the greatest interest in the maintenance of a firm and stable Government, such as the Bengal landowners; whilst among other classes it has stirred up all manner of vague aspirations which may prove difficult to gratify, and which will naturally increase the general spirit of unrest. With regard to this supposed internal danger we believe the only serious point is the fear, lest those who have led Lord Ripon into so many scrapes, and who will remain in India after Lord Ripon is gone, may endeavour to blind Lord Dufferin's eyes to the real state of affairs.

With regard to the dangers from without, on the North-Western frontier, so clearly described by the *St. James's Gazette*, we are at a loss what to say. Under any other Government than that of Mr. Gladstone we should have been inclined to say, "The Government itself is now at last aroused—it is sending out exactly the right man in Lord Dufferin, with Mr. Mackenzie Wallace (who knows the Russians thoroughly) as his private Secretary—it is building again the Afghan military railways of the late

Government which it abandoned as fast as men and money can build them—Lord Dufferin may be trusted to do the rest." But when we look at Mr. Gladstone's treatment of Mr. Mackenzie in Bechuanaland, of General Gordon at Khartoum, and, above all, of Lord Dufferin himself in Egypt, we are led to fear that it is almost certain that Lord Dufferin's hand will, at the critical moment, be stayed by the fatal paralysis that is everywhere threatening the very existence of our Empire. And in that case it is better that the truth—already perfectly well-known in all official circles here, and most undoubtedly in the possession of every Foreign Office in Europe—should be laid before the public by the English Press, even at the risk of causing unnecessary panic and embarrassment. We, therefore, have no hesitation in calling on the Government to publish Sir Charles Macgregor's *Memorandum* which, as everyone now knows, is "an open secret." It has for some time been "an open secret," talked of only in "stage whispers;" but now, at last, we are betraying no confidence in referring publicly to its existence. The *St. James's Gazette* itself says:—

It seems to be assumed by one of the "service" newspapers that our recent articles on "Indian Dangers" were based on the calculations set forth and the opinions expressed in a single memorandum. That is by no means the case. In order that there may be no doubt on that point, we make bold to say that the considerations and the warnings we have laid before the public have been urged on the Government by more than one, two, or three of its most competent, most trusted, and most trustworthy servants. And though we have not and do not pretend to have their authority for doing it, we make bold to name Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Frederick Roberts, and Sir Charles Macgregor as amongst the many men who are convinced that our Indian Empire is at this moment exposed to extraordinary perils through the deliberate neglect and indifference of the Indian and the English Government. These men, besides others whom also we could name, will be able to say, should the disaster suddenly arrive, "You were well warned of it."

The public will do well to remember that when all the great authorities named by our contemporary—backed up by what was virtually the unanimous opinion of every other authority, military and other, in India—protested against the Kandahar scuttle, their combined protests were ignored by Mr. Gladstone's despotic Radicalism. Will Lord Dufferin prove strong enough to cope with that despotism? We hope so most sincerely; and it is possible that it may be so, if the *Morning Post* is correct in affirming that the Prime Minister has been clearly warned that the new Viceroy is one who will resign rather than betray his country. But we should like to see Lord Dufferin supported by the public opinion of England in such a way that no Minister, however imperious, will dare to accept his resignation.

## SIR RICHARD GARTH'S MINUTE ON THE REVISED BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE minute of Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, is one of the most important documents connected with the Bengal Tenancy Bill in its present stage which has as yet been communicated to the public. It has been published in the Calcutta newspapers; and we circulated it as a special supplement with our issue of the 15th instant. We now propose briefly to notice some of the most salient points in the minute, although doubtless most of our readers will have made themselves masters of the whole paper.

It will be convenient to explain, first, how it comes to pass that the Chief Justice has had an opportunity of recording such a minute. There was a time when the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court was *ex officio* a member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy; and the impress of the hand of Sir Barnes Peacock is manifest

in many of the Acts which were passed when he had a seat in that assembly. But it used to be rumoured that Sir Barnes Peacock was an inconvenient colleague, and in all probability he was "too many" for some of his fellow-councillors, and so an opportunity was presently taken to deprive the Chief Justice of his seat in the Council; whilst it was provided that whenever the Viceroy thought fit to consult the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court on any proposed legislative enactment, a letter should be addressed to the Court, to which the Judges would reply, either collectively, or by recording their opinions in separate minutes. Then it came to pass that the Viceroy consulted the High Court of Calcutta upon both the Ilbert Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill; and Sir Richard Garth had the opportunity of recording those powerful minutes which have met with such an ungracious reception from Lord Ripon and some of his colleagues.

We have entered into this explanation because possibly there are some people who have failed to comprehend the *seva indignatio* with which Sir Richard Garth refers to the treatment that he has received on account of a former minute which he recorded upon the notorious Ilbert Bill, and of another minute which he wrote upon one of the rejected drafts of the present Tenancy Bill, when it was known under the title of Mr. Reynolds's Bill. The minutes of the Chief Justice differ very little from judicial decision. The Judges of the Court usually discuss in solemn conclave the drafts of the bills which the Viceroy refers to them; and though there may be no argument from counsel before them, there is usually a sufficient difference of opinion among the twelve judges of the Court to bring out all the prominent points of any vexed question. Their reply to the Viceroy is as nearly as possible the equivalent of the collective judgment of the Court, or of their individual judgments, recorded under the title of "Minutes." Nevertheless, the Marquis of Hartington, the late Secretary of State for India, probably at the prompting of Lord Ripon, did not hesitate to denounce Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Ilbert Bill in the House of Commons as "not being invested with any judicial authority, but rather as the offspring of partisanship." But the insolence of Lord Hartington, possibly assumed for political motives, was perhaps comparatively insignificant in contrast with the treatment which Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Reynold's draft of the Tenancy Bill received at the hands of the Civilian Secretary, who took upon himself to criticise the minute on behalf of Lord Ripon, and to publish his criticisms, with the aid of the Government printer, and the undisguised approval of his master. A Government Secretary may be an able man, but there are some men who have reached that position by the arts of sycophancy rather than by open and honest service. Be this as it may, it has never been the custom in the Indian Government to allow a Secretary to stand forward in his own name to comment on such papers as the minute of the Chief Justice. It is difficult to find an exact analogy for the case in English affairs; but a clerk in the India Office would hardly venture to come before the public with a scurrilous, libellous, and personal denunciation of Lord Kimberley, or any member of the Indian Council. Nevertheless, Mr. Mackenzie, Lord Ripon's Home Secretary, did not hesitate to set himself up as a rival authority to the Chief Justice of Bengal, and permitted himself to indulge in personalities of such a character that he would have summarily dismissed any clerk in his own office who had indulged in such license.

It is not, therefore, strange that Sir Richard Garth should have adverted with sorrow, if not with anger, upon the indignities which had been offered by the Viceroy

and his colleagues towards the Court over which he so ably presided; but we must hasten to notice some of the leading points in the Chief Justice's minute in which he condemns the present Tenancy Bill.

In the first place, Sir Richard Garth complains, as we have on former occasions complained, of the entire *want of evidence* in regard to the questions of fact with which the Tenancy Bill has to deal. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council did examine a few zemindars, but only on the special point of sub-letting. It is true that the Ruler of the Select Committee do not admit of the examination of witnesses; but Sir Richard Garth pertinently asks, "Why should this be the rule?" "This is just one of those cases which shows how necessary it is, in order to obtain proper materials for the purpose of legislation in India, to appoint Select Committees with power to take evidence as is constantly done in the House of Commons." These remarks go to the very root of the subject. There seems to be a sort of fatuity on the part of Government officials, which makes them imagine that their own official opinions and reports stand in the place of legal evidence. This belief grows with their own official growth; and authority, as it is called, closes their eyes to the other side of the question. Thus they pile Pelion on Ossa, forgetting that though their column may grow in height its base is never strengthened. But if the Chief Justice's advice is accepted—and it is to be hoped that it will meet with Lord Dufferin's early attention—the whole of the Bill requires to be considered *de novo*. As the measure involves disputed questions of fact it should be referred to a Special Committee, and the very best evidence that can be procured upon both sides of the question should be taken by the Committee. "A Committee composed of an equal number of gentlemen on either side of the question, with a chairman selected for his moderation and justice, would, I believe," adds Sir Richard Garth, "give more satisfaction and confidence to the public than any number of Select Committees, such as that which was constituted last year." If Mr. Ilbert, who introduced the Bill into the Legislative Council, were to be examined before an independent Committee of this kind, it would be curious to observe how long he would be permitted to adhere to his definition of a landed proprietor under the Bengal Settlement of 1793, according to the technical definition of ownership in a sanitary Act of Parliament of 1880; and perhaps he would find it rather awkward to have to explain how he would hereafter deal with the sub-tenants, who are to be left to the tender mercies of the middlemen. But our remarks have already extended to such a length that we must reserve further comment on Sir Richard Garth's minute for a future occasion.

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LORD DUFFERIN AND COLONEL STEWART.—At the banquet given in Belfast on Wednesday Sir Thomas Bateson, M.P., made reference to the reported death of Colonel Stewart, who was an Ulsterman.—The Earl of Dufferin, referring to the remark, said that Colonel Stewart was one of the noblest and most heroic individuals with whom it had been his good fortune ever to have come into contact. At Constantinople he became acquainted with Colonel Stewart's unexceptional qualities. He had served under his (Lord Dufferin's) orders in Asia Minor and again in Egypt. He had been sent by Her Majesty's Government in a diplomatic capacity to make reports upon the condition of affairs which he found existing at Khartoum. He (Lord Dufferin) had recorded in official despatches his testimony to the capacity, industry, and ability with which under the most unpropitious circumstances that officer discharged the task entrusted to him by his Queen and country. Colonel Stewart sent home a series of despatches which were unrivalled for the lucidity and mass of complicated information they contained, and, above all, for the noble spirit of humanity which they breathed. It was a pleasure to him, if they must give up the hope of ever seeing him again, to have this opportunity of paying that public tribute to the memory of Colonel Stewart.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, September 27.)

- COLLINS, Mr. G. G.**, assistant superintendent of police, British Burma, is appointed to be assistant superintendent of the Central Jail at Rangoon.
- PRIDEAUX, Major W. F.**, political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh, and superintendent of political pensions from the date of assuming charge.
- HILL**—The services of Major J. Hill, R.E., deputy superintendent, Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the revenue and agricultural department.
- WESTLAND, Mr. J.**, on return from special duty in England, resumed charge of his duties as comptroller and auditor-general from Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson on September 18.
- ATKINSON, Mr. E. F. T.**, on being relieved of the appointment of officiating comptroller and auditor-general, resumed charge of his duties as accountant-general, Bengal, from Mr. R. Logan on September 18.
- GRIERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel J.**, examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, with rank of examiner, 3rd class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert, on privilege leave.
- HODGES**—The services of Mr. R. N. Hodges, executive engineer, 3rd grade, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.
- RAINIER**—The services of Mr. P. Rainier, State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, are, from the date he is relieved of his duties on the Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway, replaced at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.
- SPRENGER, Mr. A.**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Assam, is transferred temporarily to the State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.
- CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W.**, executive engineer, 4th grade, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.
- SWAPPE, Mr. C.**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, state railways, is transferred from the establishment under the agent to the Governor-General for Central India to that under the Director-General of Railways.
- WALLACE, Mr. J. A. A.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, state railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to that under the Director-General of Railways.
- HEMMING, Lieutenant E. H.**, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Sibi division, and will join that division at the termination of his duties connected with the Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force.
- HARINGTON, Surgeon H. N. V.**, assumed medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, from Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell, on Sept. 6.
- The undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed, on the dates noted against their names, the examination to promotion to 1st grade :—
- HUSKISSON—BROWNE—TOWNSHEND**—Lieutenant W. Huskisson, Sept. 12, Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne and Lieutenant Townshend, Aug. 29.
- FINNIS, Lieutenant H.**, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily from the Sirhind-Lahore command mil. works, to the Meerut command, mil. works.
- HOMAN**—The services of Mr. E. N. Homan, store-keeper in class III of the state railway superior Revenue establishment, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the manager, Indus Valley State Railway, for the purpose of stock verifications on that line.
- BEWLEY, Mr. A.**, assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bewari-Perozepore State Railway, to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- LIGHT, Mr. L. A.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
- LILT, Mr. G. H.**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, railway branch, temporarily employed on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, is granted fifteen months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from Sept. 24 or subsequent date.

#### MILITARY.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

- VALLINGS, Major A.**, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel, from Sept. 20.
- BAILEY, Lieut.-Colonel W. S.**, Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Sept. 19.
- FIELD, Captain W. C. T.**, assistant military accountant, to be field paymaster, Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force, from the date on which he took up the duties of the appointment.
- KNOX-WIGHT, Major J.**, Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles, to be commandant.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

- ALLEN, Lieutenant-Colonel (Bt. Col.) F.**, BLS.C., commandant 18th N.I. (p.a.), for one year.
- MATLAND, Major F. H.**, BLS.C., political assistant, 1st class, additional political agent, 2nd class, and political agent, central India (u.p.a.), for ninety-one days.
- MARSHALL, Lieutenant W. S.**, BLS.C., wing officer and quartermaster 19th N.I. (p.a.), for one year.
- WOOLLEY, Lieutenant T. S. M.**, BLS.C., squadron officer 2nd Bl. Cav. (m.c.), for one year.
- O'BRYEN, Lieutenant J. L.**, BLS.C., wing officer and adjutant 31st N.I. (p.a.), for one year.
- MACDONALD, Lieutenant C. E. W.**, Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 6th (Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for 182 days.
- EVERS, Surgeon-Major B.**, M.D. (p.a.), for one year, embarking on or after Oct. 14, 1884.
- GORDON, Captain W. L. C.**, R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, Ordnance Department, Madras circle, is granted general leave in India (p.a.), from the date he may be relieved, pending his retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

- HADOW, Captain R. C.**, Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for two months.
- ROBERTS, Lieutenant C. A.**, Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for six months.
- SPENCER, Lieutenant E. K. E.**, Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 92 days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

- THOMPSON, Lieutenant-Colonel H.**, 17th Native Infantry, 2nd in command 33rd Native Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Dawes, retired.
- COLOGAN, Lieutenant-Colonel H.**, 17th Native Infantry, 2nd in command 17th Native Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Thompson, transferred to the 17th Native Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following exchange of appointments :—

- RANKING, Surgeon G. S. A.**, M.D., 14th Bengal Lancers, to the medical charge of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.
- MAWSON, Surgeon W. A.**, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the 14th Bengal Lancers.
- TUCKER**—As Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. H. Tucker, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, will be placed on half pay from Oct. 29, 1884, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

The following corrections are made in the list of officers detailed to attend garrison classes in G.O.C.C., dated Sept. 12, 1884 :—

- STOPFORD**—For Lieutenant the Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford, Royal Irish Fusiliers, substitute Captain F. S. Gwatkin, Bengal Staff Corps.
- SMART, Lieutenant E. de S.**, Middlesex Regiment, will attend the class at Agra instead of Lucknow.
- GOUGH, Lieutenant S. C.**, Hampshire Regiment, will attend the class at Lucknow instead of Agra.
- JAMESON, Captain T. C.**, Scottish Rifles, will attend the Umballa instead of the Agra class.
- STEWART, Lieutenant D. S.**, Northumberland Fusiliers, is detailed to attend the Agra class.
- VESEY, Lieutenant C. N. C.**, 8th Hussars, is detailed to attend the Agra class instead of Lieutenant Horw.
- MOCKLER, Lieutenant P. R.**, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is detailed to attend the Agra class instead of Lieutenant Hay.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- INNES, Captain and Brevet-Major F. N.**, No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, Royal Artillery, is granted six months' leave of absence to England on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

- HANDY, Major B. F.**, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.
- GRANT, Colonel C. G.**, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regiment, on urgent private affairs, from Sept. 14, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

- UTERMARCK, Captain R. J. G.**, Manchester Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate. The leave on private affairs granted to Captain Utermarck is cancelled.
- ROBINSON, Major and Batt. Colonel C. W.**, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, for four months, on urgent private affairs, from July 29.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 24.)

LYON, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hajepore, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Barh sub-division of that district, during absence of Mr. R. H. Anderson.

HENDERSON, Mr. G. S., barrister-at-law, is appointed sub pro tem. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, from 11th inst., vice Mr. F. J. Marsden, on leave.

PATCH, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Cuttack, to act in 2nd grade of district superintendent of police, from 2nd inst.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, to act as district superintendent of police, Champaran, during absence of Mr. E. M. Showers.

WALKER, Mr. S. N., to act as an assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to Furreedpore.

WESTLAND, Mr. J., to be a commissioner of the town of Calcutta, vice Mr. E. J. Atkinson, resigned.

JARRET, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S., officiating agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oude, and superintendent of political pensions, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, within the premises of King of Oudh.

JACKSON, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on 18th inst.

## FURLONGS.

GOODRICKE, Mr. G. M., deputy collector and superintendent of excise revenue, Calcutta, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave for one month.

SAMUELS, Mr. C. A., leave for two months, from date he may be relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Chittagong.

LEPPER, Mr. F., assistant engineer, first grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India one year's extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of leave on urgent affairs granted Jan'y. 28.

DARLING, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, first grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

INNES, Mr. T. E. D., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares agency, leave for three months, from the date he availed himself of it.

MOORHEAD—The special leave for six months granted to Surgeon J. Moorhead, civil surgeon, Mymensing, April 9, has been commuted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to furlough on medical certificate for eight months.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 18.)

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., officiating judicial assistant, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Rohtak, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. W. Steel.

CRUTCHLEY, Colonel R. J. L., resumed charge of his duties as cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, on the 10th Sept., relieving lieutenant C. T. Crowther.

HUGHES, Mr. G., officiating judicial assistant, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel Birch.

The following acting appointments in the commission for the month of July, 1884, are announced for information :—

RIDDELL—GLADSTONE—DAMES—MARSHALL—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. E. O'Brien, Colonel H. V. Riddell, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Mr. C. E. Gladstone, officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. M. L. Dames, officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 1st grade; and Mr. A. C. Marshall, officiating judicial assistant, 3rd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 3rd grade.

PARKER—ANDERSON—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. R. W. Trafford, Major W. J. Parker, officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. H. A. Anderson, officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 1st grade.

BEACHCROFT—RIDDELL—BROWN—ANDERSON—Consequent on the turn from privilege leave of Mr. F. P. Beachcroft :—Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Colonel H. V. Riddell, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, reverted to officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. J. C. Brown, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, reverted to officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade; and Mr. H. A. Anderson, officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, reverted to officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade.

ROBERTS—RIDDELL—MASSY—ANDERSON—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. G. Knox :—Mr. P. Roberts, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 1st class; Colonel H. V. Riddell, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Captain C. F. Massy, officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class; and Mr. H. A. Anderson, officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 1st grade.

BROWN—HUGHES—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. A. R. Bulman to officiate as additional commissioner, Mr. J. C. Brown, officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, and Mr. G. Hughes, officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 1st grade.

ROBERTS—RIDDELL—MACDONACHIE—Consequent on the return from

privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Corbyn, Mr. T. Roberts, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st class, reverted to deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Colonel H. V. Riddell, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, reverted to officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class; and Mr. J. R. Maconachie, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, reverted to officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade.

PEARSON, Mr. C., inspector of schools, Punjab, reported his departure from Bombay on the 29th July, on furlough to Europe.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

BRISCOE, Mr. C., civil surgeon of Etah, privilege for one month and a-half, from Oct. 3, or subsequent date.

SCOTT, Captain H. G., of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for six months on private affairs, from Sept. 12.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, September 27.)

TOWLER, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Chanda to the Nagpur Forest Division, of which he received charge on the 22nd current, and is attached to the direction division, in addition to his other duties.

BLOOMFIELD—BROOKE—SCOTT—Lieutenant-Colonels A. Bloomfield, T. H. B. Brooke, and T. A. Scott, deputy commissioners, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class, are respectively appointed to officiate as deputy commissioners, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, from the 17th current.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burmah Gazette, Sept. 13.)

FORD, Mr. C. W. J., made over charge of the surveys in the Thongwa district to the Akundwun on Aug. 25, and availed himself of the privilege leave from date.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 16.)

DAVIS—On the expiration of the privilege leave, dated Aug. 28, Mr. A. W. Davis, assistant commissioner, Cachar, is transferred to the district of Kamrup and posted to Gauhati.

LYON, Mr. P. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sylhet, is transferred to the district of Cachar and posted to Silchar.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, Darrang, is transferred to the Sylhet district and posted to the Habiganj sub-division.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sylhet, is transferred to the district of Sibsagar, and appointed to take charge of the Jorhat sub-division.

MCLEOD, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner, on return from privilege leave, is appointed to take charge of the Mangaldai sub-division.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STOKES, Mr. H. J., to be collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot.

MCCARTHY, Mr. S. T., to be district and sessions judge of Madura.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. J., to be district and sessions judge of Kistna, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Tinnevely.

MCIVER, Mr. L., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Chingleput.

THORBURN, Mr. W. M., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Nellore.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Stuart's retirement from the public service.

REID, Mr. J. W., to be district and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore.

AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., to be district and Sessions Judge of North Malabar but to continue to act as collector and magistrate, South Arcot.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Malabar.

O FERRELL, Mr. H. H., to be special assistant to the collector, a magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as principal assistant to the collector magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Wigram's retirement from the public service.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., to be district and sessions judge of Trichinopoly.

GRAHAM, Mr. W. F., to be district and sessions judge of Kurnool, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge of Cuddapah.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Snaith's retirement from the public service.

GALTON, Mr. C. A. to be collector and magistrate of the district,



Anantapur, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate Malbar.

BIRD, Mr. C. A., to be district and sessions judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate, Cuddapah.

ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T., to be principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, but to continue as president of the municipal commission, Madras.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Roupell's retirement from the public service.

CAMPBELL, Mr. L. A., to be district and sessions judge of Nellore.

KOUGH, Mr. C., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the absence of Mr. E. Turner on other duty, or until further orders.

FARMER, Mr. H. R., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Cuddapah.

POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Anantapur, but to continue to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Godavari.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Buick's retirement from the public service.

GIBSON, Mr. F. E., to act as collector and magistrate of the District Anantapur, during the employment of Mr. Galten, on other duty, or until further orders.

CUMMING, Mr. C. L. B., to act as district and sessions judge, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Daniel, on leave, or until further orders.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., to act as district and sessions judge, North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Turner, on other duty, or until further orders.

WILKINSON, Mr. H. F., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. D. Robinson, or until further orders.

RICE, Mr. R., B.A., acting district and sessions judge, Kurnool, to be lay trustee of Christ Church, Kurnool.

ISAAC—His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. S. Isaac, a native pastor of the American Madura Mission at Cumbum, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

MARTIN, Mr. C. W., to be probationary assistant superintendent revenue survey.

The following promotions are made:—

WILSON, Mr. F. J., assistant engineer, second grade, to assistant engineer, first grade, from May 2 to substantive pro tem.

SMITH, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, second grade, assistant engineer, first grade, from May 2, sub pro tem.

CLERK, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, second grade, to assistant engineer first grade, from May 2 to sub pro tem.

The following posting is ordered:—

FOORD, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, second grade to the fourth circle for duty in the Coimbatore division.

The following transfer is ordered:—

MARJORIBANKS, Mr. C. A. D., assistant engineer, second grade, from the Coimbatore division to the Negapatam division—to join at the public expense.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

ATKINSON, Major S. E., to be lieutenant colonel from Sept. 20.

FRASER, Captain E. A., to be major, from Sept. 13.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

BRUCE, Mr. G. S., to be captain.

KOENEMAN, Mr. F. W., to be lieutenant.

#### FURLONGS.

BAYNES, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D., officer in charge of the Government agency, Chepak, privilege leave for three months, from or after Oct. 15.

PURCELL, HINES—Head surveyor Mr. J. H. Purcell, and head surveyor Mr. J. F. Hines, of the Nilgiri Department Madras Survey, have been granted extensions of sick leave of absence for one month and two months and seven days respectively, from Sept. 1.

### MILITARY.

(Ootacamund, Sept. 24.)

HUTCHINS, Major A. J., general list, infantry, deputy assistant quarter-master-general ceded district, to officiate as deputy assistant quarter-master-general, vice Major D. J. S. McLeod, on furlough.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave —

McGHEE, Major R. J., S.C., wing officer 27th Regiment N.I. (p.a.), for two years.

THOMAS, Surgeon W. F., I.M.D., for one year, with effect from the 18th October next or subsequent date of embarkation.

LENNON, Conductor and Sub-Engineer R. P., P.W.D. (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officer has returned from furlough out of India:—

TILLARD, Major G. H., S.C., wing officer, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, arrived at Bombay on Sept. 8, 1884.

HAZLETT, Surgeon-Major H. J., I.M.D., civil surgeon, Salem, is allowed furlough (p.m.) out of India for one year and fourteen days, with effect from the 1st Nov. next, with permission to spend 126 days thereof in India.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 2.)

FERRIS, Captain W. B., is appointed, as a temporary measure, to act as joint administrator of Sangli, in addition to his own duties as acting assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country States, from the date of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. F. Waller's departure on leave.

EBDEN, Mr. E. J., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

POLLEN, Mr. J. C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PEREIRA, assistant surgeon M. F., L.M., is promoted from the second to the first class of assistant surgeons from the 17th ultimo.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the engineering establishments:—

HERBERT—LISTER—SQUIRE—Mr. D. W. Herbert, assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, from Sept. 5; Captain W. J. Lister, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent, from Sept. 13; and Mr. S. N. Squire, assistant engineer, 1st grade, substantive pro tem. from Sept. 13.

HAYDON, Major W. H., R.E., is appointed executive engineer, Broach, but should continue to act as executive engineer, Aden, until the return of Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., from privilege leave.

TILUCK—Until relieved by Major Haydon, Mr. G. R. Tiluck should continue to hold charge of the office of executive engineer, Broach.

SPRY—KENNEDY—Mr. A. H. Spry delivered over and Mr. R. M. Kennedy received charge of the offices of the collector and district magistrate and political agent, Kaira, on the 22nd Sept.

SPENCE—MARRIOTT—Mr. L. H. Spence delivered over and Lieut. E. F. Marriott received charge of the office of the superintendent of police, Panch Mahals, on the 22nd Sept.

LELY—WHITE—Mr. F. S. P. Lely delivered over and Mr. J. G. White received charge of the offices of the collector and district magistrate and agent to his Excellency the Governor, Surat, on the 25th Sept.

#### FURLOUGH.

BURGESS—The privilege leave for three months granted to Dr. J. Burgess, LL.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., archaeological surveyor and reporter, Western and Southern India, has been converted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate for five months.

MAINWARING, Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for nine months.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, October 2.)

MARSHALL, Major W., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from October 1 on a pension of £444 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

BURGESS—The services of Major H. M. Burgess, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief from Oct. 5.

NAZARETH, Mr. V. E., sub-assistant apothecary, is allowed acting rank of assistant apothecary, second class, from Sept. 4 to 11 inclusive, while in subordinate medical charge of the station hospital, Hyderabad.

SEALY—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain C. W. H. Sealy, Staff Corps, and Captain E. L. Elliot, Staff Corps.

SCHNEIDER, Lieutenant C. V., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Sept. 24.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ERRINGTON, Lieutenant R., 1st N.I., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

SCHNEIDER, Lieutenant C. V., 3rd N.I., 2nd Battalion West York Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, dated Sept. 24.

GARDINER, Lieutenant R. J., 14th N.I., officiating wing officer 9th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. C. V., officiating wing officer 3rd N.I. (on probation) is attached to the 28th N.I., pending the arrival of his regiment at Poona.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, War office, it is intimated that

CARNEY, Lieut. R. W. E., F-2 R.A. A.D.C. to the G.O.C., northern division, has been placed upon the seconded list.

GRIERSON, Lieut G. L. W., F-2 R.A., has been appointed to M.B. R.H.A. Secunderabad, and will join it forthwith.

COTTRELL, Lieut. C. D., R.A., No. 2 Mountain Battery, has been promoted to captain, and posted to F-1 R.A.

The undermentioned officers of the A.M.D. having completed a tour of foreign service will proceed to England during the trooping season 1884-85.

Brigade-Surgeon P. B. Smith, M.B., Surgeon-Major C. W. Watling\*, Surgeon-Major W. J. Wilson, M.D., Surgeon-Major G. Ashton, M.D., Surgeon-Major C. White, Surgeon-Major R. Keith, M.D., Surgeon-Major T. J. P. Holmes, M.D., Surgeon-Major F. Lyons, M.D., Surgeon G. B. Hickson\*, Surgeon J. W. H. Flanagan, and Surgeon J. G. MacNeece.

\* These officers have proceeded to Egypt.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Sept 15, 1881:—

LAING, Major W., general list, 2nd in command 3rd N.L.I.  
WHITEFORD, Captain W. W. B., R.E., executive engineer, S.M. Railway.  
BAKER, Lieutenant L. S. H., Staff Officer, squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

GYLL, Major F. G., R.A., 8-1 Central Provinces Division, for nine months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

HUMPHREY—JACOB—ELLIOTT—COX—Major B. G. Humphrey, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate; Lieut.-Colonel J. Jacob, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate; Captain E. L. Elliot, Staff Corps, three months, private affairs; and Lieutenant E. C. Cox, Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Oct. 16.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. D. Grant, S.C., Lieut. H. E. Porter, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. J. P. Greany.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. English, Miss J. Hoy, W. J. Barrow, E. H. McDowall, G. F. Taylor.  
*Bombay Estab.*—C. Gonne (Cov.).

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. J. W. Otley, R.E., Surg.-Maj. W. E. Allen, Lieut. W. J. Newell, S.C., Capt. R. C. Hadow, S.C., Maj. R. T. M. Lang, Cav., Col. R. S. Robertson, S.C., Capt. E. W. Chalmers, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. W. Dawson, S.C., Maj. G. E. Weston, Inf.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Maj.-Gen. Sir John Ross, K.C.B.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—O. Lash, W. W. Clifford, A. R. Macdonald, Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K.C.S.I. (Cov.), M. Finucane (Cov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—K. F. Woodmann.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. B. M. Allen, S.C., four months; Maj. J. S. Tait, S.C., one month.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. R. Bythell, S.C.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—S. J. Kilby, one month's furlough; W. B. Jones, C.S.I. (Cov.), furlough to Oct. 30, 1885; M. W. Fox-Strangways (Cov.), S.C., six months' furlough; R. F. Rampini (Cov.), two months' furlough; M. Finucane (Cov.), six weeks' furlough.  
*Bombay Estab.*—J. D. Ferguson, one week (exty.).

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BUTLER—Sept. 21, at Narora, the wife of Mr. M. Butler, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.  
CAMPBELL—Sept. 24, at No. 47, Barrackpore, the wife of John Roy Campbell, of a son.  
CONES—Sept. 24, at Paricha (near Jhansi), the wife of Jas. A. Cones, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., of a daughter.  
DURRELL—Sept. 23, at Fategarh, the wife of Conductor Samuel Durrell, Ordnance Department, of a son.  
GILBERT—Sept. 12, at Ajmere, the wife of C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, of a son.  
HADDEN—Sept. 14, at Rajahmundry, the wife of Mr. W. J. Hadden, L.R.C.P. and S.E., of a daughter.  
HOLDSWORTH—Sept. 21, at Gorakpore, the wife of John J. Holdsworth, Esq., of a son.  
MACKENZIE—Sept. 21, at Landour, the wife of H. M. Mackenzie, Major R.A., of a daughter.  
MAUGHAN—Sept. 30, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J. A. Maughan, Mining Engineer, Agent and Manager of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., Limited, of a son.

McNAMARA—Sept. 14, at Arrah, the wife of J. McNamara, Esq., of a daughter.

MURTAGH—Sept. 24, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Surgeon-Major Murtagh, A.M.D., of a daughter.

OATES—Aug. 20, at Tharawaddy, British Burmah, the wife of E. W. Oates, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, of a son.

PATERSON—Sept. 23, at Hastings' Lodge, Serampore, the wife of James Paterson, of a daughter.

SMITH—Sept. 22, at Simla, the wife of Walter Smith, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

WALLER—Sept. 26, at Bombay, the wife of E. Waller, Royal Engineers, of a son.

WELLS—Sept. 17, at Rangoon, the wife of W. Wells, of a son.

WEIR—Sept. 25, at Mercara, the wife of C. J. Weir, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ABUD—BANKS—Sept. 29, at Rajkot, by the Rev. C. Kirk, Lieutenant H. M. Abud, 13th Bombay N.I., to Rhoda Mary, daughter of Dr. Henry Banks, Wicklow.

CUMBERLEGE—LUARD—Sept. 25, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Francis Henry, eldest son of the Rev. S. F. Cumberlege, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Colonel G. F. Luard, Madras Army.

EDWARDS—NUNNERLEY—Sept. 24, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, Albert Edwards, of the Madras Railway Company, to Mary, only daughter of the late Captain W. J. Nunnerley.

MACTAGGART—MOSCARDI—Sept. 30, at St. James's Church, Thana, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Harry Dundas Beaton Mactaggart, Esq., of Bombay, to Alice, second daughter of Signor L. D. Moscardi, of Bath, England.

ROWLAND—MORRIS—Sept. 16, at St. Luke's Church, Jellapahar, by the Rev. Stephenson, Officiating Chaplain, Eva Sybil Rowland, to Captain F. Morris, R.W. Fusiliers.

WEIR—MYERS—Sept. 20, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Weir to Mrs. Annie V. Myers, eldest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major R. F. Thompson Hughli.

### DEATHS.

ADAM—Sept. 21, at the Howrah Hospital, of hepatic abscess, Neil W. Adam, Assistant Superintending Engineer, B.I.S.N. Coy., Ltd., aged 28 years.

ARTMAN—Sept. 18, at Rajamundry, of malarious fever, the Rev. Horace G. B. Arman, of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission (American), aged 27 years.

FORBES—Sept. 15, at Jetinga Tea Factory, Cachar, Frederick A. Forbes, eldest son of the late Major R. Forbes, aged 27 years.

KERR—Oct. 14, at Calcutta, Robert Kerr, second son of the late C. J. Connew, of Calcutta, aged 31.

ROLLO—Sept. 20, at Umballa, Ira Grenville, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rollo.

WACHORN—Oct. 12, at Quetta, India, Matilda, wife of Surgeon-Major Henry Waghorn, A.M.D., and third daughter of William Blencowe, St. James's, Brackley.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

GORDON—Oct. 14, at 26, Quai Long, Bruges, Belgium, the wife of Major-General W. Gordon, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—HUNT—Oct. 15, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, by the Rev. Charles Beanlands, Vicar of St. Michael's, Brighton, Colonel Charles John Anderson, Commandant 2nd Bombay Lancers, son of the late Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., to Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of William Hunt, Esq., 33, Linden-gardens, W.

CHANCE—STRACHEY—Oct. 15, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, by the Rev. T. P. Ferguson, Rector of Shenfield, Essex, assisted by the Rev. W. C. R. Bedford, William Chance, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of James T. Chance, Esq., of 51, Prince's-gate, S.W., to Julia Charlotte, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Strachey, late of the Bengal Army.

HERIOT—CAMPBELL—Oct. 15, at Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Whyte, Andrew Agnew Maitland Heriot, of Ramornie, to Annie Colquhoun, only daughter of the late Neil Colquhoun Campbell, of Barnhill, Sheriff of Ayrshire.

PIRRIE—TYTLER—Oct. 16, at 8, Victoria-street, Aberdeen, by the Rev. George H. Knight, Free South Church, James Miller Gordon Pirrie, M.D., 281, Union-street, Aberdeen, to Mary Penelope, youngest daughter of the late R. B. Tytler, Esq., of Ceylon.

### DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—Oct. 9, Helen Simpson (Ranee), aged 22, youngest daughter of Robert Abercrombie, late Bengal Civil Service.

CHRISTIE—Oct. 3, at Brooklyn-road, Shepherd's-bush, Mary, wife of James Christie, late of Bombay.

DRAKE—Oct. 13, at San Remo, Margaret M. Drake, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Minshull Drake (10th B.N.I.), Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the North-Western Provinces.

GARDINER—Oct. 16, at 5, Castle Down-terrace, Hastings, Amelia Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Gardiner, H.E.I.C.S.

HIGGINS—Oct. 13, at The Laurels, Oxtou, Birkenhead, Margaret, wife of H. A. Higgins.

MERES—Oct. 13, at New Hampton, Middlesex, of peritonitis, Margaret Ann, the beloved wife of William Fitzpatrick Meres, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 34 years.

## FRERE MEMORIAL FUND.

## BANKERS—BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following further sums have been subscribed through the

## Local Sub-Committee:—

H.H. Shahu Maharaj, of Kolhapur .....	Rs. 2,000
Jaising Rao Abba Saheb, Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapur .....	1,000
H.H. Aga Ali Shah (in addition to Rs.500 already subscribed) .....	500
Gokuldass Madhowjee, Esq. ....	300
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. ....	250
Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee .....	125
Deoji Premji, Esq. ....	101
A. C. Watt, Esq., C.S. ....	100
J. Griffiths, Esq. ....	100
The Hon. Nanabhai Haridas .....	100
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. ....	100
Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq. ....	100
T. A. Bulkley, Esq. ....	100
Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, Esq. ....	100
Haji Kasum Jusab, Esq. ....	100
W. H. Propert, Esq., C.S. ....	75
Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Reeves .....	63
Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudeo Barve .....	50
J. M. Slater, Esq. ....	50
M. C. Turner, Esq. ....	50
M. H. Scott, Esq., C.S. ....	50
The Hon. Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishwanath Raste ..	50
G. H. D. Wilson, Esq., C.S. ....	50
E. T. ....	30
Chabildas Lallubhoy, Esq. ....	25
Jehangeer Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq. ....	25
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I. ....	25
Khan Bahadur Manockjee C. Murzban .....	25
Captain C. S. Shephard .....	24
Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. C. Westropp .....	20
Ruttonjee Bomanjee Dubash .....	20
Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Watts .....	20
Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, Esq. ....	15
"F. L. G." .....	10
G. Ainsworth, Esq. ....	10
W. Almon, Esq. ....	10
Dr. Atmaram Pandurang .....	10

Total Rupees.....	5,783
Amount previously subscribed ..	10,706
Grand Total Rupees.....	16,489

## FRANK H. SOUTER,

Chairman, Sub-Committee, Frere Memorial Fund,  
Bombay, October 1, 1884.

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The directors submit to the shareholders herewith an interim statement and profit and loss account as at 30th June last, duly audited. The net profits for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £49,158; which with the balance brought forward of £1,975 makes a total of £51,133. This sum the directors have dealt with as follows: in payment of an ad interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, £11,631; carried to reserve fund, £25,000; carried forward, £14,502; total £51,133.

## BALANCE-SHEET—June 30, 1884.

LIABILITIES.		£
Capital paid-up.....		465,250
Reserve fund.....		30,000
Current and fixed deposit and other accounts.....		2,692,948
Loans on Government securities .....		129,780
Bills payable .....		771,766
Profit and loss account .....		26,133
		4,115,877
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and at bankers.....		468,959
Bullion .....		256,427
Government securities.....		221,699
House property and furniture .....		42,369
Bills of exchange .....		2,407,176
Loans on Government securities, merchandise, and other accounts .....		719,247
		4,115,877
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
Dr.		£
Dividend for the half-year ended 31st Dec., 1883 .....		13,958
Expenses .....		21,458
Amount carried to reserve fund .....		25,000
Balance .....		26,133
		86,549
Cr.		£
Balance .....		15,933
Gross profits for the half-year ended June, 30, 1884, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts.....		70,616
		86,549

## DELHI AND LONDON BANK, LIMITED.

Report for the half-year ending the 30th June, presented at the meeting held on the 8th October:—The net profit realised during the six months amount to £11,223, which added to the balance of £884 brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a total at credit of profit and loss account of £12,107, and this sum the directors propose to deal with as follows: £3441 for the payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax); £3,000 to be credited to the doubtful debt account; leaving a balance of £665 to be carried forward to next account.

## BALANCE-SHEET—June 30, 1884.

LIABILITIES.		£
Paid-up capital .....		337,625
Customers' balances, deposits, and circular notes...		726,324
Exchange accounts, credits, &c. ....		237,065
Acceptances .....		12,676
Profit and loss .....		12,106
		1,325,797
ASSETS.		£
Cash in hand and on call at head office and branches .....		46,427
Government securities .....		253,822
Discounts, loans, and credits .....		847,612
Other securities, including bullion, bills purchased, &c.....		186,266
Freehold premises.....		41,670
		1,325,797
PROFIT AND LOSS.		
Dr.		
Written off for bad and doubtful debts, as per last report.....		3,000
Dividend (5 per cent. per annum, free of tax) for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1883. ....		8,441
Expenses.....		8,982
Balance .....		12,107
		32,530
Cr.		
Balance brought forward .....		12,325
Gross profits at head office and branches, after paying interest on deposits and current accounts .....		20,205
		32,53

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## SATURDAY EVENING.

INDIGO.—The sales which opened on the 13th inst. closed last night. The total quantity offered was 8,371 chests, of which 5,000 were sold. This unsatisfactory result is no doubt due to the large supply available and increased production. The 8,371 offered, consisted of 2,111 Bengal, Tirhoot, &c., 1,837 Oude and Plant Oude, 3,683 Kurpah, 572 dry leaf Madras and Vellore, 34 Bimlipatam, 1 Manila, 21 Kurrachee figs, and 112 sundries and sweepings. The tone of the sale has been very unsatisfactory, for notwithstanding the large quantity sold, buyers have seemed reluctant to operate to any extent, whilst on the other hand importers have been determined sellers, and frequently for the less current descriptions of both Bengal and Oude that were sold without support very low prices had to be accepted. Compared with July rates from par to 3d. decline for middling shipping Bengal and Oude and good Kurpah, 2d. to 4d. for good and fine shipping Bengal, and 3d. to 6d. for the other grades. Madras par to 3d. decline.

INDIAN TEA.—The auctions have been very heavy during the past week, viz., 26,412 packages Indian, most of which were sold. The market has borne the strain of such heavy supplies well, the tone at the close being brisk and prices steadier than earlier in the week. Closing quotations were about ½d. lower than last week for Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs, ¾d. to 1d. lower for common to medium Pekoes; steady for good to fine, and rather dearer for finest Pekoes and broken Pekoes. Last week's sales were unusually small, amounting to 10,500 packages. Buyers awaiting the large auctions advertised to take place during the current week:—viz., 25,132 packages; Monday's sale alone comprising 11,365 packages, the largest quantity that has ever been sold in one day. Prices have been well supported throughout, the principal demands being, for Souchongs and leafy broken at 9d. to 10½d. per lb.; Medium Pekoes and Broken Pekoes, from 1s. to 1s. 6d., have been in full supply, and sold at rather drooping prices, but fine and finest have kept firm. Of the arrivals the Darjeelings have been much below the average standard of quality of the respective gardens—Ceylons Teas: 1,538 packages have been catalogued during the fortnight, and though small breaks still preponderate, prices have been well maintained.

COFFEE.—The supplies of East India by auction have been 551 cases 2,376 bags, which only partly found buyers. The common kinds have declined about 2s.; medium to good medium, 57s. to 61s.; fine, 70s. 6d. to 71s.; bold, 77s.; fine bold, 91s.; other kinds dull. Plantation Ceylon, bold, 83s. to 93s.

RICE.—The market is very flat. Some Madras on the spot sold at 6s. 9d.; 3,379 bags Bengal in auction bought in, white at 11s. 6d.; Askoolie, 7s. per cwt.

JUTE.—On Friday about 1,000 lbs. R. B. No. 2 sold at £12. 10s.

SPICES.—The markets are dull.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 15, Midlothian, Rangoon; Berkshire, Basseir.—16, Etta, Rangoon; Venetia (s), Bombay.—17, City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Gateacre, Calcutta.—18, Stirling, Rangoon.—19, Gretna, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 26, Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Pachumba (s), Bussorah.—27, Nowshera (s), at sea; Henry Balckow (s), Bussorah; Wilhelmine, Natal; Sumatra (s), Hong Kong; Swordsman (s), at sea; Clan Murray (s), Glasgow.—28, Inchmaree (s), Newport.—29, City of Venice (s), Liverpool; Monkseaton (s), Newcastle; Thorndale (s), North Shields; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Malwa (s), London; I. G. Canning (s), Kurrachee.—Oct. 1, Darien (s), Moulmein.—2, I. G. Clive (s), Kurrachee; Indus (s), Sydney.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 22, Discoverer (s), Liverpool; Otterburn, New York.—23, Mahratta (s), Rangoon; Malda (s), Singapore.—25, Culna (s), Bombay; Atlantique, Pondicherry.—26, Tibre (s), Colombo.—27, Nussermusjid, Muscat.—28, Cairo (s), Singapore; Baun, Sydney; Futtel Currin, Muscat; Humayon Shah, Muscat.

MADRAS.—Sept. 23, Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Navarino (s), Calcutta.—25, Bancoora (s), Bombay.—26, Goorkha (s), London; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—27, Avocet (s), London.—28, M. Menatchy (s), Singapore; Bokhara (s), London.—29, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.—30, Goa (s), Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 15, Sutlej (s), Bombay; Eldorado, (s), Calcutta.—17, Alata and Grampian Sandheads, Rangoon.—18, Khersonese, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 26, John Morrison (s), Calcutta; Ballarat (s), London; Abana (s), Calcutta.—27, Nowshera (s), Calcutta; Friary (s), Kurrachee; Clan Maclean (s), Bordeaux; Waverley (s), Hull.—28, Medusa (s), China.—29, Java (s), Persian Gulf.—30, Berenice (s), Trieste.—Oct. 1, R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; County of Peebles, Calcutta; H. Printzenberg, Chittagong; Henzada (s), London; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Agra (s), Calcutta; I. G. Canning (s), Kurrachee; Scindia (s), Kurrachee.—2, Chindwara (s), Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 22, Regian (s) and Sirsa (s).—25, City of Calcutta (s); Souverian; Belpore.—26, Ethiopia (s); Calcutta (s); Byculla (s); Maharani; Clan Matheson (s); John Davie; Henrietta.—27, Roxburgh (s); Shahzada (s); Viscount; Scottish Bard; Janet Cowan.—28, Champion; Poona.

MADRAS.—Sept. 24, Tasmania (s), London; Asia (s), Rangoon.—25, Cormorant (s), London; Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; Navarino (s), London; Bancoora (s), Calcutta.—27, Scindia (s), Bombay; Goorkha (s), Calcutta.—28, Avocet (s), Calcutta; M. Menatchy (s), Singapore; Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—29, John Allan, Natal.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Khedive* and *Pekin*, from London, Oct. 22; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Oct. 30, from Venice, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Rev. E. Bickersteth, General Sir John Ross, Mr. C. A. Hackell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. and Miss Cockerell, Mr. McNeile, Mr. G. V. Jones, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, Mr. Gaddam, Mr. W. M. Ashton, Mr. R. L. Twidale, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cruikshank, Miss Mackay, Mr. R. Begg, Major and Mrs. Otteley, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Blathwayt, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. C. Wyllie, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. W. N. C. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Macdonald, Miss Simpson, Mrs. R. A. Price, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. Finucane, Mr. and Mrs. Gore Brown, Mr. and Miss Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Sladen, Mr. and Mrs. Macquardt, Mrs. and Miss Warden, Miss Richards, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spitta, Mr. Etlinger, Mrs. Buckle, Mr. Pearce, Mrs. Leslie Saunders and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Dr. George King, Misses Brownson, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. C. Philpott, Misses Howard, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. Trotter, Mrs. Luckstedt, Mr. A. D. Carey, Mr. W. V. Glenn, Dr. McConaghy, Mrs. and Miss McConaghy, Mr. H. Lovett, Major and Mrs. Pitcher, Colonel Thomas, Mr. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harvey, Mrs. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. C. A. Mills, Mrs. Skoll and two children, Mrs. Hext, Mrs. Hallows, Mrs. Parsons and child, Mr. E. L. Winter, Mrs. Etheridge, Major Mansell, Mr. J. W. Cuffe, Mrs. B. R. Chambers, Mr. J. D. Bartlett, Major McCally, Captain Hoole, Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. H. V. Oliver, Miss Horne, Mr. Single, Mr. F. Read, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. F. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Whympier, Mr. Shaw, Mr. R. W. Baxter, Mr. W. Akell, Mr. W. H. Jones, Miss Lund, General Dillon, C.B., Mr. J. C. Wardlaw, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. J. Hawley, Mr. Orpin, Mr. D. Lambert, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Naeganwatta, Mr. J. Higby, Mr. and Mrs. Merick, Mr. F. R. Roger, Mr. F. Allen, Mr. Pugh, M.P., Hon. E. H. S. Napier, Miss Blyton, Mr. R. Curnoll, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. J. Dunlop, Mr. E. J. Webb, Mr. J. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Benson, Mr. J. Borges, Miss Borges, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. I. McIvor, Mr. F. T. G. Walton, Mr. Strachey, Mrs. R. V. Garrett and child, Mr. H. L. Saunders, Mr. J. Fleming, Mrs. Guntelsh and two children, Miss K. Murray, Mr. W. Lonsdale. *From Venice*: Miss Murdoch. *From Brindisi*: Mr. McNeile, Mrs. A. Wilson, Miss Brakepeare, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilkins, Miss Macdonald, Miss Cockerell, Miss Simpson, Captain Webb, Mr. A. Trotter, Mr. W. Deighton, Hon. H. Latham, Mr. Macnair, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. W. Kilby, Mr. J. Woodburn.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Payne, Mrs. Halliday and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Drury, Mrs. Kaye and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Inglis, Misses Hoare, Miss Libbins, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Rev. J. Tunbridge, Mr. A. C. Boulby, Miss Acroyd, Mrs. W. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Gore Brown, Mrs. H. Beveridge, Miss Reynolds, Mr. M.

Henry, Mr. Carperz, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Rev. J. and Mrs. Tunbridge, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Mrs. Sheridan, Misses Beverley, Miss Sandy, Miss Haltz, Mr. L. Lutrari, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. G. Bellett, Mrs. Strachan and two children, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. C. Agelasto, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Greenhill, Mr. McNair, Mr. Sheriff, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Burwood, Mr. Hodding, Mr. Beale, Mr. Harris, Mr. F. L. Halliday, Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. D. MacDonald, Mr. McGregor, Miss Hadengue, Mr. Cork, Mr. D. Sharp, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. W. H. Donogh, Miss Chancellor, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Norman and child, Mr. Norman, Mr. Bowser, Mr. S. P. Rey. *From Venice*: Mrs. A. P. Macdonnell and child. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Burnett, Mr. P. Russell.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McGaun and two children, Mr. H. G. Joseph, Miss Fennell, Miss Brandon, Miss Hodge, Misses Bayley, Mr. H. L. Prendergast, Mr. R. Black, Miss B. Mence, Mr. Fagan, Mr. J. Ware, Mr. Oakshott, Miss Oakshott, Miss Connor, Colonel G. Mackenzie, Mr. E. Hunt, Miss Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Bidie, Mr. T. R. Rendall, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. Champion, Mr. J. T. Harris. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. J. Black.

For Colombo: Mrs. Oxley, Mrs. Skene and three children, Mr. T. W. Bois, Miss Okeden, Miss Gillespie, Miss Templar, Mr. Bayly.

For Aden: Major Twemlow.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Oct. 23 (*for Australia direct*); s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Oct. 30; from Brindisi, Nov. 3.

For Suez; Mr. Colvin.

For Aden: Mr. W. D. James, Mr. Aylmer.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Spence and child.

For Port Said: Colonel C. Baker.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 29; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Nov. 6, from Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Lord Arthur Grosvenor, Lord H. Grosvenor, Hon. H. Latham, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mr. G. Stokes, Mr. E. R. Osgood, Mr. Dewhurst and friend, Captain and Mrs. Adison, Mr. M. Kennard, Mr. E. A. Carswell, Mr. J. Lee Warner, Mr. W. Lee Warner, Mrs. Bulman and four Misses Bulman, Major Trevor, Mrs. Westland and child, Mrs. C. Watson, sister, and daughter, Miss Corbyn, Mr. Deighton, Mr. I. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and child, Mrs. Ward, Mr. J. Cleburn, Miss Cleburn, Miss Brock, Mr. Hudson, Rev. and Mrs. Baker Morell and child, Mr. S. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. Moon, Lady A. Fitzgerald and child, Mr. Petteran, Mr. P. M. Pittar, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz and child, Mr. Cope, Mr. Trail, Messrs. Mackay, General Brooke, Mr. J. H. Brooke, Miss Brooke, Miss Boosey, Mr. Faichnie, Mrs. Rowlands and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Twidall and child, Mr. P. Morris, Mrs. Ogg, Miss Vincent, Mr. F. C. Daukes, Major W. Gray, Rev. Coverdale, Mr. M. Fasken, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and two children, Mr. B. W. Blood, Dr. W. Woodforde Finden, Mr. James Young, Colonel and Mrs. Tytler, Mr. G. Shawe, Miss Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale and child, Mr. Rungroo Raoj Rege, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Charles, Mr. P. G. Mellitus, Mr. A. L. Christie, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mr. Garrett, Mr. J. F. Swete, Mrs. Webb and party, Mr. J. L. Cook, Mr. W. Wood, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weir and two children, Mr. E. Haines, Lord Radstock and friend, Mr. J. P. Millett, Mr. J. R. D. Bell, Mr. A. L. McIntyre, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. T. Forsyth, Mr. F. Rathbone, Mrs. Newell, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Pugh, M.P., Mr. A. Smith, Mr. P. Luckham. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Steinbelt. *From Brindisi*: Mr. M. C. Leckie. *From Suez*: Mr. C. H. Miley.

For Suez: Mr. W. Burt, Hon. Mrs. Talbot and friend, Mrs. Bloomfield and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. E. S. Holland, Mr. Main.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. F. W. Rowsell, C.B., Mrs. and Miss Rowsell.

For Malta: Mrs. Trafford and Misses Trafford, Major Anstey, Mrs. Pitt, Miss M. Thomson.

For Aden: Lieutenant Kiawan. *From Suez*: Mr. F. L. James, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. F. J. Thrupp.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 5; s.s. *Surat*, from Venice, Nov. 13; from Brindisi, Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. F. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Miss Cockerell, Mrs. Watson, sister, and daughter, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. M. R. Trower, Mrs. Bliss and child, Captain and Mrs. G. Martin, Mr. C. R. Roberts, Mr. T. H. Moore, Surgeon-Major Oldham, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and two children, Colonel C. H. Grace, Surgeon-Major Adaye, Lieutenant Milford, Mr. T. Grant, Major W. S. Bissett, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. W. L. Ewing, Captain Carew, Mr. J. Smith, Rev. J. and Mrs. English, Surgeon-Major Allen, Mr. Rungroo Radji Réjé. *From Suez*: Mr. Lewis Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.

For Madras: Miss T. E. Dukinfield, Bishop Credwell, Mrs. Credwell, Miss Menke, Miss Banks, Miss Hayne, Mrs. Cleland Henderson, Miss Hooper, Miss G. Peake, Mr. H. J. Clipperton, Mr. C. A. Wilson.

For Calcutta: Captain and Miss Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Delay, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrell, Mr. R. J. Begg, Mr. Begg, Mrs. Deane, Mr. Boedesche, Miss Ula Randa, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Braesecke, Captain G. F. Stevens, Mr. D. Christie, Mr. C. H. Converse, Miss Roby, Miss Judge, Mr. Bryans. *From Venice*: Miss M. Roby.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Richardson.

For Malta: Mr. Cullinan, Captain Lye, Colonel Toppin, Major and Mrs. Herbert, Major and Mrs. Cotton and three children.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Nov. 12; from Venice, Nov. 20; from Brindisi, Nov. 24.

For Bombay: Viscount and Lady Parker, Lady Wedderburn, Miss Shaw and friend, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Branfoot, Mr. Macnab, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawley Boevey and child, Colonel J. Miller, Mrs. H. M. Burlton and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Best and party, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mr. S. H. Hammock, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Mr. Creswell, Mrs. and Miss Dunbar, Miss Maxwell, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. J. E. Hilton and child, Mrs. Rosetti, Mr. T. Booth, Mrs. Jukes, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. O'Connor, Mr. J. Jacob, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. and Miss Coates, Mr. and



Mrs. J. W. Grant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tooney and three children, Mrs. Truman, Mr. P. Ellison, Colonel Boyd, Major Lang, Mr. J. Longmur, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. C. White, Mr. Darley, Mr. J. Nugent, Hon. Justice Field, Mr. F. Ledger. *From Brindisi*: Captain and Mrs. Stainer, Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway, Mr. J. Nugent. *From Suez*: Mr. and Mrs. Agelasto.

For Suez: Mr. C. Falkner, Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Jones and child, Miss Jones, Misses Floyer.

For Aden: Captain and Mrs. G. W. Sealy.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Madras: Surgeon and Mrs. Brockman, Miss Le Hardy, Mrs. Walton, son, and child.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ferguson and friend, Mr. Owen, Captain T. T. Vaughan, Mr. G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. R. Pearse, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Pile and child, Messrs. Moorhead, E. W. Campbell and J. H. Campbell.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Brooke, Mr. Brooke, Mdme. Pizzotti, Miss Marrian and friend, Miss Calahan, General and Mrs. Scott and Miss Bradley.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. L. Nash, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Mr. T. Eyre Smith, Mrs. O'Reilly and child, Miss Hastie, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Major J. S. and Mrs. Tait, Miss Tait, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bailey, Mr. G. Brown.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grinlinton, Mr. Dampier Bide, Miss Dampier.

For Suez: Captain Boyle.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Nov. 20 (*for Australia direct*); s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. W. King.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Nov. 26; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Dec. 4 from Brindisi, Dec. 8.

For Bombay: Captain R. and Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. G. Scaramanga, Mr. E. N. Parodi, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Colonel and Mrs. E. Temple, Miss Hudson, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Glover, Captain and Mrs. Low and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solano and child, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. J. Dane, Mr. Veneller, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. Bedford. *From Suez*: Mr. A. Seiger.

For Malta: Mrs. W. D. Anderson and child, Mrs. Watson and friend, Miss B. Speed.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss Carlisle.

For Port Said: La Baronne Mortie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Zanzibar: Rev. and Mrs. J. Houghton, Rev. and Mrs. J. Baxter.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. McArtz, Mrs. Pullen and Miss McIver, Mrs. and two Misses F. F. Toke, Mrs. Watson and child, Miss M. Whiteside, Mrs. Bambridge and child, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Crowder, Mrs. McArty, Mrs. and Misses Corbett.

For Bombay: Miss Calvert, Rev. and Mrs. Bullock and children, Mr W. D. Graham, Mr. W. Buchanan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Misses Thomas, Mr. J. T. Riadore, Messrs. Bell, Mr. C. W. Beaufort.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Spencer, Miss A. Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allardyce and children, Rev. A. Armitage and party, Mrs. Underwood, Miss Baker, Mr. G. Thorburn, Miss Norfor, Mr. Bryce, Captain Bagot, Mr. F. Dunn.

For Calcutta: Miss Longhurst, Miss Montgomery, Mr. W. H. M. and Miss Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Felton Smith, Rev. E. Mortimer, Rev. W. Spink, Rev. W. Houldsworth, Mr. R. Twomey, Mr. Charles Longhurst, Miss E. Ingram, Miss Langworthy, Mr. E. A. Gaite, Mr. F. W. Duke, Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Mrs. and Miss Newall, Mr. A. C. Smith, Mr. L. de Longchamps, Mr. J. B. Ganedie Mrs. Broadhead, Mrs. Grant, Miss Benson.

For Colachel: Miss Blandford.

For Tillicherry: Mr. J. H. Hamilton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. J. C. Backhouse.

For Calcutta: Miss A. Robinson, Mr. H. Luson.

For Rangoon: Mr. C. Bachmann, Mr. H. A. Haughton, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. C. H. Hampden.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. Bartrum, Mr. W. F. Lindsay.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Muspratt, Miss Home.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, leaving Liverpool Oct. 20.

For Calcutta: Miss Hill, Mr. Driver.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, leaving Liverpool Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Misses Freeborn, Howell, Fuller, Adrin, Crottie, Cole, Scott, Dickenson, Abraham, Elliott, Hitchens, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Adrin, Mr. and Mrs. McLoughlin, Mr. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Colonel Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, infant and ayah, Mr. Alston, Mr. Yool, Captain Austin, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Henry, Mr. Hewitt and party, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrow, Mrs. Elliott and child, Mr. Sandford, Captain Freeborn, Mr. Swales.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Arquhart, Mr. House, Mrs. Higgins and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Fonblanque, Captain and Mrs. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Dease, Mrs. Foster, Mr. Ferguson and family, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Brind, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hickie, Mrs. and Misses Moir, governess, three children, and servant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 19.  
For Bombay: Mrs. Miller, nurse, and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Nov. 8.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Carstairs and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Mendham, child, and nurse, Miss Brock Hollingshead, Miss M. R. Fitze, Mr. R. L. Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Madden, Mrs. A. D. Larymore, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cotton and infant, Miss Cotton, Mr. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Robertson, two children, and nurse, Mrs. C. M. Russell and Miss Russell, Mrs. Falle and child, Miss Hutton, Mr. John Logan, Mr. G. A. Campbell, Mr. Thos. R. Lamb, Mrs. A. W. Slater and infant, Miss A. Morphey, Mr. W. R. Nightingale, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Faulkner and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Buckland.

For Colombo: Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Dr. McDonald and daughter, Mr. A. Marshall, Mr. Graham, Mr. Geo. F. Deane.

FROM SHANGHAI, Per *Mongolia*, Oct. 18.

At Brindisi: H.E. Su, wife and child, Mr. Shu Wou, Mr. Shoo, Mr. Yang, Mr. Wang and wife, Mr. Choo and wife, Mr. Tang, Mr. Wharizee Chang, Mr. Whang Hsue Foo.

From Sydney: Miss Constance, Mr. Lakawan.

From Melbourne: Mr. Hickling and two sons, three Misses Hickling, Miss De Little.

From Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Bonns, Mr. W. Black, Mr. Rawson, Mr. F. Rales, Major and Mrs. Maitland and two children, Mr. I. I. Guise, Lieutenant J. Day.

From Alexandria: Mr. T. W. Rowsell, Mr. J. Briganti, Mr. Custot, Colonel Larking, Mr. B. Zagal, Mr. Istale, Mr. F. Fillipini, Mr. T. Cosmia, Mr. G. Baldacli, Master B. Laffaraini.

From BOMBAY, Per s.s. *Gwalior*, Oct. 18.

At Suez: Mr. A. Hawken, Colonel and Mrs. Sadlier, and Captain Owen.

From CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Tasmania*, Oct. 18.

At Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allen and three children, Mr. L. M. Bose, Mr. P. N. Sen, Mr. J. C. Mittu, Mr. J. Roberts, Conductor G. Palmer, Mrs. Mindock, Mr. W. G. Bomberjee and four children.

From Madras: Mrs. A. Allen, Mr. T. Chaplin, Mr. Hockstradt, Mrs. Prince.

From Colombo: Sergeant J. Fagon, Private M. King, Private J. Kelly, Private E. Pyre, Private D. Curtiss, Private S. Matthews, Private D. Sullivan, Private F. Care.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From LONDON, Per s.s. *Malwa*, Sept. 12.

At Bombay: Mr. Ross Knyvett, Deputy-Surgeon General Webb, Major and Mrs. Baird, Colonel W. Collett, Major Bartholomew, Mr. J. B. Miller, Mr. C. F. Knyvett, Mr. and Mrs. Upcott, Colonel Grierson, Mrs. Spending, General R. Sale and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Pawsey, Mr. F. G. Ashwood, Mr. and Mrs. Svalow and three children, Mr. Stables, Mr. Blakesley, Mr. and Mrs. Baggally and child, Lieutenant Ramsden, Captain Miley, Mr. Holmwood, Mrs. Tweedie, Major Fletcher, Mr. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. Price, Mr. Banton, Mr. H. Nelson, Lieutenant Roberts, Mr. Warden, Mr. T. Hanlon, Major Mayhew, Mr. S. R. Richardson, Mrs. Candy and child, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. W. Serwin, Colonel Goldie, Mr. W. D. Aldridge, Mr. Shewan, Mr. D. Bellesh, Colonel Woodthorpe, Mrs. Horton, Mr. Leach, Mr. S. W. Reus, Captain Sprot, Surgeon-Major A. F. Brown, Lieutenant S. Willock, Mr. Shannon and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Dowal, Mr. J. Hartley, Mr. R. Fletcher, Mr. H. H. Swan, Mr. H. Livermore, Mr. Nicholl, Major Steward, Mr. W. Macpherson, Mrs. Adamson and two daughters, Mr. Playfair, Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. G. Mann, Mr. H. D. St. John, Mr. Inman, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Frazer Hore, Mr. R. L. Campbell.

From Suez: Mr. A. Bauer, Mr. Breur.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Gwalior*, Oct. 3.

For Brindisi: Major F. H. Maitland, Mrs. Maitland and two children, Mr. S. Palit, Mr. F. Rawson, Colonel and Mrs. Bonus.

For London: Colonel R. Sadlier, Mrs. Sadlier, Mr. Hawkins, Captain Owen.

For Aden: Major R. A. Prideaux, Captain F. G. Pogson, Captain J. M. Simpson, Mr. Machado, Sub-conductor Keesham and wife, Mr. Allan Turner.

For Suez: Mr. Whitebread.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Indus*, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailing on October 10:—

For London: Mrs. Trevor and child, Mrs. Worsley and child, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mr. W. Hope Reid.

By the s.s. *Rome*, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on October 24:—

For London: Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Colonel Firth's two children, Mrs. M. E. Durand and family.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Sept. 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99 5-16to	99½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102½	to 102½
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan	—	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4½ per cent.	100 nom.	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104½	—

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	all	755
Bank of Bengal	all	850
Bank of Madras	all	610
Agra	all	119
Chartered of India and China	all	830
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	700
National of India	all	212½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	700	735
Frere	150	1
Mazagon	700	780
Port Canning Co.	1,400	330

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co.	2,850	925
Albert Ginning	all	495
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,190
Apello (small shares)	400	310
Bellary	1,000	540
Berar Cotton Ginning	all	605
Broach Cotton Ginning	all	42
Cowar	—	—
Colaba	1,830	1,475
Dholera Ginning	all	180
East India	1,000	1,240
Fort	8,500	2,750
French	500	570
Mofussil Co.	400	420
New Behar Cotton and Press	—	—
New Indian Press	125	215
Prince of Wales	540	630
Rassoon Press Co.	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co.	all	600
Volkart	640	780

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almabad	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian	100	114
Alfred Manufacturing	503	499
Alliance Spinning	703	820
Blowmugger Mills	100	82
Bombay United	1,000	970
Bombay Saw Mills	—	—
Central India S. and W. Co.	85	670
Cooria Mills	1,000	680
D. Spinning	all	415
Empress Co.	all	755
Gowam Bala Spinning	400	710
Hyderabad	1,900	760
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,200
Jaffer Ali Spinning	500	690
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,115
Khandesh	1,000	750
Khatiao Mackungoo	1,000	925
Madras United	1,000	2,850
Manockji Potts	all	1,240
Mazagon Spinning	250	217½
M. rarij Goudas	1,000	1,420
N. rarij Spinning	1,000	750
N. rarij Eastern	1,000	970
Oriental	825	550
Parall Mill	nil.	800
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Alliance of Simla	100	135 to 136
Bank of Bengal	500	870 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	130 to —
Delhi and London	225	219 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —

Mussoorie	100	105 to —
National of India	212½	98 to 97
Rohilkund Kumzon	100	100 to —
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Barnagore Jute	210	70 to —
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Bengal Ironworks	100	— to —
Bengal Mills	2100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	104 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	345 to 350
Bowra's Cotton Mills	100	43 to 50
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	85 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	100 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	151 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	91 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway	100	98 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	47 to 48
Eastern Bengal Railway	220	— to —
East Indian Railway	220	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	185 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	37 to 38
Goswami Cotton Mills	200	200 to 103
Gouripore	100	75 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to 86
Howrah Docking	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills	100	71 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	130 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	107 to 108
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	103 to —
Nanthpur Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerboom Coal	100	89 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	210	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	95 to 96
Raneegore Coal Association	100	87 to 63
Riverside Press	90	81 to 82
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260 to —
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Watson's Patent Press	100	129 to 130

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Amuckie	100	95 to —
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Assam	220	540 to 505
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Bishnauth (Assam)	200	175 to 170
Do. contributory	100	87 to 88
Boroli (Assam)	210	— to —
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Central Cachar	200	146 to —
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Cinnatoli	—	— to —
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2½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	106½ to 107½
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4 India Enforced Paper	79½ to 80½
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4 Do. do. 1893	82 to 82½
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4 Do.	101 to 103
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6 Do. 1895-96	113 to 117
4 Do.	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government	103 to 105

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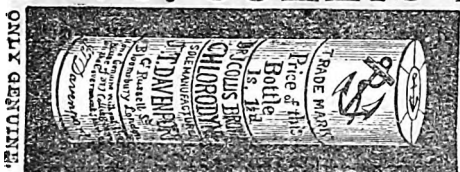
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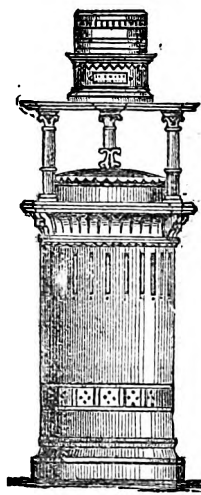
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, October 10th; Madras and Allahabad, October 8th; Calcutta, October 7th; Burma, October 3rd.

FROM a private telegram that has been received in London during the past week from Calcutta we learn that the agitation against the Bengal Tenancy Bill is rapidly increasing; and that, though it was at first mainly confined to the zemindars, it is spreading to the ryots, who are beginning to perceive the fatal nature of the treacherous gifts that are forced on them by Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert. We commend this fact to Lord Dufferin's notice—though we doubt not that the new Viceroy, once arrived in Calcutta, will soon make himself thoroughly a master of all the facts of this most vital matter.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to hand by last mail, points out the important fact that the agitation against the mischievous Bill is spreading downward. Our democratic contemporary says:—

The agitation in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill has assumed a new phase. The middle class tenure holders, who were hitherto silent, have begun to speak out their mind on the subject. The district of Jessore teems with this class of land-holders, and has naturally taken the lead in this matter. The telegrams published elsewhere will show that, during the last week, three successful meetings were held in different parts of Jessore, and that an alarm has seized the middle class tenure holders, who seem to think, that if the bill is passed, they will be thrown completely at the mercy of the zemindars. As a matter of fact, several sections in the bill will go directly against the vital interests of this most important section of the land-holding class, and the Government, we hope, will give them that protection which they so much need. We have received the proceedings of the Jessore and the Kirtipur meetings of the middle class tenure-holders, but we regret we cannot publish them this week. We are glad to know that Mr. Peterson, the Judge of Jessore, allowed all his Amlas and subordinate officials to attend the meeting held there. He even expressed his satisfaction that the people of Jessore were going to hold a public meeting, and discuss such an important measure as the Tenancy Bill, which, more or less, affects the entire population of Bengal. The Jessore meeting, we are told, was very respectably and influentially attended, all the leading men of the town being present. The Kirtipore meeting, we hear, was a gigantic affair, upwards of two thousand people being present. It was a meeting of tenure-holders and ryots, and they discussed the bill both from the ryot's point of view as well as the tenure-holder's.

THE *Daily News* of Monday last has a leading article on the difficulties awaiting Lord Dufferin in India, which is singularly foolish and ill-informed, even for the *Daily News*. Its conclusion of the whole matter is, that "The further application of the three F's. to the land in India" is what is chiefly wanted. As the *Daily News* speaks of the "further" application of the three F's., it appears that the Radicals will not be content until they have extended the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill to the other provinces, and to the Feudatory States of India.

WOULD our readers be surprised to hear—what the *Daily News* condescends to tell them—that:—

The other leading subjects of internal government—such as education and the establishment of native municipalities and district boards—have been settled by Lord Ripon for many years to come. Little remains for his successor but to fill the outlines which the former has laid down.

THAT the *Daily News* makes this statement in solemn earnest, and not as a ghastly joke, is made clear by its repetition in the same article in another, and even more amazing, form, thus:—

The civilians must, to a very large extent, have made over-

charge of schools, roads, water supply, dispensaries, and the like, to native boards or municipalities. It was a matter of absolute necessity. This was Lord Ripon's justification.

POOR Lord Ripon! It is rather hard on him that his Radical friends at home should aver that his "justification" is only to be found in what he ought to have done—but what neither he, nor even Mr. Ilbert, would for a moment venture to say he has done.

AND then, the *Daily News* is most unjust—and as ungrateful as is the manner of Radicals—in laying all the blame for the "grumbling" in India on the class of our Indian University graduates. It speaks of "therodomontade of a certain section of the Native Press," and the "somewhat wild, because youthful, rhetoric of the young men, chiefly Hindoo graduates of the three Universities, who are the burning, if not the shining lights of the *Sabhas* or Associations, political and literary, which have been springing up by the score within recent years." And it adds, "There is often in the oratory of these Societies a large residuum of mere wind and vapour." After the delicate compliment which the eloquence of the Rajah Rampal Singh elicited from Lord Dufferin only a fortnight ago, we think the Rajah has a fair cause of complaint against the leading Radical organ.

AND, seriously, these unworthy sneers at the "youthful" rhetoric of our young Indian friends come with a particularly bad grace from the newspaper that has been Lord Ripon's chief and almost only supporter in England. And the *Daily News* degenerates into mere impertinence when it adds, a few lines lower down, "If the perverid Baboo did not find vent for his steam in a speech or a leading article he would burst." It seems rather a shame that our contemporary should thus ferociously attack a class that has never harmed either Lord Ripon or the Radical party; but, of course, Lord Ripon must be whitewashed, even at the expense of the feelings of those who might not unjustly consider themselves his victims.

FROM the internal evidence of the article from which we have been quoting it is quite clear that the *Daily News* is blissfully ignorant of the fact that the alarming articles in the *St. James's Gazette*, of which it speaks, were founded directly on Sir Charles Macgregor's *Memorandum*.

IN spite of the enormous expenditure lavished on Lord Ripon's Education Commission, and of the acknowledged ability of its members, the results—as summarised in this week's *Times* telegram from Calcutta—clearly show that it was absolutely and utterly unneeded, and that the money would have been far better spent in endowing a few high-class schools and colleges. There is hardly a point mentioned in the Resolution of the Government of India that could not have been equally well elucidated by any experienced officer, whether English or native, of the Education Department, without any of this bother and expense.

THE Zhob Valley expedition is adding some more items to Mr. Gladstone's butcher's bill. Fifty-six of the recalcitrant Kakar Pathans and five of our own brave Sikhs, killed or wounded in the recent skirmish, go to swell the number of the victims of the scuttling policy. A strong Government, and a contented, thriving people in the Kandahar province, would soon put an end to all these endless frontier wars; but that was a Beaconsfield notion, and therefore abhorrent to the present régime—like the Quetta Railway—until hard facts proved even stronger than Mr. Gladstone's undying hatred.

IN our announcement last week of the forthcoming *soirée* of the National Indian Association, a mistake was inadvertently made in the date. The festive gathering is to take place on Friday next, October 31; and we are glad to hear that it is likely to be most successful. The Earl and Countess of Dufferin have kindly consented to become Patrons of the Association.

SIR BARROW ELLIS will preside at the dinner which the



members of the Northbrook Indian Club give to Lord Dufferin on the 1st prox. This snug little club is admirably managed, and affords an excellent *rendezvous* for our Indian visitors and their Anglo-Indian friends. Bombay is very strongly represented there; how is it that so few of our visitors from Bengal have joined?

*The Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, Oct. 10:—

The Rev. Father Hermann Haug, S.J., St. Mary's Institution, Bombay; the Maharani Rajrupkuar of Tikari; the Rev. James P. Evers, Wesleyan Mission, Madras; Mr. George Billings, Deputy Collector of Meerut.

*The Englishman* gives the following on the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to Tuesday, October 7th:—

We issued our last report on the 23rd ultimo. Since then the usual annual holidays have intervened and have to a certain extent curtailed business. We have hardly any change to report in our rates of freight which quote to-day much the same as they did a fortnight ago; our unmixed tonnage likewise shows very little change, the few ships fixed having been replaced by fresh arrivals; to-day's total amounts to 46,000 tons. Steamers continue to get wretched rates, but judging by last reports they are worse off on the Bombay side, which accounts for the fact that many steamers are offering and looking to our market for employment.

MOST of our readers who are acquainted with the works of Bankim Chandra Chatterjea, the famous Indian novelist in the original Bengali, will be very glad to learn that a worthy presentment of his remarkable genius is now accessible to the English-reading public in the shape of an admirable translation, by Mrs. J. B. Knight, of one of the best of his novels. *The Bish-Briksha* has enjoyed wonderful popularity in Bengal; and in its wonderfully graphic illustrations of social and domestic life in that province well deserves the position that has been accorded to it as one of Mr. Chatterjea's masterpieces. Mr. Edwin Arnold, in the critical and expository introduction which he has furnished as a preface to Mrs. Knight's translation, pays a high tribute both to the ability and the fidelity of the translation, and to the intrinsic merits of the original story. Mr. Arnold, whose authority on such a question is, of course, unrivalled, records his deliberate opinion that in Mr. Chatterjea Bengal has produced a writer of true genius; and praises alike his vivid narrative and his skill in delineating character. Mrs. Knight's translation is published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin; and we hope shortly to lay before our readers an account of her excellent work in somewhat greater detail.

WE deal elsewhere with the remarkable utterances of Mr. Cross on the general subject of the Quetta Railway. We regret to observe that last night, in answer to Mr. H. Fowler, the Under-Secretary for India continues the system of what we must venture to call illusory explanations. Mr. Cross said, in needlessly peremptory language, "The fact is, not a single rail has been ordered abroad by the Indian Government during the last ten years, and there is not the slightest shadow of an atom of foundation for the report." That is all very fine; Mr. Cross takes advantage of the friendly question of Mr. Fowler, which foolishly spoke of "rails" instead of "iron and steel work" generally. It is positively notorious—and we challenge Mr. Cross to deny the fact—that contracts for such work as axle-boxes and steel sleepers for Indian railways have been given to foreign firms by the Indian Government, not during "the last ten years," but during the last few months!

THE dinner to Lord Dufferin by the Northbrook Club, on Saturday evening next, will be given at the Town Hall, Westminster, the accommodation afforded by the clubhouse having been found insufficient for the large number of members who desire to be present.

"THE LIGHT OF ASIA."—Readers of Mr. Edwin Arnold's popular Buddhist poem will be interested to learn that an illustrated edition of it has been issued by Messrs. Trübner

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

### THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.—"Intelligence has been received here that on the 23rd inst. General Tanner discovered a body of 500 of the enemy in a strong position near Akhtarza, which they refused to surrender. General Tanner thereupon attacked and completely defeated them, with the loss of fifty-six killed. The British loss was slight, consisting of two Native officers and three men wounded. The engagement is expected to have a beneficial effect."

SIMLA, Oct. 27.—"The Zhob Valley Expedition under General Tanner has had a successful skirmish with the Kakar Pathans. The enemy were dispersed with the loss of fifty killed and wounded. On the British side there were five Sepoys wounded."

"Some further particulars are given by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* of the engagement of the force under General Tanner. It seems that 500 of the enemy having assumed a position commanding the line of advance of the expedition were required to surrender. In reply they discharged their firearms and shouted defiance. General Tanner thereupon attacked their flank with a wing of the 4th Punjab Infantry, and their front with a half-battery of screw guns and three companies of the South Staffordshire Regiment, keeping the other half battery, a wing of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, a wing of Rattray's Sikhs, and the cavalry in support. The enemy was completely routed, leaving fifty-six dead on the field. Our casualties were two native officers and three men of the 4th Punjab Infantry wounded. The action occurred on Friday morning. Sir Robert Sandeman considers that it will have a good effect."

OBITUARY.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—"General Dhare Shum-Saers, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese army, and youngest brother of Jung Bahadoor, died at Khatmandoo on the 14th inst., aged fifty-eight. His death was somewhat sudden, although he had been suffering a long time from acute rheumatism, involving sleeplessness and derangement of the kidneys. He had taken a prominent part in Nepal politics since 1846. He accompanied Jung Bahadoor to England in 1850, and commanded a brigade of the Nepalese force sent to assist us during the Mutiny. He succeeded his brother Juggut Shum-Saers as Commander-in-chief in 1879. It is satisfactory to learn that no suttee occurred after his death, although it appears that two of his widows were with great difficulty prevented from immolating themselves. Their wishes, however, were frustrated by the exertions of the Prime Minister, Sir Runodeep Singh."

The following is from the *Times*' correspondent at Khwaja Ali, dated Oct. 17:—

"The Expedition is now concentrated on the Helmund, having marched over 226 miles of desert in fifteen days, including halts, without loss of life or property. All the members of the expedition are in excellent health and spirits. We shall set out again on the 19th.

"The Ameer's agent has been very ill, but is now better."

The following extra telegram has been received from the *Times*' correspondent, dated Calcutta, Oct. 22:—

"All the chiefs of the Bori valley have surrendered unconditionally. Shah Jehan having sent a message applying for a safe conduct and an assurance that he would not be transported, Sir R. Sandeman replied, giving the required assurance and inviting him to come in. Shah Jehan, however, insulted the messenger, who returned after a narrow escape with his life. The message was evidently a stratagem to gain time. The Muskheyls and Kiligais, who sent conciliatory messages, have also changed their minds, and have refused to come in. The Hemzadais continue friendly. The force is still advancing."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, dated Oct. 26:—

"Yesterday's official *Gazette* contained a long Resolution, embodying certain Orders issued by the Government of India and by Lord Kimberley on the report of the Education Commission. The resolution begins by acknowledging the carefulness and impartiality with which the Commission had examined the past history and present state of education in every province, and by recommending a careful study of these reports to the Local Governments and Departmental officers concerned.

"The Viceroy thinks that the result of the inquiry is, on the whole, one on which the Government may congratulate itself. Notwithstanding some mistakes and failures in carrying out the policy of the Despatch of 1854, the progress made since that year is everywhere great and encouraging. The statistics of persons receiving instructions show that the percentage is small every-

where. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that no loss of power should occur through an adherence to mistaken methods. It is impossible for the Government to find funds to meet a tithe of the demands made upon it for assistance; but the Viceroy believes that the powers given to local bodies under the Self-government scheme will materially lessen this difficulty. The Government generally approve of the leading principles affirmed by the Commission, and the recommendations regarding indigenous schools are especially commended to the local boards. It is not intended to compel aided schools to receive pupils of all castes; but schools may be registered as open only to specified castes. The Government, however, desires to encourage schools open to all castes, and will give the preference to general, as distinguished from special, schools.

"It is recognized that the primary education of the masses through the vernacular has an almost exclusive claims on local educational funds, and that secondary education should be more self-supporting. The principal suggestions of the Commission regarding secondary education are approved. Encouragement should be given to every variety of study, serving to direct the attention of youth to industrial and commercial pursuits. The local government should consider the opinion of the Commission, that English should only be taught in middle schools, and only where there is a real demand and a readiness to pay for it. Indian graduates, especially those who are graduates of European Universities, should be more largely employed on the teaching staff of the Government colleges.

"The Viceroy and Lord Kimberley dissent from the Commission on the subject of the compilation of moral text-books, owing to the difficulty of making such books acceptable to all religious bodies. Efforts should be made to invoke the aid of private liberality in founding scholarships and encouraging technical education. The principle of self-help is strongly insisted upon. The Government thinks that State aid should not exceed a moiety of the entire expenditure. The Local Governments unanimously deprecate any special educational legislation. The Viceroy, for the present, is content to accept their conclusions, relying on their hearty co-operation in the application of the principles now enunciated.

"There has been no material change in the harvest prospects during the past week. Some improvement is reported from Madras, rain having fallen in certain districts where it was much wanted. Complaints of the want of rain continue to come in from several parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country. Throughout the rest of India the prospects are favourable, save in one small tract in Bengal, where an entire failure of the crops has necessitated the adoption of relief measures. The Lieutenant-Governor will visit the distressed area towards the end of the week. Meanwhile, the local officers are dealing with the difficulty promptly and effectively.

"The question whether the introduction of the so-called "outstill" system in Bengal has had the effect of increasing intemperance was referred to a commission some months ago. This commission visited different parts of the province, and held local inquiries. Its report, which has now been submitted, shows that although a great deal of the increase that has taken place in the consumption of spirits is due to the operation of social, moral, and religious changes among the people, and to the increase in the purchasing power of the consuming classes, drinking has also been much encouraged by the cheapening of liquor, and the facilities for procuring it which the existing arrangements afford. The preventible causes of increase have resulted, not from any inherent defect in the "outstill" system, but from an error in its administration, which can be corrected. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses the opinion that it is the duty of the Government, at any risk to the revenue, to remove these causes; and he has referred to the Board of Revenue the question of the best means of doing so.

"The Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill is now holding frequent sittings at Simla, with the view of presenting a further report when the Viceroy arrives in Calcutta."

"The Zhoob Valley Expedition has arrived at Shah Jehan's village, which that chief has left with his family. The people are sullen, and unless Shah Jehan makes overtures of surrender his fort will be destroyed. No fighting or active opposition has yet been reported."

"Some of the Burmans who took part in the recent meeting held at Rangoon to protest against Thebaw's barbarities have received threatening letters."

"M. Richaud, the new Governor of French India, arrived in Pondicherry on Tuesday last, and was received with great ceremony. In replying to an address of welcome, he laid great stress on the importance of Pondicherry, and its value as a naval station in time of war."

INDIA! INDIA!!—"India and Tiger Hunting," by Colonel Julius Barras, cannot be got in India; take it with you; two vols., 10s. nett.—Army and Navy Stores and Rastall, 81, Ebury-street. Highly extolled by the London Press.

## Selected Articles.

### THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" ON THE TENANCY BILL.

I.

It is a heavy disadvantage to the editor of a daily newspaper that he can seldom command more than mere fractions of his time for the discussion of any public question, however great its importance. We feel this disadvantage keenly in attempting to deal with this Tenancy Bill, while the disadvantage is heightened by the fact that we are forced, from want of space, to be so elliptical in our mode of treating it that "experts" only can at times keep the thread of our discussion. We feel that the Bill is a mistake, that it is simply another of those ambitious and restless efforts of which the people are constantly made victims by legislation that is well-meant, but that would be infinitely better let alone because of the complexity of the interests with which it is dealing. We have no doubt whatever of the perfect honesty of the chief author of the Bill, when we find him writing—

All that is being done in favour of the ryots is to protect them against the horrors of arbitrary eviction, and to secure to them that reasonable share in the profits of cultivation which is essential to the stability of an agricultural community, and their undoubted and ancient right.

And again, when he writes—

It is easy to say that the ryots never possessed the privileges which it is now proposed to recognise \* \* \* but we contend that in the matter of rates of rent and protection from eviction the old law and custom of Bengal made no practical distinction between resident and non-resident ryots, and that all ryots without distinction of class (not being mere casuals, or nomads) were entitled to hold their lands without disturbances so long as they paid rents not less than the established rates. That is the real case which has to be met.

It is an advantage to have the views of the original framers of the Bill stated in terms so precise; but waiving all controversy for the moment, as to the historical accuracy of this statement of the ancient rights of the mere cultivator of the soil—was it really of no moment to inquire, first of all, as to the actual living relations between the cultivator and the owner of the soil? Was it of no moment, before entering upon the vast field of conflicting rights which this Bill opens, to inquire closely as to what the position of the cultivator really is, whether the ryot is really subjected to "those horrors of arbitrary eviction" of which the writer speaks, and whether he is excluded from that share "in the profits of cultivation," which the writer affirms to be his ancient right? As a matter of fact, we as journalists have the strongest reason to believe that the horrors of arbitrary eviction are unknown in the province, and that so far from the ryot being deprived of all share in the profits of cultivation, he has been permitted so unduly to engross them as to have produced a system of subletting and middlemen holdings such as the world never before heard of. The growth of these gigantic evils furnishes absolute proof that the zemindar has unwisely allowed the ryots to sit at rentals so unduly low as to have converted masses of them into middlemen tenure-holders. Where every public interest required the exaction of a full but not excessive rental, the zemindar has mischievously pitched the rates so low, as to produce as mass of middlemen tenure-holders who now constitute one of the chief embarrassments with which the State has to deal. As to arbitrary evictions, we can only say that if the practice of "evicting" existed anywhere on any appreciable scale, we believe we must have heard of it. And we ask naturally, as the zemindar does, for the evidence on which the charge rests.

Passing from the facts of the case—concerning which we complain, that no effort of any kind has been made to this hour to ascertain them—we notice the statement that the ryot has an "undoubted and ancient right to share in the profits of cultivation." Now it may be very just and proper that a right of this order should be possessed; but when we find that the gentlemen who speak in these very confident terms about it have made no inquiry whatever into the actual facts of the ryot's condition in ancient times, and are apparently ignorant of the only authority upon which such right, if it ever existed, could be maintained, namely, the Mahomedan Law concerning the land, and that this ancient right which they claim for the ryot, has simply been deduced by them from the controversies of 1793, and the old Regulation Law which preceded the Settlement, we think we have reason to complain, in the strongest terms, of the proposal to legislate upon an assumption of facts that is absolutely baseless.

The position of the ryot at the time of the Settlement is, we presume, a question of fact, not of opinion. Now it happens that we have an authoritative account of his position in Colebrooke's "Husbandry of Bengal," a book for which we ourselves were searching for twenty years. We knew well that the condition of the ryot could not possibly have been such as Mr. O'Kinealy fondly imagined, but we knew also the extreme difficulty of showing by contemporaneous authority what the position of the cultivator really was in 1793. As to his "ancient rights," we had never been troubled with any doubt upon that

score, from the time we discovered that the so-called rental levied upon him by our predecessors, and that the East India Company was alone empowered to levy under their *sunnud* of 1765 was not rental at all, but the Mahomedan *khiraj*, and that this *khiraj*, which in Akbar's reign had been limited for a time, to one third of the gross produce of the land, had risen to one-half—the highest legal limit by Mahomedan Law—a full century before the Settlement of 1793. We need hardly say that an impost of half the produce is a rack-rent that is impossible. For ourselves, from long familiarity with such inquiries, we are satisfied that one-half of the produce was never yet taken anywhere. But what becomes of the ryot's "undoubted ancient right to a share in the profits of cultivation?" For more than a century before the Cornwallis Settlement, the impost had been raised we say, to one-half the gross produce. It was this impost that we were ignorantly levying under the Mogul's *sunnud* from 1765 to 1793. And it was this impost and nothing else, that Lord Cornwallis sold to the zemindar under the Settlement. These conclusions may not be very welcome to the Rent Commission, but we are content to submit them to the decision of Mr. Ilbert, who has now Galloway's "Law and Constitution of India" in his hand, sent to him by ourselves. The simple truth is that neither zemindar nor ryot had any "rights" at all, for nearly a century before 1793. The Mogul monarchy in the break-up of its authority, and the East India Company in its ignorant and savage extortion, wrung from the wretched provinces not merely all the profits of cultivation, but every accumulation of the past. The only true account of "the ancient rights of the ryot" is the statement that the zemindar was universally required by the *sunnud* of his investiture to deal considerably with the cultivator. As to "pergunnah" rates ruling the rental, the Collector, whether he was a zemindar, or farmer, or English official, took all that he could wring from the cultivator; and with the impost fixed at half the gross produce, did so under direction of the law.

Mr. Colebrooke confirms our conclusions that the ryot was rack-rented, while Galloway, Briggs, and Baillie all tell us that the ryot's liability was one-half the produce, and had been so for a century before the Settlement. What then becomes of "tenant right," or the right to share in the profits of cultivation?

## II.

One of the most natural reflections which this Tenancy Bill suggests is the effect it will have upon the fortunes of those old families in the provinces, which having survived the struggle for existence in which so many of the ancient landholders were engulfed by the Settlement, are now threatened, after a century has gone by, with the same extinction that long since befel their fellows. We have commented on two or three occasions on the fact that the framers of the Bill seem to have lost sight entirely of the familiar truth, that unduly low rentals mean either "careless husbandry," or "subletting and rack-rent." Well known as the remark is, it seems to have entirely escaped notice in the preparation of this measure. With the same strange forgetfulness the probable effects of the measure upon the fortunes of the old families which have survived the ruin in which the Settlement involved their class have been entirely overlooked. There are still in these provinces, particularly in Behar, many families of ancient descent and possessions, the preservation of whose estates is a matter of deep moment, not to themselves merely, but to the whole people. They were an hereditary aristocracy long before the Dewanship of these provinces was confided to the East India Company in 1765, and their preservation and well-being should be an object of the greatest concern to us. In illustration of our meaning there is the old Doornraon family, descendants of a long line of independent princes who were rulers of a kingdom centuries before the appearance of the East India Company in Behar. How monstrous, then, is the impropriety of going into the Maharaja of Doornraon's hereditary estates, and reducing him by this Bill to the status of the mere holder of a rent-charge thereon. Unless Doornraon has been a most oppressive ruler, instead of carrying the conscience of his people with us in a revolution of this kind, there will simply be a general sense of outrage at our dispossessing this ancient family of the landed possessions which they have held for many centuries, to transfer them to a mushroom class of middlemen-landlords who, as *mahajuns*, or *bunias*, or tenure-holders, will rack-rent the actual cultivator in presence of the Maharaja himself, reduced to impotency by our restless desire of change. It is not the ancient family of Doornraon only that is to be thus dispossessed of what belonged to it long before the *Cumpane Bahadoor* was ever heard of, but numberless old families of rank, in whose traditions and status the people themselves take a pride. The Maharajas of Durbhungah, Burdwan, Benares, and a host of other ancient families, are to be dispossessed in the same monstrous fashion, and their lands—concerning the proprietorship of which no doubt was ever entertained, either before the Settlement, or after it—and they themselves to be treated precisely as the auction purchaser of yesterday is to be. No more revolutionary idea ever entered the mind of a legislator than the idea of violently reducing the old landed proprietors of the provinces, to the dead level of annuity-holders. The vulgar *mahajun* who bought up yesterday the estate of which he has become the owner by usury; the intriguing *vakil* or *amlah* whose title is no better, and his possession

no older, is to be placed side by side in rank with old families, in whose presence neither has yet dared to walk except barefoot. The total want of sympathy there is with the people locks up and paralyses our imagination as rulers, and so we deliberately devise a measure to erase all distinctions, by reducing all to the level of the middleman upstart who ought never to have been allowed to become a landholder at all.

Long ere this Bill had reached its present stage, the Government ought to have possessed itself of, and published, a classified list of all the zemindars in the provinces, for the express purpose of distinguishing between the old families with whom the settlement of 1793 was made, and the men who have come upon the *towjee* list since. The Bill is a positive outrage upon old zemindar families, concerning whose lands and estates there is no doubt whatever, and never has been any, while under the radical treatment of the Rent Commissioners—they are no more to us than the men who became landlords but yesterday. It is the almost incredible deadness of our sympathies that makes the proposal of such legislation possible. It would be mischievous anywhere; in India it is simply suicidal, and dangerous in the highest degree.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### "THE KRIEGSSPIEL OR WAR-GAME."\*

This is called a game, but is practically a very severe exercise of mental powers and military knowledge, especially for the umpire or umpires. It requires considerable enthusiasm as well as patience and leisure on all hands, because as the forces manoeuvred come into contact, the proceedings are obliged to be at least four or five times slower than would occur in reality, and at the most exciting time—when troops are supposed to be fighting hard—the game becomes chaos and has to be relinquished; for it is purely impossible, or at best a mere farce to estimate the moral and physical attributes of the troops at the point where the action of a brave subaltern or even private, or the reverse, may have intense effect. Probably the most thorough play at the War Game would be in a field hospital, where the players were recovering from broken arms, and the umpires from broken legs. There would then be sufficient leisure for discussion. Still it is a grand game, if we should call it so; it is valuable practice for generalship in all ranks, in fact, the only possible practice in peace time; and however frequently played, or it would be better to say worked, there is always something fresh in war business learnt and strongly impressed by every game. In truth, a few war games well worked out are worth a cycle of ordinary parade drills for studying tactics of war. But it does take time, and a good opportunity of making use of it is in India during the hot weather, and the pegs used for marking the game need not necessarily be the only ones at hand. A capital aid to the game, drawn out by General von Verdy du Vernois, the well known Prussian tactician, has been translated by Major MacDonnell. The case taken is tolerably simple, and might occur on service to any regimental officer whose reputation might thereby be made or lost. The whole course of the simple game, including the orders and the remarks of the umpires, is given. It is furnished with a map, on which the movements of the troops can be traced; although, of course, from reason of expense the map is not so large or as detailed as the original. The map is put into the book facing the commencement, so that it always presents its back to the reader, who constantly requires to consult it. This is a very common error in binding, and a most inconvenient one. The only thing is to cut out the map and paste it in again, so that it faces the reader as he proceeds through the book. Anyone who will take the trouble to do this, and then carefully go through the example given, will be amply repaid by a considerable addition to his knowledge of practical tactics and leading of troops in war.

A GEM.—The *Pioneer* (Allahabad) publishes the following native petition, the authenticity of which is vouched for by a trustworthy correspondent:—"Respectfully Showeth,—That your honour's servant is poor man in agricultural behaviour, and much depends on season for the staff of life, therefore he prays that you will favour upon him, and take him into your saintly service, that he may have some permanently labour for the support of his soul and his family; wherefore he falls upon his family's bended knees, and implores to you of this merciful consideration to a demnable miserable, like your honour's unfortunate petitioner. That your lordship's honour's servant was too much poorly during the last rains, and was resuscitated by which medicines which made magnificent excavations in the coffers of your honourable servant, whose means are circumscribed by his large family, consisting of five female women and three masculine, the last of which are still taking milk from mother's chest, and are damnably noisy through pulmonary catastrophe in their interior abdomen.

\* "The Tactical War-Game." A Translation of Gen. v. Verdy du Vernois's "Beitrag Zum Kriegsspiel," by J. R. MacDonnell, late Major R.V. (William Clowes and Son. London. 1884.)

## Correspondence.

## THE CHIN TRIBES OF BRITISH BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Among the thousand and one native tribes spread over our vast Eastern dependencies, none so thoroughly retain and strictly adhere to their tribal characteristics as do the wild Chin tribe, inhabiting the mountains of Burma. These singular people, in spite of all the efforts made by their Western conquerors, pertinaciously cling to the primitive customs and habits of their ancestors, which have been jealously preserved and handed down from father to son throughout many generations. An intelligent Burmese magistrate, Maung Tet Pyo, quite lately, and with great care and discrimination, collected from oral tradition the customary law now in use among the people. The collection was submitted to the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, who not only regarded it as instructive and worthy of publication in the Burmese and English languages, but he offered to contribute an introduction or preface. Subsequently, and at his instigation Professor Forchhammer, and Colonel Browne, late Commissioner of Pegu, appended a number of explanatory notes, and which annotations, it is needless to say, are a most useful and valuable addition to the collection, inasmuch as they enable anyone to compare the Chin customs with those of other tribes mentioned by Sir John Lubbock, while Mr. Jardine dwells more particularly upon the close similarity they bear to the earlier law of India, and the more widely distributed ancient law which Sir H. S. Maine has illuminated by his deeper learning.

Some of the more remarkable of the Chin customs are those which relate to the domestic relations of women. Chin women resort to the disfiguring habit of tattooing their faces in black and blue, seemingly for no other purpose than that of making themselves less acceptable to mankind in general, and their Burmese masters in particular. This custom, however, is slowly giving way to an enlightenment which appears to be creeping over the country from contact and intercourse with the more advanced Burman. There is no such thing as caste among them, at least as a religious institution; but there are something like guilds or clans, numbering thirty-six, with fixed hereditary occupations, as elephant keepers, bowmen, sword and lancemen, goldsmiths, &c. Marriageable girls are not permitted to look for husbands out of their own clan—must, indeed, if possible, marry their cousins. The customary rule, as given in the collected translation, is that the daughter of a brother shall marry the son of a sister. What is even more remarkable is that an unmarried girl is not under the control of her parents, but of her brother. She is also given in marriage by her brother, and not by her parents. A girl, soon after birth, is assigned to the special care of one of her brothers; if she has no brother, then to one of her father's sister's sons, to whom any future aspirant to her hand is referred, and whose consent must be obtained, otherwise the marriage cannot take place. Even after marriage the husband is bound to treat his wife's brother or cousin with an inordinate amount of respect. Should the husband die the widow, by law and custom, becomes the property of the husband's brother, who, if unmarried, must take her for wife. She can marry no one else, on pain of forfeiture of all her property and tribal rights. The family bond of union is created by common subjugation to the spirit believed to preside over it. This bond exists only through the male members of the family, and is religiously kept alive by offerings made soon after death to the departed spirit of the deceased husband or his ancestor.

The Chin conception of family property rights is that of a fund held in this world to secure the greatest amount of enjoyment and happiness in the world to come; such property it is the great object of all to transmit to the manes of the departed male member by the oldest male survivor. Since women work in the rice fields their labour is of value, and it adds to the general fund. Hence it comes about that a suitor for a woman's hand must first pay her brother, as her guardian, a sum proportionate to the value of her labour, otherwise he is not permitted to wed her. The preliminaries for marriage are—First, a day and hour of meeting is arranged for the purpose of drinking beer at the suitor's house. A pig is slaughtered, and the liver is placed on a brass dish for inspection by the wise men of the place. If any peculiar spots or marks are seen on it, the marriage is postponed and the ceremony just gone through must be repeated on some future day. The damages a suitor is made to pay for breach of promise consists of five pots of beer, a bullock, a pig 3ft. in girth, a spear, a fork, a bag, and a piece of cloth ornamented with shells. The Chins are too primitive to demand gold or money in payment. With regard to the inheritance of property, curiously enough the youngest son succeeds to it, as in the tenure known in this country as Borough-English. The elder sons of the family are expected to fight the battles of the country or serve the king, in other ways, who provides for them, while the youngest son remains at home to take care of his father and the estate to which he eventually succeeds. At the father's death it is he who must prepare the necessary sacrifice to the spirit. "It is his duty to carry the ghost post on his head, and to remain by the corpse."

The funeral wake is also prepared by him, and for the due celebration of which many animals are slaughtered, and much beer laid in for drinking at the funeral. Mr. Jardine believes that the origin of the Hindu law of marriage and inheritance is the outcome of old customs and traditions like those of the Chins. He, however, quite accepts the view propounded by Sir H. S. Maine, particularly that relating to the partition of property, and he lays stress on the parallel in sentiment and ceremony with the Roman and Hindu Sacra. "The Romans," writes Sir John Lubbock, "believed that their fathers' spirits fed on the ghosts of the food offered, and that the son alone would, or could, make them partake of it." Mr. Jardine, with Sir H. S. Maine, disbelieves in this, and distrusts the reasons given by the Brahmans in Hindu law books, as the writers are known to be simply describing ordinary, widespread secular customs, to account for which they invented far-fetched theological reasons. The archaic collection to which I have referred constitutes Chin customary law, and which throughout abounds in curious folk-lore; it may also be regarded as a history of myths, most acceptable to all scholars who, like the Latin poet, feel a happiness in tracing institutions to their simpler forms.—I remain, sir, yours, &c.,

Oct. 18.

LLD.

## BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 1st inst. I read:—"There was another break on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the 22nd ultimo, near Burhanpoor, thirty-five miles South of Rhundwa, owing to an affluent of the Taptee river being in flood. The train carrying the overland mails was delayed several hours, and the mail steamer had to be detained in consequence."

The affluent alluded to appears to have no name on the Indian Atlas (four miles to an inch). The broken bridge must be eight miles N.N.E. of Burhanpoor. Three petty hill torrents have proved their power during these rains to break the communication between Bombay and Calcutta. The Bookri stream appears to be the most formidable.

Is it not time for our great Imperial Government to commence the construction of the railroad from Nagpoor to Jubulpoor, so urgently advocated by the best military authorities?

On that great military line which connects North and South India the streams can easily be bridged, and the bridges will not be liable to be swept away unexpectedly by any sudden fall of rain.—Your obedient servant,

Oct. 27.

## BOYCOTTING INDIAN TEA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—It may not yet be too late to ask who or what occult committee is responsible for the "boycotting" of Indian tea at the International Health Exhibition? When we call to mind the circular sent so freely to Anglo-Indians (much too late, by the way) asking them to co-operate in collecting Indian products, especially connected with beverage and diet, it would seem there must have been some hitch in the internal organisation of the Exhibition, which has resulted in Indian teas, condiments, &c. being put beyond reach of the millions of consumers who have thronged this world's fair. You will see I refer to sales and not to mere barren show; and it is in respect of the sharp contrast in the treatment accorded to China and Indian teas respectively that someone should be called to account. Whereas facilities and expenditure have been lavished in order to give free trade in China tea the sale of Indian tea has been interdicted. Hence, the best possible opportunity for effectually educating the national taste on behalf of this choice product of our own Empire has been ostentatiously disregarded. The serving of cups of tea is mere trifling; had the millions been permitted to take quarter pounds of Indian tea away with them, as they were enticed to do in the case of China tea, some good would have been done. Who is to blame for the embargo on Indian teas?—Yours, &c.,

W. MARTIN WOOD.

October 27th.

P.S.—Similar complaint must be made also on account of Indian condiments, which ought to have been sold freely, that is, seeing that China edibles were almost thrust on the visitors.

DINNER TO DR. LEITNER.—The friends of the Punjab University and the committee of the German Athenæum entertained Dr. Leitner at a dinner in the Langham Hotel on Friday evening, prior to his leaving for India. Sir Lepel Griffin presided, and among those present may be named Sir William M'Murdo, Sir William Robinson, Sir O'feur Cavenagh, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Professor Rogers, M.P., Mr. Thornton, Rev. H. Wace, Mr. Boulger, Mr. Douglas, Mr. MacColl, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Boulnois, Dr. Hess, Dr. Badenoch, and other gentlemen. Sir Lepel Griffin, in proposing the toast of Dr. Leitner's health, dwelt on his services in the founding of the Punjab University and of its child, the new Oriental Institute at Woking.



**BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.**

It is proposed to erect a new Government House at Simla at a cost of Rs. 5,50,000, or else make substantial additions to Peterhoff.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught are now on a pleasure tour in the Punjab. They have visited Rawal Pindi, Khyrabed, Peshawur, and other places in that part of the province. They will return to England next spring, meanwhile visiting Kashmere.

CAPTAIN HEXT, Director of the Indian Marine, is at Simla. It is stated that the Government of India have consulted with him on the subject of the proposed docks at Calcutta.

THE publication of the Blavatsky correspondence has called forth from various branches of the Theosophical Society expressions of belief in the Mahatmas and of confidence in Madame Blavatsky.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has recovered from his late illness and resumed his public duties.

THE Simla public offices close about the 8th proximo.

It is probable that Mr. H. M. Durand will as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India during the absence of Mr. Grant on twelve months' leave.

THE Calcutta papers demand an inquiry into the collision on the Eastern Bengal Railway, not being satisfied with the authorities' conclusion that the fault lay with the engine-driver Cummings.

THE contest for the Northern India Lawn-Tennis Championship which recently commenced at Simla, several crack players having come from afar to compete, has been postponed, on account of the rain, till next spring.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, accompanied by his Personal Staff and the Chief Secretary to Government, will leave Naini Tal on the 17th inst., and arrive at Lucknow on the 24th. The Secretariat Offices close at Naini Tal on the 11th, and reopen at Allahabad on the 20th.

It has now been decided that the Secretariat Offices of the Government of Bengal will close at Darjeeling on the 25th inst., and reopen in Calcutta on the 1st proximo.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG of Hyderabad arrived in Simla on the 7th inst., and was entertained in the evening at dinner by the Viceroy.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, in addressing the Naini Tal Volunteers recently, said that some sweeping reforms were shortly to be introduced into the Volunteer force, and these he trusted would place the movement on a firm, broad and substantial basis.

MR. MACDONALD, of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, has, it is stated, accepted the appointment of Editor of the *Englishman*.

THE *Englishman* states that the *Bangabasi*, one of the most virulent of the Bengal vernacular papers, has a nominal circulation of upwards of 12,000 copies.

THE Calcutta Trades Association propose to make another representation to the Government of India regarding the late rule passed, making compulsory the stamping of duplicate receipts.

THE Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway has been unfortunate in its opening. Owing the heavy and continuous rain, passenger and goods traffic has to be suspended until further notice.

A DIFFICULTY AT HURNAL.—Some difficulty is experienced at Hurnal with regard to the efficient guarding of the thirty thousand coolies employed on the Sibi Railway there. The coolies receive a wage of fifteen rupees per month, and sepoy but six or seven, so that the higher rate of wages is attracting sepoy, who are deserting.

A POSTAL convention has been concluded between the Government of India and the Phulkian States in the Punjab—Jhind, Pattiala, and Nabha.

**BOMBAY.**

FAREWELL addresses will be presented to Lord Ripon when he passes through Bombay on his way home.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to give a public welcome to Lord Dufferin on his arrival in Bombay.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay intends to visit Sind and Kattywar next month, returning in time to receive Lord Dufferin on his arrival here.

A GOVERNMENT resolution has been issued with reference to the appointment of an executive committee in connection with the Bombay International Exhibition. Twelve of the members are to be appointed by the guarantors and four by the Government. The guarantee fund now amounts to Rs. 23,00,000.

THE vacancies in the Bombay Municipal Corporation have been filled by the election of Dr. Khory and Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Molje.

THE Government of Bombay has approved of plans of new Presidency Magistrates' Courts in the City. The new buildings are estimated to cost Rs. 3,75,000, and to occupy nearly five years in construction.

THE Government has also sanctioned the erection of new police offices in Bombay, and has given instructions for the preparations of plans, &c.

ON representations from the Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Government has sanctioned the appointment of two paid assistant surgeons at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, instead of a junior surgeon.

THE *Poona Observer* has apologised for the imputations cast upon Major Hogg, Colonel Wise, and Captain Humfrey in connection with the Poona racing scandal. It is therefore probable that Major Hogg will sue the proprietor and publisher for defamation.

A MEDICAL adviser to the Viceroy will not be appointed until Lord Dufferin's arrival in India.

At a meeting of the leading inhabitants of Ahmedabad it has been decided to request Lord Ripon to honour the city with a visit before his departure from India.

THE contributions to the Bombay International Exhibition Guarantee Fund now amount to Rs. 22,83,600, including the Government and Municipal subscriptions. We notice that in the last list of contributions the names of five local banks appear, the amount against each name being Rs. 5,000.

Up to date Rs. 4,636-8 have been subscribed to the Poet Dulpuram Memorial Fund.

THE members of the Anjumani-i-Ahab of Bombay have forwarded a petition to Government praying that a Mahomedan may be appointed Sheriff this year.

THE *Times of India* says:—A correspondent who seems to have as little sense of poetry as of reverence sends us the following doggerel:—

“All Viceroys are the same, no doubt,  
They're kin and kith, they're kith and kin,  
And we must let a duffer out  
Before we get a Dufferin.”

**MADRAS.**

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—The *Madras Mail* states that the Viceregal Councillorship filled by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Thomas during the last two years is going a-begging. Messrs. Garstin, Whiteside and Wilson have declined the honour. It is thought probable that Dr. Maclean will go.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.—The rifle meeting commenced on the 7th inst. The weather was fine, and competitors numerous, some volunteers shooting well. The best scores made up to date were in the Rifle Derby—Sergeant Colston, 33; Rifle Oaks—Volunteer Miller, E.I.R.V., 35; Rifle Guineas—Sergeant Godfrey, R.E., 32; Rifle Leger—Sergeant Allen, N.V.R., 33; Alexandra Stakes—Corporal Ralph, R.S.F., 31; Prince of Wales's—Corporal Stephens, N.V.R., 25; Native Derby—Naique Kristnaje, 9th Bombay N.I., 32; Native Oaks—Naique Syed Hamed, 21st Madras N.I., 33; Native Guineas—Havildar Ugerbeg, 25; British Army Contest—Sergeant Deen, Hampshire, 63; Volunteer Contest—Captain Saise, E.I.R.V., 50; Empress Stakes—Major Tindall, 33.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S TOUR.—The Governor of Madras has written and just published a long minute, descriptive of four tours since last October.

THEOSOPI.—The following telegram has been received at Adyar from the London council of the London Theosophical lodge:—“Assure the parent society of our loyal support under the unscrupulous attack on Madame Blavatsky; of our belief in her integrity; and of our gratitude for her services in the cause of Theosophy.”

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR QUETTA.—The 4th Madras Pioneers, which are under orders for Quetta, left Bangalore on the 5th inst., in two special troop trains. Colonel Hodding commands. The strength is—eight European officers and 731 rank and file.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fifth anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India was held in the People's Park at Madras on the 7th inst. There was a large attendance. Mr. White, the president, in a long address, claimed that the Association had done very much for the community it represents, and had solved the Eurasian problem by proving that Eurasians can do well by taking to the soil of India, as in the case of the Mysore colonier.

A RAJAH CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—We learn from Calicut that Vira Rejan Rajah, a nephew to the Zemorin, ordinarily known as the Unni Tambaran, has been charged with forgery before Mr. C. Kunhi Kannan, the temporary Deputy Magistrate. It is alleged that the Rajah produced as an evidence, before the

District Court at Calicut, a document executed on a paper impressed with a year subsequent to that in which the document professes to have been executed. This was detected by Mr. Ross, the Acting District Judge of Calicut. We also learn that an application has been made to have the case transferred to the file of a European magistrate. The feeling at Calicut is that the case should be tried by a covenanted magistrate, as the Rajah is enormously wealthy.—*Madras Times*.

## BURMA.

THE extension of the Rangoon steam tramway to the suburbs was formally opened by the Chief Commissioner on the 2nd inst. The trial trip was successful.

A RANGOON telegram says:—Another gang of dacoits is committing depredations on the railway line. There is great alarm. A reward of Rs. 500 is offered for each dacoit apprehended.

A RANGOON telegram, dated the 3rd inst., says:—Two out of the four Burmans, who have been committing a series of robberies and some murders at Oakan on the railway line and its vicinity, have been shot in an encounter with a party of police, under Captain Raikes, the Deputy Commissioner.

AYYAR.—We hear of another case of murder in the interior. A Mahomedan money-lender was found murdered in his house, and cash to the value of Rs. 6,000 stolen, as also a number of bonds and title deeds. Eight men have been arrested, and the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police have gone to the scene of the outrage.—*Arakan News*.

MOULMEIN.—It is rumoured that the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to offer an advance of Rs. 5,000 to the Municipality. This will perhaps enable them to have the roller landed.

RANGOON.—Colonel Street, Commissioner of Pegu, returned on the 2nd inst. from Prome.

MAJOR-GENERAL PRENDERGAST, commanding the British Burmah Division, left on the 2nd inst. for Prome, en route to Thayetmyo. He was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Prendergast and his aides-de-camp, Captains Donald and Aldworth.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government have decided that probationers for the Staff Corps may be granted sick leave to sea within Indian limits for a maximum period of six months, drawing a moiety of staff pay with Indian pay and allowances.

THE 4th Madras Pioneers left Bangalore on the 5th inst. by two troop trains for Bombay en route for Quetta, under the command of Colonel Hodding. All the bands in garrison played the regiment to the railway station, where a large concourse of people cheered the popular 4th lustily when leaving.

THE members of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers available left the Sealdah Station at seven A.M. on the 26th ultimo, for Barrackpore, for field-gun practice on the Jafferpore Range, and for carbine practice.

By the removal of the East Lancashire Regiment to Ferozepore, instead of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Colonel Prendergast, at present in command of the station, will be able to retain the command. Ferozepore is one of the very few stations in India to which there is a separate command allowance of Rs. 250 a month attached.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUCK having proceeded on the 2nd inst. to take over command of the British Burma Division, Colonel L'Estrange has resumed command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force until the arrival of General Prendergast, who is expected about the 1st November.

THE Indian Government steamship *Olive*, 2,270 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 2nd instant from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 29th ultimo, with the following officers and troops, &c.:—Lieutenant Bishop, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment; Lieutenant Elliot, R.A.; 4 men, 1 woman, and 2 children, 2nd Gloucester Regiment; 5 native officers and hospital assistants, 56 rank and file, 3 women, 2 children, and 11 followers. It will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with the following officers and troops of the 4th Madras Pioneers:—Colonel G. C. Haddington, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Barnett, Major E. G. Blenkinsopp, Captain J. K. Porteous, Lieutenant G. B. Stevens, Lieutenant E. L. Holloway, Lieutenant C. R. Keate, Lieutenant F. Churchill, and Surgeon-Major D. J. McCarthy.

THE 1st battalion South Lancashire Regiment are to give about 130 volunteers to various regiments. Besides these, there are over 90 men who accepted the Rs. 120 bounty to prolong their service in India, 138 time-expired men, and a few invalids, to remain behind on the departure of the regiment from Peshawur.

THE three soldiers of the Manchester Regiment who committed an outrage at Mooltan on the night of the 22nd ult. have been tried by the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore. Private Byrne has

been committed on a charge of murder to the Chief Court. He was brought to Lahore on Friday last under a military escort, and awaits his trial in the Central Jail. The other two men, Macdonald and Carnegie, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment each for mischief.

SHORTLY after the murderous attack by a soldier at Kasuli, on his comrades, commanding officers in India were asked to give their opinions on the question, whether Thomas Atkins in this country should be deprived of the ammunition hitherto left in his charge. The result of this reference, a contemporary says, is somewhat conflicting; but the balance of the opinions given is in favour of still leaving ammunition in the hands of our soldiers, and weighty reasons are given. Orders on the subject will, no doubt, be issued before long by the military authorities.

## THE INDIAN TROOPING SEASON.

The following are the movements of Her Majesty's Indian troopships for the season of 1884-85:—

The *Malabar* arrived in Bombay on the 10th inst., with drafts, and will sail for England on the 22nd October with time-expired men.

The *Crocodile* will arrive on the 21st October with T and U Batteries, No. 1 Battery E Division, and No. 1 Battery London Division, R.A., and drafts, and will sail for England on the 1st November with I and O Batteries 1st Brigade, R.A. for England, No. 6 Battery Western Division, and No. 5 South Irish Division, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, and 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, for Aden; 8th Battery Eastern Division, and No. 7 Battery London Division, and time-expired men, &c., from Aden to England.

The *Serapis* will arrive in Bombay on the 29th October with the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry and drafts, and will sail for England on the 11th November with the 13th Hussars and time expired men, &c.

The *Junna* will arrive in Bombay on the 7th November with the 3rd Dragoon Guards and drafts, and will sail for England on the 21st November with time-expired men, &c.

The *Malabar* will arrive in Bombay on the 25th December with drafts, and will sail for England on the 6th January, 1885, with time-expired men, &c.

The *Crocodile* will arrive in Bombay on the 7th January with drafts, and will sail for England on the 17th January with time-expired men, &c.

The *Serapis* will arrive in Bombay on the 14th January with the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment and drafts, and will sail for England on the 27th January with time-expired men, &c.

The *Junna* will arrive in Bombay on the 25th January with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment and drafts, and will sail for England on the 6th February with time-expired men, &c.

The *Malabar* will arrive on the 12th March with drafts, and will sail for England on the 21st March with invalids and time-expired men.

The *Crocodile* will arrive on the 23rd March with drafts, and will sail for England on the 1st April with invalids and time-expired men.

The *Serapis* will arrive on the 31st March with drafts, and will sail for England on the 10th April with invalids and time-expired men.

The *Junna* will arrive in Bombay on the 9th April with drafts, and will sail for England on the 19th April with invalids and time-expired men.

## SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

We should imagine that the small knot of £5 shareholders in the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company must regret their unreasoning and unseemly conduct at the last meeting. That they were but a small minority was proved by the proxies, which were over 1,400 for the directors, and only 8 for the £5 shareholders, or nearly 200 to 1. It is quite usual for companies to issue debentures with calls unpaid on the share capital, and it is not uncommon for loans to be raised on the credit of the uncalled capital, so that the disappointment of the £5 shareholders in the Scinde has been made, in our opinion, too much of, and, as more than one speaker remarked at the meeting, the Secretary of State for India could scarcely be expected to pay 5 per cent. on calls when he could raise money by debentures at 3½ per cent. It is also noticeable that those who used the most intemperate language at the meetings were the men who were, it is stated, ready to raise the £200,000 by debentures, in co-operation with the board just before the first meeting, although they denounced immediately afterwards the proposal of the directors in a manner for which there was neither provocation nor excuse. We cannot do better than conclude with the reproduction of Sir William Andrew's concise statement:—"On July 7, 1870, the Secretary of State for India authorised the raising of £2,000,000 capital guaranteed 5 per cent. interest. On Oct. 5, 1870, the company, at a public meeting, sanctioned the raising of the above. On November 14, 1870, shares were allotted in the usual manner, without any pledge, *pro rata*, to existing shareholders, leave being

given to pay in full; this privilege continued from Nov. 14, 1870, to Feb. 27, 1874. On Feb. 15, 1871, an advertisement in the papers announced that the privilege would be withdrawn on and after Feb. 27, 1871, a circular to the same effect being sent to every shareholder on the register; this left out of the £2,000,000, or 100,000 shares, £216,540, or 14,436 shares, with £5 paid. Since the above date no call has been made on these shares, nor any sum received in anticipation of calls. In December, 1881, in answer to a question at a general meeting of the proprietors, the chairman said: 'I am afraid the Government will not allow a call to be made upon the £5 shares. They must call for money speedily, but I fear it will not be obtained in that way.'

This appears effectually to dispose of the whole case.

—*Railway News.*

## Home News.

**LORD DUFFERIN.**—The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., left Belfast on Tuesday afternoon by the Larne and Stranraer route for Balmoral. On Wednesday he resumed his journey from Glasgow by the morning mail. The Countess joined him at Perth, having travelled from London by the night express. At Ballater a carriage was in waiting to convey Lord and Lady Dufferin to Balmoral. The drive along the north side of the river was enjoyable owing to the genial weather. The Earl and Countess of Dufferin arrived in town on Sunday, from paying their respects to her Majesty at Balmoral. Lord Dufferin, who will take his departure for India on the 12th proximo, has taken reception rooms and offices at Brown's Hotel, Dover-street, where he will transact urgent business prior to leaving for Calcutta.

**SIR BARROW ELLIS** will preside at the banquet given to Lord Dufferin by the members of the Northbrook Club on November 1. The dinner will take place at the Town Hall, Westminster.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.**—Tenders for £150,000 bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday last, when £77,600 were allotted on Calcutta, and £76,000 on Bombay, tenders at 1s. 7½d. per rupee receiving about 50 per cent. of the amount applied for and above in full. The following telegraphic transfers were also disposed of:—£42,600 on Calcutta, £10,000 on Bombay, and £10,000 on Madras, tenders at 1s. 7 13-32d. per rupee receiving about 50 per cent. of the amount applied for and above in full. The total amount of bills and telegraphic transfers sold from the 1st of April to the 21st of October was £7,539,246, realising £6,184,603. Tenders for £150,000 will be received next week.

**MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE.**—At the National Liberal Club, on Thursday morning, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose entertained at breakfast a number of his friends who are favourable to his candidature as a Liberal candidate for an English constituency. Mr. Ghose explained the circumstances which induced his countrymen to desire that he should endeavour to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, and expressed his intention to offer himself, when the opportunity occurred, as a supporter of the Liberal party. Messrs. Gourley, M.P., Firth, M.P., Arthur Williams, P. W. Bunting, Chesson, and Canon MacColl took part in the discussion which ensued, and on the motion of Mr. W. Digby, O.I.E., seconded by Mr. P. W. Clayden, it was resolved that a general committee be formed for the purpose of promoting Mr. Ghose's candidature. Several places which seemed likely to present an opening for making the experiment were mentioned. On the motion of Mr. R. K. Thomas a vote of thanks to the host was passed by acclamation.

### NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, ETC.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, &c.**—A meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held at the offices, 65, Old Broad-street, on the 21st inst., Mr. J. N. Bullen presiding. The report of the directors stated that there had been a net profit for the half-year ended June 30 last, of £67,684, after providing for bad and doubtful debts. This amount had to be added to the sum brought forward of £6,761, making together £74,445. This amount had been appropriated as follows:—£40,000 had been added to the reserve fund, increasing it to £90,000; £18,750 to the payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving £15,695 to be carried forward.

### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

There was little business done in bar silver on Wednesday, the quotation remaining unaltered. The Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are firm. The China exchanges and Rupee Paper show no change. India takes silver very sparingly, the shipments by the P. and O. steamers *Pekin* and *Khedive* being £25,000.

On Thursday the Eastern exchanges were weaker. Bar silver and Mexican dollars were quoted at 50½d. and 50¼d. respectively. Rupee Paper was very quiet, and prices unchanged. The P. and O. steamer *Paletta* sailed for the East, with £214,080 in bar silver and dollars, of which £142,500 in bar silver was for Colombo, £55,000 in silver coin for Penang, £10,500 in silver coin for Hong

Kong, and £6,800 in silver coin for Shanghai. The *General Werder* arrived with £2,400 in specie.

On Friday the business done in silver was very limited, pending the receipt of fresh arrivals. There is no change in the quotation. Rupee Paper was weaker, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. fell ¼ to 82½, while the Four per Cents. are unaltered at 80 80¼. The Eastern rates of exchange are—Bombay 1s. 7 5-16d., a fall of 1-32d., Calcutta 1s. 7¾d., Hong Kong 3s. 8½d., Shanghai, 5s. 0¼d.

On Saturday little business was done in the Silver Market owing to the scarcity of supplies. Rupee Paper remains dull, and prices show no change. With the exception of a fall of 1-16d. on Calcutta to 1s. 75-16d. The Eastern rates of exchange are unaltered.

On Monday the Silver Market was weak, in sympathy with the depressed exchanges. A little Bar Silver was sold forward at 50½d.; but the market is really under that figure. Dollars have fallen to 50d. per ounce. Both the Indian Exchanges are now quoted at 1s. 7¼d. Hong Kong fell ¼, to 3s. 8¾d. Four-and-a-Half Rupee Paper fell ½, to 81½, and the Four per Cents. ½, to 79½, 80½.

Tuesday's Silver Market showed no alteration. The consignment of Bars per *Magellan* realized 50½d. per ounce, but no dealings in Mexican dollars were reported. Indian Exchange rates again relapsed to 1s. 7 3-16d., and China rates are dull at 5s. in Shanghai, and 3s. 8½d. in Hong Kong. Rupee Paper also has shown a renewed fall in quotations, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closing at 81½ 82, and the Four per Cents. at 79½ 80.

## Miscellaneous.

**FOREIGN TRADE AT COLOMBO.**—The French Consul at Colombo, in a letter addressed to the Rouen Chamber of commerce, says that "trade is entirely in the hands of English and German firms. There is not a single French retail house even in the town of Colombo, with its 1,500 Europeans and 100,000 native inhabitants. There are 65 English and German firms, and with regard to the sale of goods imported from Europe there is such a plethora of them sent from England and Germany, and sold very cheap, especially cotton goods, that there would be no opening for French articles of the same kind to be sold by commission. There is, however, plenty of room for French goods of other kinds, but they would have to be imported and sold by a French house. I have, however, for the 18 years during which I have been here, pointed out to my compatriots that they cannot hope to succeed unless they form syndicates and send to each important English town a representative with instructions to open and manage a firm of their own. There could be no difficulty in finding plenty of such representatives among the young men educated at the Chamber of Commerce Schools. As the cost of opening and keeping up these business houses would be borne by the syndicate, the burden would not be heavy to the individual merchants, and these firms would then be able to compete in regard to lowness of price with the English and Germans, especially in such articles as wines, preserved meats, vegetables, and fruits, all of which are now sent into the English colonies *via* England itself. So, too, with Rouen cottons and Tarare muslins, the latter of which are generally passed off as of the 'Bishop' make from England."

**RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN ASIA.**—The *Morning Post* learns by private information from Baku that on the 26th ultimo contracts were signed at Stranovodsk for the supplying of sleepers for the extension of the Transcaspian railway to Askabad, and that the rails are already being conveyed thither by the Caucasus and Mercury Company from the Volga. From Kizil Arvat, the present terminus of the railway, to Askabad, is a distance of 135 miles. Owing to the easy character of the country the railway is not expected to cost more than £4,000 a mile, although the gauge will be five feet. The outlay will thus be £540,000, to cover which a special grant has already been made by Professor Bunge, the Minister of Finance. The first section of the railway from Port Michaelovsk on the Caspian to Kizil Arvat is 144 miles long, and cost £4,500 a mile, but this included the expenditure on the Port of Michaelovsk, and was completed by General Annenkoff in less than a twelvemonth. Fort Bami, which ranks next to Askabad as a military and administrative centre in the Transcaspian territory, is the first large point that will be touched after the locomotive pushes beyond Kizil Arvat. It is situated about thirty-five miles to the east of the latter place, and is garrisoned by the 5th Transcaspian Rifle Battalion. Quite a town is growing up here, numerous shops being erected by Persian and American traders. Large settlements of Turcomans follow at intervals, until Geok Tepe is reached. Twenty-five miles more of railway, passing through a thickly populated and fruitful country, will bring the locomotive to Askabad, 209 miles from the Caspian and about 890 to the Pishin Valley. The Russian contingent will arrive at Kizil Arvat in two or three weeks' time, and then the undertaking will be pushed on with rapidity, so as to get the work out of hand by next autumn. Even should this intention not be realised the line will be completed to Askabad some time before the Quetta extension is finished.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

- ALLIES—Oct. 1, at Darjeeling, the wife of A. E. Allies, of a son.  
 BOYDELL—Sept. 25, at Dongargarh, C.P., the wife of J. E. N. Boydell, of a daughter.  
 BROWNE—Oct. 5, at Tanna-street, Pursawaukum, Madras, the wife of W. T. Browne, of the Dead Letter Office, of a son.  
 BOWYER—Sept. 15, at Simla, the wife of Captain Bowyer, R.E., of a daughter.  
 GIRARD—Sept. 28, at Ballygunge, the wife of H. Erskine Girard, of a son.  
 GLENNIE—Oct. 10, at Morar, India, the wife of Captain Edward Glennie, Royal Engineers, of a daughter. (By telegram.)  
 GREHAN—Sept. 18, at Bombay, the wife of W. J. Grehan, of Mhow, of a son.  
 HALE—Oct. 1, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Alex. Hale, Jail Department of a daughter.  
 HACKETT—Sept. 30, at Chakrata, N.W.P., the wife of Major Charles Hackett, 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, of a daughter.  
 HYNES—Oct. 2, at Colaba, the wife of H. H. Hynes, of a son, still-born.  
 LAZARUS—Oct. 4, at Waltair, Mrs. D. Lazarus, of a son.  
 MARCHETTI—Sept. 28, at No. 14, Camac-street, Calcutta, the wife of George Marchetti, of a daughter.  
 MACDONALD—Oct. 1, at Fatehgarh, N.W.P., the wife of Commissariat Sergeant E. Macdonald, of a daughter.  
 MERIVALE—Oct. 19, at Karapani, Goa, the wife of Walter Merivale, of a daughter.  
 NORTH—Oct. 2, at Lauriston, Bungalow, Guynd Ouchterloney Valley, the wife of Brownlow H. North, of a son.  
 OLDHAM—Sept. 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. B. Oldham, C.S., of a son.  
 RICKETTS—Sept. 22, at Madura, the wife of E. G. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.  
 STACE—Oct. 7, at Baroda, the wife of Major V. E. Stace, of a son.  
 THOMAS—Oct. 3, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Morgan R. Thomas, of a daughter.  
 THOMSON—Sept. 28, at Murree, the wife of Captain T. G. Thomson, 25th Punjab N.I., of a son.  
 WAKEFIELD—Sept. 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. E. Wakefield, deputy commissioner, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- ABBOTT—BERKELEY—Oct. 18, at Morar, Central India, by the Rev. F. M. Beasley, Chaplain, Captain Frank Abbott, Poona Horse, youngest son of Lieut.-General H. D. Abbott, C.B., to Elizabeth Lucy Maud, eldest daughter of Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Resident at Gwalior, Central India.  
 ALBAN—BAILEY—Oct. 4, at Christ Church, Ahmednagar, by the Rev. A. Rolehampton, Chaplain of the Station, Clifton Frederick Samuel Alban, Adjutant 7th Regiment Bombay N.I., son of the late Major Thomas Clifton Alban, Bombay Staff Corps, to Florence Louisa, eldest daughter of Benjamin Charles Bailey, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs (Retired).  
 EBORALL—SPENCE—Sept. 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, Cornelius Willes Eborall, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, to Lizzie Mary, only daughter of the late A. W. Spence, Esq.  
 FORBES—KAUNTZ—Sept. 2, at Ranikhet, George F. G. Forbes, B.C.S., youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., to Lilian Annie Margaret, eldest and sole surviving daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. H. E. Kauntz, B.S.C.  
 KALBERER—JONES—September 27, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, John Alexander Kalberer, eldest son of the late Rev. L. F. Kalberer, of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, to Alfrida Letitia Jones, eldest daughter of the late A. R. Jones, Esq., of Deegah Castle, Dinapore.  
 MORGAN—HINE—September 25, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, civil chaplain, Edmund Morgan to Florence Adelaide Marie Hine, youngest daughter of J. R. Hine, Esq.  
 MILLARD—SPENCE—September 25, at the house of the bride's father, Ajmere, by the Rev. Dr. Husband, T. Millard, millwright foreman, C. Department, R. M. S. Railway, to Grace Black, daughter of J. G. B. Spence, sub-engineer P.W.D., Ajmere.  
 REYNOLDS—BLISS—October 3, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. Archdeacon Browne, W. B. Reynolds, district loco. supt., Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to Margaret Elizabeth, sixth daughter of the Rev. James Bliss, rector of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.  
 SMYTH—MASSY—October 18, at Dalhousie, Punjab, by the Rev. Charles Swynnerton, brother-in-law of the bride, Thomas Watt Smyth, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Amritsar, to Amy Evans Massy, youngest daughter of Major H. W. Massy, late of Grantstown, in the county of Tipperary. (By telegraph.)  
 WALL—CHILL—Sept. 30, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Sudder-street, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. T. Whitmore, Stephen Dalby, eldest surviving son of the late Joseph Wall, of La Martiniere College, Lucknow, to Marie Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. M. M. Chill, of Allahabad.

## DEATHS.

- BILLINGS—Sept. 28, at Meerut, George Godfrey Billings, B.U.C.S., aged 57 years.  
 GAHAGAN—Oct. 6, at Mount-road, Catherine, the beloved wife of George Gahagan, aged 38 years and 5 months.  
 LUMLEY—Sept. 18, at Nowgong, wife of Sergeant-Wheeler H. Lumley, C-4 R.A., aged 39 years and 3 months.  
 MACMAHON—Sept. 30, at Fyzabad, William O'Brien MacMahon, Senior Captain of Her Majesty's 73rd and 95th Regiments.  
 MCCAY—Sept. 24, at Shillong, suddenly, from an epileptic fit, Mr. John McCay, Survey of India Department, aged 31 years.

- MARCHETTI—Sept. 29, at Calcutta, the infant daughter of George and Alexandra Marchetti.  
 PRETYMAN—Oct. 1, at Ferozepore, Lieutenant E. Pretymann, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles.  
 RUSSELL—Oct. 3, at Trichinopoly, Fanny Caroline, the eldest daughter of Mrs. C. A. Russell, of Fern-hill, Coonoor, and niece of A. M. Jones, deputy collector, Trichinopoly, aged 28 years, 2 months, and 8 days.  
 SILCOCK—Sept. 27, at Dalhousie, Bertie, second son of J. G. Silcock, C.S., aged 2 years and 2 months.  
 WATSON—Oct. 2, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Georgina, the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Watson, aged 29 years 4 months.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

- DAVIDSON—Oct. 20, at 15, Bath-road, Bedford-park, Chiswick, the wife of J. Y. Davidson, D.P.W., Nagpur, Central Provinces, India, of a daughter.  
 DYER—Oct. 26, at Homeleigh, Harlesden, N.W., the wife of A. Saunders Dyer, M.A., Chaplain, Calcutta Cathedral, of a daughter.  
 RALLI—Oct. 23, at Cleveland House, Clapham-park, the wife of Ambrose P. Ralli, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter.  
 REID—Oct. 21, at Brighton, the wife of Colonel A. T. Reid, 12th Regt. Bombay N.I., of a daughter.  
 STROVER—Oct. 23, at 27, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Strover, Deputy Commissioner, British Burma, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- AMEER ALI—KOHNSTAMM—Oct. 21, at the Chapel, Little Portland-street, W. Syed Ameer Ali, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Legislative Council of India, to Isabelle, second daughter of H. Kohnstamm, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.  
 COCKBURN—COCKBURN—Oct. 16, at Algona, Iowa, U.S., by special licence, George Fergusson Cockburn, Esq., son of the late G. F. Cockburn, Esq., B.C.S., and grandson of the late Lord Cockburn, Edinburgh, to Johanna Helen, daughter of the late Henry Day Cockburn, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Lord Cockburn.  
 ELLIOTT—ELLIS—Oct. 22, at St. John's Church, Penge, by the Rev. Frederick Robson, M.A., Frank Elliott, younger son of John Elliott, of No. 8, South Cliff, Eastbourne (late of Queensborough-terrace, London, and formerly of Calcutta), to Ethel Maude, second daughter of Richard Ellis, Esq., of 44, Thicket-road, Anerley, and No. 17, Gracechurch-street.  
 JAMESON—ROSCOE—Oct. 22, at the parish church, Knutsford, Cheshire, by the Rev. H. Barnacle, M.A., Captain Robert Feild Jameson, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late William Jameson, C.I.E., F.R.S.E., Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late William Roscoe, Solicitor, Edmonton.  
 RATCLIFF—SIMCOX—Oct. 22, at Christ Church, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, by the Rev. C. Wilcox, assisted by the Rev. G. Tonge, M.A., Roderick John Ratcliff (late of Cachar), sixth son of the late Rev. J. R. Mackenzie, D.D., of Birmingham, to Mary Taverner, only child of the late Mr. Thomas Simcox, Solicitor, also of Birmingham.  
 SMITH—PATTERSON—Oct. 21, at the Cathedral, Lichfield, by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, assisted by the Rev. Canon Lonsdale, Henry Andrew Felton Smith, District Superintendent Oudh Police, India, youngest son of the Rev. Charles Felton Smith, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral and Vicar of Crediton, to Amy Adewna Todd Patterson, youngest daughter of the Rev. William St. George Patterson, Divinity Lecturer and Sub-Chanter of Lichfield Cathedral.  
 TATE—TREVOR—Oct. 21, at St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. George A. Trevor, M.A. (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. W. W. Hume, M.A., Vicar, Lieut. Alban Giffard Tate, R.N., son of the late Rev. F. Tate, Vicar of Axminster, to Clara, only daughter of Charles Binny Trevor, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.  
 WRIGHT—WILLOWS—Oct. 14, at St. John the Evangelist's, Penge, by the Rev. F. H. A. Wright, Vicar of St. Paul's, Pendleton, Manchester (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. David McAnally, Vicar, Henry Charles Seppings Wright, to Marie, elder daughter of Major-General J. E. L. Willows, Bengal Staff Corps (retired).

## DEATHS.

- BROCKMAN—Oct. 20, at 43, Leamington-road-villas, Bayswater, Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Brockman, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 76.  
 CHALMERS—Oct. 21, at Preston House, Paignton, N. Devon, Lieut.-Colonel John Chalmers, aged 62, late of H.M. Indian Army.  
 ESCOTT—Oct. 10, drowned off the Island of Sicily, Captain William John Escott, only son of William Escott, of Tottenham, aged 36.  
 HOWE—Oct. 18, at Brighton, Capt. Henry Howe, late Master Attendant of Calcutta.  
 LAWE—Oct. 22, Anne, relict of the late Colonel Alexander Lawe, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's Madras Military Engineers.  
 SCOTT—Oct. 21, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Andrew James Scott, M.D., late Madras Medical Service, aged 67 years, son of William Scott Esq., of Teviotbank, Roxburghshire.  
 STAMPER—Oct. 17, at Suez, of fever, contracted at Suakim, John Stamper, Lieutenant Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 22, eldest son of the Rev. J. A. Stamper, Bengal Chaplain, Retired List.  
 TEMPLETON—Oct. 15, at Deal, Horace Venn, youngest son of the late Edward Boyce Templeton, of Calcutta, Esq., in his 34th year.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

## MINISTERIAL VERACITY.

WE are glad to see that Mr. Onslow successfully brought Mr. Gladstone to book last week about the disgraceful way in which the Prime Minister had slandered the Government of his dead rival in regard to the Indian Vernacular Press Act of 1878 in his Midlothian speeches last September. In one of those speeches Mr. Gladstone distinctly stated his belief, and was cheered for it by an Edinburgh audience, that that Act had been passed in obedience to orders telegraphed out from Lord Beaconsfield's Government at home. Of course every one who knows anything about the subject, or has taken the trouble to consult the Blue-book of 1878, is perfectly well aware that that belief of Mr. Gladstone's is exactly the opposite of the notorious facts—that the movement that led up to the Vernacular Press Act was commenced (and well-nigh carried through) by Sir George Campbell in Lord Northbrook's time, and that it was absolutely forced on Lord Lytton and Lord Beaconsfield by the almost unanimous voice of all competent authority in India. Even now the Prime Minister, while admitting the undeniable facts in reply to Mr. Onslow's question, does so in as grudging a manner as possible, and couches his admissions in such artful language, that those who know nothing about the subject will not notice how fatal the admissions are to any reputation for accuracy or fair dealing.

Unhappily, as we have seen in India, this sort of thing is contagious. When we recollect that Mr. J. K. Cross is an English statesman—and that, as we need not say we have no doubt, in his private capacity he would shrink from equivocation and falsehood as from poison—it is really difficult to understand how he could have given the answer to Mr. Agnew on Monday evening regarding the Quetta Railway, that is recorded in our Parliamentary Report. If the official reports of the Director-General of Indian Railways, that of Colonel Trevor in 1880-81, and that of Colonel Stanton in 1881-82, were sealed and inaccessible volumes, Mr. Cross's answer, so convenient to the Government and the Radical policy, might be put down to ignor-

ance. But we have ascertained that those Reports are in the India Office Library. And now let us compare some of their statements with Mr. Cross's words in the House of Commons last Monday :—

MR. CROSS.

"The facts of the case are correctly stated in the extract from the letter of the hon. member for Mid-Lincoln (Mr. Stanhope), except in the following important particulars :—

"The surveys which he (Mr. Stanhope) described as made were not completed even to Quetta.

"As to the earthworks which he describes as being to a considerable extent done, some were partially constructed, but in most cases they were not even begun. . . . No permanent way had been placed upon the earthworks north of the Nari Gorge; there was therefore no opportunity of pulling up the rails."

Official Report, 1880-81.

The line was "surveyed throughout, and partially staked out" in 1880.—Report, 1880-81.

At time of battle of Maiwand, engines were running from Sibi on to Nari Gorge; and from Nari Gorge onward, 12½ miles of bank nearly laid and *plate-laying commenced*. Buildings more or less completed at the following stations :—Sibi, Nari Gorge, Khelat-i-Kila, Gunda-kinduff, Kuchali, Zindaziab, Dulojal, Spintangi, Harnai, Nasik, Sharigh (*i.e.*, to within 3 stations of Quetta). "Defensible store-yards" had been constructed at all these places and also at Kach (one station nearer Quetta). A "service-road" had been constructed from Sibi nearly to Kach, and on to Quetta and Gulistan i-Karez (on the road to Kandahar).—Report, 1880-81.

So much for what Mr. Cross says had been done on the Quetta Railway, and for what had really been done. Next as to the fate of this line. Mr. Cross, speaking at Edgeworth, near Bolton a few weeks ago, airily declared that Mr. Hulton had been entirely mistaken in supposing the line had been taken up by the Radicals, and now again he speaks jestingly of "the *delusion* that a wicked Liberal Government did take up a railway in India which a good Conservative Government had laid down." Well, what are the facts, as shown in the official reports? Colonel Stanton, R.E., in the Report for 1881-82, says :—"At one time it was intended to make the line from Sibi into the Pishin Valley, and a good deal of work at the lower end was done. At the end of July, 1880,"—please mark the date, gentle reader—"the works were *precipitately abandoned*, and, although work was again started during the following cold weather, work on this line was finally stopped at the beginning of 1881." In the earlier report, for 1880-81, Colonel Trevor adds to this statement that the works were "shortly after (*i.e.*, after the expedition against the Marris in October, 1880) discontinued, and the spare stores sent back to Sibi. The existing buildings were not dismantled, however, and such parts of the line as had been already laid were not lifted."

Here, then, in this obscure corner of Colonel Trevor's report for 1880-81, do we at last find the clue to all this extraordinary mass of contradictions on Mr. Cross's part! Anglo-Indians have been staggered at the boldness and precision with which Mr. Cross, on behalf of the Government, has been declaring that they had not torn up the rails on the Quetta beyond Sibi and Nari Gorge; and now we find out how he manages it. It turns out to be perfectly true that the Government did not tear up these rails—because *they would not take the trouble to do so, but deliberately abandoned them to the surrounding tribes of freebooters!*

It may be presumed that the "defensible storeyards," being useful to the Pathans as fortresses, have been preserved; but what of the rails, sleepers, and, above all, all the completed buildings at all the stations? The Pathans

must have been amazed at all this "loot," deliberately left behind by a scuttling enemy.

With regard to the "stores" brought back to Sibi as being more of the nature of "portable property," what inquirer will ever be able to track their fertilising stream? But a delightfully ingenious method of dealing with their original cost was sanctioned by Lord Ripon; we learn, at page 38 of the report for 1880-81, that—"The works on this section (Kandahar Railway, Upper Section) having been finally stopped under the orders of Government, the outlay incurred, including loss from re-valuation and depreciation of stores was transferred to the Military Department as a war-charge!" Capital! This beats Mr. Gladstone's double-entry, in his Edinburgh figures, of the Afghan war-charges; for here we have these iniquitous war-charges, so revolting to the Radical mind, largely increased (and their odium consequently magnified) by the very self-same operation that enables Lord Ripon to get rid of the inconvenient "stores" accumulated (and paid for) by his predecessor! Nor does the ingenious device end here. We find, in the accounts for the lower section, that the burden of the costs of that section on Lord Ripon's Budget is dexterously lightened by a "credit obtained for engines and rail-carriers transferred to Punjab Northern State Railway, Rs. 3,03,357." And a further credit is taken for "Stores of the upper section transferred to this (lower) section in period under review, Rs. 3,77,938."

Here, then, from the Quetta Railway provided by Lord Lytton's Government, we find a series of magnificent wind-falls furnished, *first*, for the Pathans in the shape of rails, sleepers, buildings, stations, "defensible store-yards," &c., &c., kindly "abandoned" to their tender mercies, not "dismantled" or "lifted," but left almost as a going concern; and, *secondly*, for the impecunious Government of Lord Ripon, who sells a part to the far-distant Northern Punjab, debits another part to the memory of Lord Lytton's Afghan War, and credits his own Government with the balance!

And then Mr. J. K. Cross says that the British public has been "possessed of delusions" on the subject of the Quetta Railway.

#### SIR RICHARD GARTH'S MINUTE ON THE REVISED BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—II.

THE telegrams from Calcutta concerning the alleged action of Lord Ripon's Government, in consequence of the publication of the Chief Justice's Minute on the Tenancy Bill, have given an additional zest and interest to that State Paper on which we offered some comments last week. Of course the statement that Sir Richard Garth is to be recalled was an exaggeration. The publication of a State Paper may be inconvenient, but as it appears, from the subsequent telegrams, that the Lieutenant-Governor's report on the revised Tenancy Bill was communicated to the public with equal promptitude, it would, perhaps, be necessary to deport Mr. Rivers Thompson and Sir Richard Garth by the same steamer if deprivation of office were to be the penalty for the premature publication of an official report. If it is wrong to publish an official report prematurely, how much more wrong must it have been to publish and circulate a document marked "Private," as in the case of Mr. Secretary Mackenzie's wanton attack on Sir Richard Garth?

But the telegrams explain that Lord Ripon and his colleagues have professed to take offence at the fact that the Chief Justice in his Minute has illustrated his argument by referring to the facts of a case which is yet pend-

ing in appeal before the High Court of Calcutta. If it is admitted, for the sake of argument, that it would have been better to have referred to the facts of some decided case, it must be mentioned, on the other hand, that, to the best of our belief, the case is not now before the High Court for the first time, and all the facts, chiefly historical facts, have been long known to the public through the medium of Law Reports and the Government Administration Reports, which the Chief Justice cites amongst the sources of his information. But it is the application of these historical facts which appears to have rankled in the mind of Lord Ripon and his partisans. The Chief Justice desired to call attention to the important point that the Government does not appear to be bound in any way by the provisions of the new Bill. It is well to note that this is not the first time that this objection has been taken to the Bill. Mr. Roper Lethbridge, in the paper which he read before the East India Association in October, 1883, observed that he "found in the first chapter of the original Bill a very significant, a most eloquent proviso that nothing in the Act shall affect any enactment regulating the procedure for the realisation of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards, or of the Revenue Authorities." It is curious to observe that in the Bill, as revised last year by the Select Committee, this provision has retired from the prominent place which it held in the first chapter of the original Bill, into the more obscure position of the last section of the last chapter of the revised Bill. It is from this obscurity that Sir Richard Garth has now dragged it; and he amplifies it by referring to the established Rule of Law that the Crown is never bound by an Act of the Legislature unless it is expressly named. The Chief Justice then goes on to point out, that although in the new Tenancy Bill the Government is proposing to put fresh restrictions on the power of ordinary landlords to enhance their rents, it had not hesitated very recently to pass two separate Acts through the Bengal Legislative Council, in order to enable it to enhance the rents of the ryots in the large and valuable estate known as Jellamutta, in the District of Midnapore. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. The Jellamutta estate belongs to its proprietors under the laws of 1793, and the chief benefit of the enhanced rental will go to the proprietors, when the new settlement with the ryots comes into force. And, as a matter of fact, it is within our personal knowledge that the ryots are fully able to pay the enhanced rents, their lands being some of the richest in Bengal, since they have been protected from the sea by huge embankments constructed by Government out of the revenues of the State. Therefore, it is not so much that the Government was wrong in legislating specially about Jellamutta; but the Government is guilty of grievous inconsistency, and want of principle, when it attempts to legislate for all the other landed proprietors of Bengal to prevent them from obtaining the real rents, whether enhanced or otherwise, of their lands, without the interference of Judicial Courts and revenue or registration officials in supersession of the existing rights of freedom of contract.

Whilst Sir Richard Garth, with due humility, refers us to the superior knowledge of Bengal Revenue law, which his friend and colleague, Mr. Justice Field, possesses, he has run his pen through many legal defects in the Bill which should have not escaped the notice of that eminent, but according to Lord Bramwell, little-known lawyer, Mr. Ilbert, who is responsible for the technical drafting of the Bill. The Chief Justice points out that the omission to define the various kind of tenancies mentioned in the Bill must certainly lead to confusion and uncertainty.

Our readers will remember the eloquence with which Lord Bramwell denounced the use of *ambiguous* language in such cases. The Chief Justice further points out that where a definition has been attempted by Mr. Ilbert, it is in some cases inaccurate and misleading. For instance, a tenure-holder is described as a person who has acquired the *right to collect rents*. Sir Richard Garth shows us that it would be just as correct to describe a tradesman who has bought a shop as a person who has acquired a *right to collect debts*. The right to collect rents is merely one of the incidents of the position, when the land is sub-let to tenants; as it is one of the incidents of a tradesman's position that he has a right to collect debts when he has customers from whom they are due. With equal terseness and acumen Sir Richard Garth analyzes the legal objections to the new presumptions regarding the twelve years' occupation of lands; the futile provisions intended to prevent sub-letting, but virtually tending to encourage it, and the sections concerning the transferability of occupancy tenures; but it is inexpedient to fatigue our readers with the technical details of these questions. It will be sufficient to observe that Sir Richard Garth reserves to himself the right of again addressing the Government on any details of the Bill which he considers objectionable. He tells the Government that his opinion regarding the Bill is unchanged. "I thought it right in the year 1882, and I think it right now, to warn the Government as earnestly as I can against a policy, which, in my opinion, will ruin or seriously injure the large majority of the zemindars, and will be scarcely less injurious to the cultivating ryots. It seems to me inconsistent with the good faith of the British nation, which the native community have hitherto had reason to respect, to deprive the zemindars of their rights and position, and to sacrifice their fortunes in order to enrich a large body of mahajans and middlemen, who will neither be responsible to the Government for the revenue, nor be likely to prove as good landlords to the ryots, or as faithful servants to the Crown as the ancient landed aristocracy of Bengal."

#### THE ARMY CHARGES UPON INDIA.

THE correspondence just issued in a Parliamentary paper on East India (Army non-effective charges), includes an important despatch from the Indian Government, which urges that a change is imperative in the present system of dividing the non-effective charges between England and India. The Indian Government maintain that the existing system should be changed for two reasons. First, because under the operation of the system the charges thrown upon the Indian revenues are so uncertain as to create a financial position for India which was truly described by the Government of India in their despatch of February 8th, 1878, as "intolerable." Secondly, because although they are prepared to admit that if the arguments upon which the present system is based are held to be sound, they deny that these arguments are sound. On the first plea the Indian Government are decidedly of opinion that if, in addition to the very considerable difficulties which already attend the administration of the Indian finances they are to have hanging over their heads vague and uncertain demands for large sums of money by the English Treasury, it is impossible to conduct the financial administration of India with any degree of confidence. Apart, however, from the uncertainty of the charges which may accrue under the present system, the Indian Government maintain that the system itself is unjust.

There is no doubt an appearance of fairness, and we venture to think that it is only an appearance, about the present system.

An officer or soldier serves, say, for twenty in the army, of which ten years are passed in India and ten years in England. What, it may be urged, can be fairer than that India and England should contribute equally to the pension of this officer or soldier? Without doubt, if we once accept the principle that the division of charge should be made by a rateable distribution on an actuarial basis, the conclusion that each country should pay part of the pension in the exact proportion of the services which have been rendered to each is perfectly fair. But we maintain that in practice the rateable distribution is exceedingly unfair to India. It presupposes that there is a partnership between the two countries. And so, to a certain extent, there is, but there is no freedom of contract. It is a partnership in which the rich and powerful partner is able to prescribe the condition under which the business shall be carried on, with very little reference to the wishes or to the means of the poorer and weaker partner. We would invite attention to paragraphs 44-47 of our Military Despatch, No. 401, of 29th October, 1881. We would also invite attention to the following passage in Mr. Cross's letter to the Treasury of 2nd March, 1883. Speaking of the increase in the non-effective charges Mr. Cross says: "Part of the increase is due to measures carried into effect by the British Government for purposes unconnected with India, such as the abolition of the purchase system, and consequent grant of pensions to officers, the compulsory retirement of officers on attaining certain ages, the reorganisation of the Army Medical Department, and other steps which, by compelling India at once to become liable for the capital value of such pensions so far as they are due for service in that country, hinders the non-effective charge from falling in the manner expected when the arrangement was originally made."

The argument as regards the abolition of the purchase system appears to us to be particularly strong. That system existed in England from the days of William III. It was a system with which India was but little concerned until the Crown took over the direct government of the country. It certainly appears to us exceedingly unjust that the Indian revenues should be called upon to bear any charge in order to get rid of this peculiarly English abuse.

Mr. Cross, in the letter from which we have quoted above, speaks only of those military reforms which were "carried into effect by the British Government for purposes unconnected with India." We maintain, however, that even in respect to those reforms which may be said to have increased the efficiency of the Indian, equally with that of the English army, the position of India is very disadvantageous. In respect to most, if not in respect to all, of these reforms, the main question which had to be considered before they were undertaken was, we conceive, this: Is the increase of military efficiency to be gained by the reform so considerable as to more than counterbalance the increased burthen which will be thrown on the taxpayers? That is, without doubt, a very important consideration from the English point of view, and we do not doubt that on the occasion of every proposed reform involving increased expenditure, the military and financial arguments bearing upon the question have been fully weighed with reference to the military and financial situation of England. But we submit that an equal degree of consideration is not, and, indeed, cannot be shown to the Indian aspects of the case. The Secretary of State for War in England, and the Government of which he is a member, have to consider any proposed change in the organisation of the army from the Imperial and not exclusively from the Indian point of view. If no military reform could be carried out without the assent of the Indian authorities a position would be created which, we freely admit, would be intolerable. This is true enough. Nevertheless, we submit that it is equally true, if the division of expenditure between India and England is to be regulated on a purely arithmetical basis, and is to proceed on the assumption that the two countries are partners, having equal interests in respect to their joint undertaking, that the Indian authorities should have an equal voice in respect to the desirability or otherwise of carrying any proposed reform into effect. At present the Indian authorities are so far from having an equal voice in the decision on such matters that it may be said, without exaggeration, that they scarcely have any voice at all. It has rarely, if ever, happened that the Government of India has been consulted before any reforms in the organisation of the British Army have been effected, even although the execution of those reforms may have resulted in considerable burthens being thrown on Indian revenues. It may, of course, be urged that the presence of the Secretary of State for India in the English Cabinet affords a sufficient guarantee that due weight will always be given to arguments based on the wants and interests of India. The Committee of the House of Commons, from whose report we have already quoted, said that "the Secretary of State for India in Council has the constitutional right of refusing to pay for objects in which he considers that India has no interest." Great importance is, we venture to think, to be attached to a statement emanating from so high an authority on such a subject, and recognising that the constitutional position of the Secretary of State for India is different to that of any other member of Her Majesty's Government. We do not know whether the right to which the

Committee alluded has ever been exercised on any important occasion. We have certainly never heard of a case in point. It is obvious that until the right is exercised it can be of little practical value to India. We doubt, therefore, whether as a matter of fact the presence of a Secretary of State for India in the English Cabinet ensures that regard for Indian interests in the execution of military reforms which India has a right to expect if the distribution of military charges between the two countries is to be regulated, as at present, on the assumption that they are partners in a joint undertaking.

From another point of view, we venture to think that the fallacy of the partnership theory is apparent, when once the arguments on which that theory is based are closely examined. The military requirements of England and of India are so different that it is impossible that there should be any true partnership in the sense in which we are now using the word. Take the case of short service. It is clear at a glance that the responsible authorities of India must of necessity view this question from a wholly different standpoint from that adopted by the authorities of England. The ultimate basis of good government at home is not to be sought in a strong and efficient army, but in the patriotism, loyalty, and contentment of a free people. The army is not maintained to preserve internal order, although it may occasionally be used to assist the civil power in suppressing disorder. It is maintained to repel invasion and to fight the foreign foes of England. The English Government has therefore endeavoured to copy the main feature of the German military system, which is this that the peace establishment of the army should be kept as low as possible, and that it should mainly be regarded as a means of training soldiers, who, when trained, should be passed into the reserve. It is neither necessary, nor is it desirable, nor is it financially possible, to keep the whole military force of England, or of any other European country, under arms in time of peace. The greatest amount of economy and of military strength is to be found in that system which maintains the lowest possible peace establishment capable of expansion to the highest possible numerical strength in time of war. Hence the adoption of the short-service system in England, and, generally, in most European countries.

It is evident that the responsible Indian authorities have to approach this question from an entirely different point of view. A reserve of British troops available for service in India would, no doubt, be very useful; but the Indian Government cannot look upon its peace establishment mainly in the light of a school or training ground for the reserve. On the contrary, the first and most important feature in any military organisation suitable to the wants of India is that a relatively high peace establishment should be maintained in order to preserve internal order. We are unwilling to use the commonplace argument that India is held by the sword, because, although it is true, we do not consider it is the whole truth, and, moreover, we disagree with many of the conclusions which are frequently drawn from this argument. There can, however, be no doubt that British rule in India rests on force, moral and physical, and, as an inevitable consequence of this condition of things, such a question as that of short service in the army, with the attendant issue involved in the constitution of a reserve, must be approached, when considering Indian requirements, from a point of view wholly different from that which would be adopted in considering the requirements of England. Under these circumstances we do not see how any partnership, properly so-called, is possible.

We maintain, therefore, that the system under which the military charges are distributed between India and England is faulty in principle. We wish to renew the proposals made by the Government of India in their despatch of 8th February, 1878, to appeal to the British Government for an impartial review of the relative financial "capacity of the two countries," and to urge that the settlement between the two Governments should "take the form either of a capitation rate based on the effective force maintained in this country, or of a yearly lump sum to be fixed in some relation to the established strength of that force."

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The following is the number of visitors to the Indian collections. For the weeks ending July 5, 1884, 1,215; July 12, 1,255; July 19, 1,575; July 26, 1,435; total for the month, 6,248. August 2, 1,660; August 9, 3,530; August 16, 1,665; August 23, 2,395; August 30, 1,845; total for the month, 9,922. September 6, 1,700; September 13, 1,665; September 20, 1,691; September 27, 1,588; total for the month, 7,694. Grand total from opening, 659,365.

**TAXATION OF GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.**—In prospect of the proposed exhibition, in 1886, of the art industries of her Majesty's Indian and colonial possessions, strong representations are being made by the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to the Home Government, with a view to the abolition of the gold and silver duties, in April next. The subject will be brought before Lord Dufferin immediately upon his assuming the position of Viceroy, Indian manufacturers not being prepared to send their goods for the purpose of exhibition unless they have facilities offered for the sale of their productions.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS. 1

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, October 4.)

LOCH, Brigade-Surgeon J. H., M.D., who was appointed to officiate as deputy surgeon-general, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, from Jan. 1.

BURRARD, Lieutenant S. G., R.E., is appointed an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, survey of India department, from Sept. 2.

FITZGERALD, Mr. J. R., political agent of the 3rd class and first assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Biluchistan, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the agent to the Governor-General in Biluchistan, in addition to his own duties, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., with the Zhob Expeditionary Force.

SHAW, Mr. A. R., assistant commissioner, on return from leave, resumed charge of the Lower Division, Internal Branch, from Mr. D. Reid, officiating assistant commissioner, on Sept. 18.

WOODS, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Section.

RAINIER, Mr. P., in Class III. of the traffic department of the superior revenue establishment of state railways, is reposted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

The following sub pro tem promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India from July 10:—

HELBY, Lieut. E. C. H., R.N., assistant surveyor, 2nd class, to be assistant surveyor, 1st class.

SEARLE, W. H. W., 1st grade officer Indian Marine, assistant surveyor, 3rd class, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd class.

BEAUMONT, E. J., 1st grade officer I.M., assistant surveyor, 4th class, to be assistant surveyor, 3rd class.

FULLER, Mr. C., assistant engineer I.M., is permitted to resign the service from Oct. 31.

WHITEFORD, Captain W. W. B., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, from Sept. 15, during the absence, on special leave, of Captain H. O. Selby, R.E.

COODE, Mr. M. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Hyderabad, reverted to his substantive rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 16.

ENGLISH, Mr. R. A., officiating examiner, P.W. Accounts, Central India is, on the return of Mr. Hutchison from privilege leave, transferred to the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund railway.

LACKERSTEEN, Mr. M. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, is transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on railway extension surveys.

FOWLER, Mr. F. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the agent of the Governor-General for Central India to that under the Director-General of Railways.

BURNE-MERCER—The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College to the Telegraph Department in India as assistant superintendents, 4th grade:—Mr. Oldbury Burne and Mr. Frank Mercer.

#### FURLOUGHS.

WEBB—The privilege leave granted to Surgeon W. W. Webb, officiating medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is extended to sixty-three days.

HEWETT, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. K., commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, returned to duty on Sept. 19, from the ninety days' privilege leave granted him.

#### MILITARY.

CORBETT, Deputy Surgeon-General W. H., M.D., Army Medical Department, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, C.B., transferred to the home establishment, dated Sept. 7.

JAMES, Lieutenant H., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from Sept. 4.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

FITZ-HUGH, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding 5th Goorkha Regiment (p. a.), for 330 days.

ROUSE, Brigade-Surgeon R., is granted furlough in and out of India (p. a.) for two years.



## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

COURT, Major M. H., Station Staff, General List, Cavalry, squadron commander 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be station staff officer at Dinapore, dated Sept. 15.

MENZIES—The name of Captain S. A. Menzies, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts.

OWEN, Captain E. R., Lancashire Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

THORP, Lieut. J. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Bombay, for duty with No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division.

## FURLOUGHS.

SEAGRAM—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Major J. H. S. Seagram, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

GORDON-SHORT, Major C. H., 2nd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, for three months, on private affairs.

BEACH, Lieut. W. A. H., 4th Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

St. LEGER, Lieut. A. J. B., for three months, on private affairs.

YALE, Lieut. J. C., 2nd Batt. West Yorkshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 1.)

INGLIS—The services of Mr. T. Inglis, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Raueegunge sub-division of Burdwan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, on leave, is transferred to Hooghly, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

FARRER—In supersession of order of 6th inst., Mr. H. Farrer, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to have charge of the Raueegunge sub-division of Burdwan.

GREGORY, Mr. G. M., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, third grade, is promoted temporarily to second grade, vice Mr. A. Christian. Mr. Gregory will continue in his present appointment as head assistant to the principal assistant of the Benares Agency.

SARKIES, Mr. J. C., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Etawah, is promoted temporarily to second grade, vice Mr. G. M. Gregory, seconded.

D'OYLE, Mr. H. H., to be a probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent.

DRAKE, Mr. R., officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Allygunge, to be sub-deputy opium agent of Patna, vice Mr. A. H. Turnbull, retired.

RYVES, Mr. N. T., officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Hajepore, is confirmed in that appointment.

SKRINE—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. F. H. B. Skrine of his appointment as a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

FRANCOIS, Rev. F., Roman Catholic chaplain, Darjeeling, to be a commissioner of the Darjeeling municipality, vice Dr. A. E. Proctor, resigned.

WITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sect. 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 2.)

GRANT, Mr. J. A., assistant settlement officer, Karnal-Umballa, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Francis.

COBBOLD—The services of the Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold, B.A., who has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from such date as he may arrive in India.

BIRCH, Mr. F. W., officiating extra assistant commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Peshawar district.

QUINNELL, Honorary Surgeon-Major R. J., civil surgeon, Gujranwala, is appointed to officiate temporarily as superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail, from Aug. 26, vice Surgeon-Major M. O Dwyer, proceeded on leave.

RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, on special duty, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of inspector-general of registration, Punjab, in addition to his own, from August 9, and during the absence on leave of Mr. E. W. Trotter.

PERRY, Surgeon F. F., on return from Lahore, resumed charge of his duties as civil surgeon, Jullundur, on Sept. 3, relieving Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand.

KELLY, Mr. F. A. L., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, is posted to the Muzaffargarh District.

BEAN, Mr. W. F. L., assistant district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved of his acting appointment by Mr. Kelly, transferred from the Muzaffargarh District to the Railway Police.

Regimental Order 6th Punjab Infantry, dated Sept. 11, making the following temporary appointment, is confirmed :—

MACMULLEN, Lieutenant G. R., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

## FURLOUGH.

FERGUSON, Dr. J., M.D., Superintendent, Central Jail, Mooltan, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, from August 24, the date on which he reported his departure from Kurachee.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette Oct. 4.)

BROWN, Mr. A. F., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, attached to the Working Plans Branch, is appointed to the charge of the Saharanpur division in the School Circle.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments to the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

MELLOR, Lieut. C. W., of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Captain

ALLEN, Mr. G. B., to be Lieut. vice Lieut. S. M. Johnson, appointed to the Mounted Corps.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments to the Mounted Company of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Mr. R. W. Maxwell to be Captain ; Lieut. S. M. Johnson, of the Rifle Company, to be Lieut. ; Mr. G. W. L. Caine to be Lieut.

ROGERS, Mr. W. J., to be lieutenant in the Sherwood Cadet Company of the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments to the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

KINSMAN, Mr. F., to be captain in B Company, vice Captain J. P. Ivers, transferred.

STYAN, Mr. H. S., to be Lieutenant in B Company, vice Lieutenant K. E. Symons, deceased.

HOLLINGBERRY, Mr. R., to be lieutenant in B company, vice Lieutenant J. Baker, transferred to Lucknow.

LIST—The Lieut-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant G. H. List of his commission in the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

## FURLOUGH.

SCOTT, Captain H. G., of the Mussorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for six months on private affairs, with effect from Sept. 12.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 4.)

MORRIS—One month's privilege leave is granted to Lieutenant J. Morris, cantonment magistrate of Saugor, from the 1st prox.

PROBY, Mr. D. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Hoshangabad, transferred to Nagpur, assumed charge of his duties on the 27th idem.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burmah Gazette, Sept. 20.)

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Tharrawaddy district.

GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Myedé sub division of the Thayetmyo district.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 9.)

BARKER, Mr. F. S., assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant conservators, from Sept. 13.

MAXWELL—DRIEBERG—In consequence of the return to duty of Captain H. St. P. Maxwell, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, reverted to the 4th grade, from Aug. 24.

CAMPBELL—In consequence of the return to duty of Mr. A. C. Campbell, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, the following officers reverted to the grades specified against their names, from Sept. 17 :—

MURRAY—To deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Mr. T. J. Murray, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

ARBUTHNOTT—To assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 30.)

The following reversions and promotions are made :—

CLERK, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, first grade, sub pro tem, to be assistant engineer, second grade, from the date of Mr. A. M. Foord's assumption of charge.

FOORD, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, second grade, to be assistant engineer, first grade, from the date of assumption of charge, sub pro tem.

GORGAN, Mr. J. S., forester, first grade, Chandragiri, North Arcot district, is appointed to act as forest-ranger, fifth grade, pro tem. in charge of the Palmaner Range.

KEYES, Major-General Sir C. P., K.C.B., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

BENSON, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. A., infantry, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, dated Sept. 29.

SHAW—The services of Colonel D. Shaw, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from May 3.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

JUSTICE, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) H. A., Staff Corps, commandant 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

BENSON, Surgeon P. H., M.B., Indian Medical Department, residency surgeon, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for one year, with ten days' subsidiary leave if he embarks from Madras, or twelve days if from Bombay.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PALMER, Colonel W. H. G., 7th N.I. (on furlough), from commandant 22nd N.I., to be commandant, vice Baldwin, transferred.

RICE, Lieutenant W. H. D., 16th N.I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

LECKY, Major G., 20th N.I., wing officer 22nd N.I., to be wing officer and to be graded regimentally next above Lieutenant Currie; this cancels so much of as refers to Major Lecky.

DICKEY, Colonel A. H. M., 22nd N.I. (on furlough), from commandant 29th N.I. to be commandant, vice Palmer, transferred.

WYNCH, Colonel H. St. M., 2nd in command 29th Regiment N.I., to officiate as commandant, vice Dickey, on furlough.

BALDWIN, Colonel A. T., 29th Regiment N.I. (on furlough), from commandant 7th Regiment N.I., to be commandant, vice Dickey, transferred.

MURRAY, Colonel G., Staff Corps, to officiate as commandant, vice Baldwin, on furlough.

WEST, Colonel F. E., 32nd Regiment N.I., Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Hay, on furlough.

BOON, Surgeon P. H. W., Indian Medical Department, will do general duty under the deputy surgeon-general, Western District, vice Surgeon K. C. Sanjana, whose services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras.

SHAW, Colonel D., Staff Corps, late commandant 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, will do general duty at Thayetmyo.

HEMMING, Major F. W., 5th Dragoon Guards, is reported to have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani.

HALEMAN, Major E. L., Staff Corps, to act as station staff officer, Trichinopoly, from the 7th inst., vice Major R. T. Chapman, proceeding on leave.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

MULLINS, Colonel J., Bengal Engineers, from October 1 to March 31, on private affairs in India.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 9.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Colonel C. F. Boulton :—

WALLACE, Colonel R. R., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Karochi, and district registrar, Karachi.

CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Colonel R. I., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Shikarpur, and district registrar, Shikarpur.

WATSON, Mr. H. E., to act as deputy commissioner, Thar and Parkar.

BANAJI—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. L. N. Banaji, barrister-at-law, to act as prothonotary and registrar of the high court during the absence of Mr. J. W. Orr.

KIRK, Rev. C., M.A., chaplain of Rajkot, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Byculla during the absence of the Rev. A. L. Onslow, M.A.

#### FURLOUGH.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., is allowed furlough for eight months, from the date of reversion of Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S., to forest settlement duty in the Poona district.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, October 9.)

The following promotions among warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Public Works Department are made from Aug. 31, in succession to Honorary Captain W. Wood, deceased :—

FOX, Assistant Commissary E. T. (hony. lieut.), to be deputy commissary (supernumerary).

DEVITT, Assistant Commissary P. (hony. lieut.), to be deputy commissary.

DOWLING, Deputy Assistant Commissary M. (hony. lieut.), to be assistant commissary.

MOORE, Deputy Assistant Commissary G. F. (hony. lieut.), to be brought on the strength as deputy assistant commissary.

BANKS, Sub-Conductor A., to be conductor.

PITTS, Sergeant W. H., to be sub-conductor.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Personal Staff—Captain (Brevet Major) J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade (A.D.C. to Major General Sir J. Ross, K.C.B.), to act as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Oldenshaw, C.C., from August 29, and during such time as he may be in command of the Poona division or until further orders.

STEVENSON, Surgeon H. W., I.M.D., is placed on general duty, Sind Circle.

LYONS, Surgeon R. W. S., M.D., I.M.D., having been relieved of the officiating medical charge 1st Bombay Lancers, is placed on general duty, Quetta District.

MULLOY—DUTHY—Under instruction from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major W. G. Mulloy, I-1, and Major A. E. Duthy, I-3, R.A.

OWEN—Under instructions from Horse guards, Captain E. R. Owen, Lancashire Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted on his recent promotion.

MURRAY—Under instructions from Horse Guards and with reference to G.O.C. of 1884, Lieutenant W. H. E. Murray, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the depot.

ASHLEY, Lieutenant J. S., Staff Corps, wing officer 10th N.L.I., returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Sept. 27.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

FAULKNER, Lieutenant A. A. M. M., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), for six months on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

O'BRIEN, Lieutenant H. M. S., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), for twelve months, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

ELLIOT, Lieutenant W., R.A., 1st subaltern, No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, is allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

McRAE—ARNOTT—MONTEITH—WELSH—Major A. R. T. McRae, Infantry, 196 days, on private affairs; Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., 61 days, on medical certificate; Captain E. V. P. Monteith, S.C., three months, on medical certificate; Surgeon-Major J. T. Welsh, M.D., six months, on medical certificate.

WALLER, Lieut-Colonel W. F. F., V.C., Staff Corps, joint administrator of Sangali, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

WETHERALL, Captain W. A., Staff Corps, deputy assistant adjutant General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Oct. 23.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

##### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. T. W. Stansfield, S.C.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. L. Mitchell, E. B. Steedman (Cov.).

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. L. J. H. Grey, S.C., Lieut. B. Duff, S.C., Lieut.-Col. Jas. Miller, S.C., Lieut.-Col. F. W. Boileau, S.C., Capt. T. T. Vaughan, R.A., Lieut. W. E. Bunbury, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. H. Grace, S.C., Surg.-Maj. Alex. Porter, M.D., Col. Thos. Obbard, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. W. Wray, S.C.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. P. Forsyth, A. G. Faichnie, J. Dyon, J. H. Brooke, H. C. Whittingback, W. J. Kilby.

Bombay Estab.—T. S. Hamilton (Cov.), A. W. Crawley-Boevey (Cov.), A. H. Unwin (Cov.), R. Giles, Surg. H. W. B. Boyd.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. E. W. Chalmers, S.C., three months; Capt. F. M. Rundall, S.C., one month; Capt. R. C. Hadow, S.C., six weeks; Brig.-Surg. J. Jones, M.D., one month seventeen days.  
*Madras Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. T. J. McGann, one week.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. C. Wodehouse, S.C., three months; Lieut.-Col. J. G. E. Griffith, S.C., ten months.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. S. Harrington, one week's furlough; H. C. Whittingback, one month's furlough.  
*Madras Estab.*—S. Hammick (Cov.), (return cancelled), six months' furlough.

## OCT. 21.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Maj. G. W. Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general for musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj. W. Hill, resigned the appointment; Col. C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, to be an assistant adjutant-general, Bombay Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. E. Cunningham, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

## OCT. 27.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major William Brereton Birch and Major George Young.

To be Majors.—Capt. Thomas James Bailey and Capt. and Brevet Major Stannus Verner Gordon.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Maj. John Huddleston; Maj. Michael Alexander Rowlandson; Maj. Matthew Conway Poole.

The Queen has also approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. George Rodney Brown, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, dated June 12, 1883, but to rank from April 23, 1881; Lieut. Edmund Boteler Burton, from the West Riding Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. William Alexander Wickedé Strickland, from the Dorsetshire Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Herbert Arrott Browning, from the East Lancashire Regiment, dated June 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. George Williams Rawlins, from the North Lancashire Regiment, dated July 11, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Lesley Charles Hamilton Stainforth, from the South Wales Borderers, dated June 15, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Frederick Weston Peile Macdonald, from the Royal Irish Regiment, dated June 17, 1883, but to rank from October 22, 1881; Lieut. Turenne Jermyn, from the Royal Irish Regiment, dated June 12, 1883, but to rank from October 22, 1881; Lieut. Charles Clements Reid, from the East Lancashire Regiment, dated May 27, 1883, but to rank from October 22, 1881.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 21, Ella, Rangoon; Scottish Dales, Rangoon; Mount Tabor (s), Colombo.—22, Southesk, Rangoon.—23, Russia, Rangoon; Talisman, Bassin; Henriette, Rangoon; County of Cardigan, Bombay; Nordenskjöld, Rangoon.—24, Belfast, Calcutta; Isabel, Rangoon; Abock (s), Bussorah; Diomed (s), Shanghai.—25, Portia, Rangoon; Arabia (s), Calcutta; Ajax (s), Shanghai.—27, Capella (s), Calcutta; Balkamah, Calcutta.—28, Anglo-Indian, Madras; Nicolaus, Rangoon; Chilena, Moulmein.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 3, Simla (s), Bussorah; I. M. Tenasserim (s), Aden.—4, Chaldis (s), Newport; Vestal, Zanzibar.—5, Dunstan (s), Liverpool; Chanda (s), Calcutta.—6, Rajpootana (s), Calcutta; Nizam (s), Suez.—7, Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Inchborva (s), Newport; Zambesi (s), Hong Kong.—8, I. M. Canning (s), Kurrachee; California (s), Glasgow; Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; Huzara (s), London; Punjaub (s), Cutch Mandve.—9, Bertha (s), Marseilles; Canton (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 28, Cairo (s), Singapore; Bann, Sydney; Futtel Currin, Muscat; Humayon Shah, Muscat.—29, Clan Macintosh (s), Liverpool; City of London (s), Liverpool; Mount Stuart, Colombo.—Busheer (s), Rangoon; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Pemba (s), Singapore; Crown of Arragon (s), Singapore; Secundra (s), Bombay.—Oct. 1, Bokhara (s), London; Vega (s), Liverpool.—2, Cymro (s), Mauritius; Maharaja (s), Colombo; Iron Cross, Liverpool; Bertram Rigby, Liverpool.—3, Arratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong; Wigtonshire, Buenos Ayres.—4, Bouldana (s), Bombay; Glenroy, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—Sept. 29, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.—30, Goa (s), Bombay.—Oct. 2, Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—3, Adele, Masulipatam.—4, Sirsa (s), Calcutta.—6, Rewa (s), London; Siam (s), Calcutta; Clan Mackenzie (s), Colombo.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 21, Baron Clyde (s), Rangoon; Roumania (s), Calcutta; Fidele, Primavesi (s), Colombo; Khedive (s), Calcutta.—22, Charity, Mauritius.—27, Hardington (s), Madras; Bay of Panama, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 3, King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Deepdale (s), Dunkirk; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Gwalior (s), Trieste; Bretton Hall (s), Rangoon.—4, Malwa (s), China; Lady Armstrong (s), Havre; Peveril (s), Antwerp.—5, Victoria (s), Liverpool.—6, Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf; Sandal (s), Calcutta; Geelong (s), China.—7, Clan Ogilvie (s), London; Ascalon (s), Amhurst.—8, Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—9, Nedjed (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 29, Ellora (s), G. W. Wolf.—30, Assyrian.—Oct. 1, India (s), Columba, Roderick Dhu.—2, Malda (s), Mahratta (s), Blair Drummond.—3, Justitia (s), Ashleigh Brook (s), Discoverer (s), Thisbe (s), Siam (s).

MADRAS.—Oct. 2, Rajah of Cochin, Mauritius.—4, Khandalla (s), Calcutta; India (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 29; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Nov. 6, from Brindisi, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Lord Arthur Grosvenor, Lord H. Grosvenor, Hon. H. Latham, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mr. G. Stokes, Mr. E. R. Osgood, Mr. Dewhurst and friend, Captain and Mrs. Adison, Mr. M. Kennard, Mr. E. A. Carswell, Mr. J. Lee Warner, Mr. W. Lee Warner, Mrs. Bulman and four Misses Bulman, Major Trevor, Mrs. Westland and child, Mrs. C. Watson, sister, and daughter, Miss Corbyn, Mr. Deighton, Mr. I. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and child, Mrs. Ward, Mr. J. Cleburn, Miss Cleburn, Miss Brock, Mr. Hudson, Rev. and Mrs. Baker Morell and child, Mr. S. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. Moon, Lady A. Fitzgerald and child, Mr. Petteran, Mr. P. M. Pittar, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz and child, Mr. Cope, Mr. Trail, Messrs. Mackay, General Brooke, Mr. J. H. Brooke, Miss Brooke, Miss Boosey, Mr. Faichnie, Mrs. Rowlands and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Twidall and child, Mr. P. Morris, Mrs. Ogg, Miss Vincent, Mr. F. C. Daukes, Major W. Gray, Rev.—Coverdale, Mr. Fasken, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and two children, Mr. B. W. Blood, Dr. W. Woodforde Finden, Mr. James Young, Colonel and Mrs. Tytler, Mr. G. Shawe, Miss Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale and child, Mr. Rungroo Raoj Rege, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Charles, Mr. P. G. Mellitus, Mr. A. L. Christie, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mr. Garrett, Mr. J. F. Swete, Mrs. Webb and party, Mr. J. L. Cook, Mr. W. Wood, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weir and two children, Mr. E. Haines, Lord Radstock and friend, Mr. J. P. Millett, Mr. J. R. D. Bell, Mr. A. L. McIntyre, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. T. Forsyth, Mr. F. Rathbone, Mrs. Newell, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Pugh, M.P., Mr. A. Smith, Mr. P. Luckham, Mr. Whympier, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Mr. G. Bridges, Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. Higby, Mr. J. Horne, Miss Duncan, Mr. E. S. Witney, Mrs. A. Lemessurier, Mr. S. Vaz, Lieutenant Smith, Mr. Lazarus, Miss Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Gaston and two children, Mrs. and Miss Carrington, Mr. G. Keith, Mrs. R. V. Garrett and child. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Steinbelt. *From Brindisi*: Mr. M. C. Leckie. *From Suez*: Mr. C. H. Miley.

For Suez: Mr. W. Burt, Hon. Mrs. Talbot and friend, Mrs. Bloomfield and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. E. S. Holland, Mr. Main.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. F. W. Rowsell, C.B., Mrs. and Miss Rowsell.

For Malta: Mrs. Trafford and Misses Trafford, Major Anstey, Mrs. Pitt, Miss M. Thomson, Mr. Chittick, Mrs. Dryden.

For Aden: Lieutenant Kiawan. *From Suez*: Mr. F. L. James, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. F. J. Thrupp.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 5; s.s. *Surat*, from Venice, Nov. 13 from Brindisi, Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Miss Cockerell, Mrs. Watson, sister, and daughter, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. M. R. Trower, Mrs. Bliss and child, Captain and Mrs. G. Martin, Mr. C. Roberts, Mr. T. H. Moore, Surgeon-Major Oldham, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and two children, Colonel C. H. Grace, Surgeon-Major Adye, Lieutenant Milford, Mr. T. Grant, Major W. S. Bissett, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. W. L. Ewing, Captain Carew, Mr. J. Smith, (Rev. and Miss English, Surgeon-Major Allen, Mr. Rungroo Radji Réjé, Dr. Winstone, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. F. West. *From Suez*: Mr. Lewis Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.

For Madras: Miss T. E. Dukinfield, Bishop Credwell, Mrs. Credwell, Miss Menke, Miss Banks, Miss Hayne, Mrs. Cleland Henderson, Miss Hooper, Miss G. Penke, Mr. H. J. Clipperton, Mr. C. A. Wilson, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Champion.

For Calcutta: Captain and Miss Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Delay, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrell, Mr. R. J. Begg, Mr. Begg, Mrs. Deane, Mr. Boedesche, Miss Ula Rands, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Bruesche, Captain G. F. Stevens, Mr. D. Christie, Mr. C. H. Converse, Miss Judge, Mr. Bryans, Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Robertson, Mr. G. McNair, Mr. A. C. Sheriff, Mr. C. D. White. *From Venice*: Miss M. Roby.

For Colombo: Mr. Maddock.

For Malta: Mr. Cullinan, Captain Lye, Colonel Toppin, Major and Mrs. Herbert, Major Cotton, Mr. Ward.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Nov. 12; from Venice, Nov. 20; from Brindisi, Nov. 24.

For Bombay: The Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Mr. Wallace, Mr. McFerran, Lord Herbrand Russell, Major Cooper, Mr. Balfour, and attendants, Viscount and Lady Parker, Lady Wedderburn, Miss Shaw and friend, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Branfoot, Mr. Macnab, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawley Boevey and child, Colonel J. Miller, Mrs. H. M. Burlton and Miss Campion, Mr. and Mrs. Best and party, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin

Mr. S. H. Hamnack, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Mr. Creswell, Mrs. and Miss Dunbar, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. J. E. Hilton and child, Mrs. Rosetti, Mr. T. Booth, Mrs. Jukes, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. O'Connor, Mr. J. Jacob, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. and Miss Coates, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tooney and three children, Mrs. Truman, Mr. P. Ellison, Colonel Boyd, Major Lang, Mr. J. Longmur, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. C. White, Mr. Darley, Mr. J. Nugent, Hon. Justice Field, Mr. F. Ledger, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Miss A. Holland, Mr. F. D. Sherman, Miss Potter, Mr. Dyce Nicol, Mr. Macmillan. *From Brindisi*: Captain and Mrs. Stainer, Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway, Mr. J. Nugent. *From Suez*: Mr. and Mrs. Agelasto.

*For Suez*: Mr. C. Falkner, Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Jones and child, Miss Jones, Misses Floyer.

*For Malta*: Mrs. O'Connor

*For Aden*: Captain and Mrs. G. W. Sealy.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

*For Madras*: Surgeon and Mrs. Brockman, Miss Le Hardy, Mrs. Walton, son, and child, Colonel Philips, Mrs. Bird and child, Miss Pollard Urquhart.

*For Malta*: Mrs. and Miss Brooke, Mr. Brooke, Miss Calahan, General and Mrs. Scott and Miss Bradley, Mr. Schloss, Miss Schloss and friend.

*For Calcutta*: Mr. J. L. Nash, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Mr. T. Eyre Smith, Mrs. O'Reilly and child, Miss Hastie, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Major J. S. and Mrs. Tait, Miss Tait, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bailey, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Bird, Mr. J. E. Orr, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Thorn, Captain and Mrs. Bradish, Mr. C. R. Elderton.

*For Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Grinlinton, Mr. Dampier Bide, Miss Dampier.

*For Suez*: Captain Boyle, Mrs. Andrews.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

*For Bombay*: Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and friend, Mr. Owen, Captain T. T. Vaughan, Mr. G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. R. Pearse, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Pile and child, Mr. Moorhead, Messrs. Campbell, Mrs. Durham, Captain E. Chalmers, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Hardio. *For Malta*: Miss Marrian and Mrs. Farrer.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Nov. 20 (*for Australia direct*); s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

*For Colombo*: Mr. W. King.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Nov. 26; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Dec. 4; from Brindisi, Dec. 8.

*For Bombay*: Captain R. and Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. G. Scaramanga, Mr. E. N. Parodi, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Colonel and Mrs. E. Temple, Miss Hudson, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Glover, Captain and Mrs. Low and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solano and child, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. J. Dane, Mr. Veneller, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. Bedford, Hon. — Latham, Miss Clay, Colonel P. W. Powlett, Mr. W. Bell Irving, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mrs. Barton. *From Suez*: Mr. A. Seiger, Mr. Fachiris, Mr. Calvocaressi.

*For Malta*: Mrs. W. D. Anderson and child, Mrs. Watson and friend, Miss B. Speed.

*For Suez*: Mrs. and Miss Carlisle.

*For Port Said*: La Baronne Malortie.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 3; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 11; from Brindisi, Dec. 15.

*For Calcutta*: Mr. H. Bulkeley, Mr. Bullen Smith.

*For Bombay*: Mr. J. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fox, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Colonel A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. A. W. Story, Mr. Hudson. *From Suez*: Mr. F. Rawson.

*For Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maltby.

*For Port Said*: Miss Wheeler, Rev. — and Mrs. Greenwood.

*For Madras*: Miss B. White.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 18; from Brindisi, Dec. 22.

*For Bombay*: Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mrs. Vibart, Miss Robertson, Dr. Craddock.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

*For Bombay*: Mr. F. Crook, Mr. Gough and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 29.

*For Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Misses Thomas, Mr. J. T. Riadore, Messrs. Bell, Mr. C. W. Beaufort.

*For Madras*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Spencer, Miss A. Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allardyce and children, Rev. A. Armitage and party, Mrs. Underwood, Miss Baker, Mr. G. Thorburn, Miss Norfor, Mr. Bryce, Captain Bagot, Mr. F. Dunn, Mrs. McLeod and child, Mr. Sparkes.

*For Calcutta*: Miss Longhurst, Miss Montgomery, Mr. W. H. M. and Miss Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Felton Smith, Rev. E. Mortimer, Rev. W. Spink, Rev. W. Houldsworth, Mr. R. Twomey, Mr. Charles Longhurst, Miss E. Ingram, Miss Langworthy, Mr. E. A. Gaite, Mr. F. W. Duke, Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Mrs. and Miss Newall, Mr. A. C. Smith, Mr. L. de Longchamps, Mr. J. B. Ganedie, Mrs. Broadhead, Mrs. Grant, Miss Benson, Miss Livesey, Mr. J. Geddes, Mr. Kingham, Mr. W. Macdonald, Mr. J. W. Gardiner.

*For Masulipatam*: Miss Nelson.

*For Colachel*: Miss Blandford.

*For Tillicherry*: Mr. J. H. Hamilton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Nov. 12.

*For Colombo*: Mr. J. C. Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

*For Calcutta*: Miss A. Robinson, Mr. H. Lusson, Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

*For Rangoon*: Mr. C. Bachmann, Mr. H. A. Houghton, Mr. G. H.

Barnard, Mr. C. H. Hobart Hampden, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Butler.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henjada*, to sail Nov. 19.

*For Kurrachee*: Misses Graham.

*For Bombay*: Messrs. A. Mackay, Mrs. H. Phillips and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 26.

*For Colombo*: Mr. Bartrum, Mr. W. F. Lindsay.

*For Calcutta*: Mrs. Muspratt, Miss Home.

*For Madras*: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Rolland.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Nov. 8.

*For Calcutta*: Mr. and Mrs. R. Carstairs and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Mendham, child, and nurse, Miss Brock Hollingshead, Miss M. R. Fitze, Mr. R. L. Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Madden, Mrs. A. D. Larmore, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cotton and infant, Miss Cotton, Mr. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Robertson, two children, and nurse, Mrs. C. M. Russell and Miss Russell, Mrs. Falle and child, Miss Hatton, Mr. John Logan, Mr. G. A. Campbell, Mr. Thos. R. Lamb, Mrs. A. W. Slater and infant, Miss A. Morphew, Mr. W. R. Nightingale, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Faulkner and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Buckland.

*For Colombo*: Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Dr. McDonald and daughter, Mr. A. Marshall, Mr. Graham Hogg, Mr. Geo. F. Deane.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, sailing Dec. 6.

*For Calcutta*: Mr. R. C. T. Hildyard, Mr. Lidderdale, two children, and nurse, Miss Nellie Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Allen, Miss Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tilly, Mr. A. Drake.

*For Colombo*: Mrs. Henderson.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From LONDON, Per s.s. *Nizam*, Sept. 19.

At Bombay: Colonel M. C. Perreau, Major Lane, Captain Henderson, Colonel Burton, Major F. de St. Laurente, Mr. G. W. Hill, Colonel J. W. Orr, Mr. D. Latouche, Mr. A. Cruickshank, Mr. Hewetson and Mrs. Wilkins, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Marrett, Mr. Porter, Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. O'Connor, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackesy, Lieutenant-Colonel McInroy, Mr. and Mrs. Quinn and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Captain Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Collin, Mrs. and Miss McInroy, Mr. F. Hewett, Major Corbett, Mr. W. B. Gordon, Mr. Apjohn, Mr. Vertannes, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Dhunjeebhoj, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Dow, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Rajwade, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. G. Hunter, Mrs. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. Rhind, Captain McCulloch, Dr. Ranking.

*From Suez*: Mr. and Mrs. Durst, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Captain C. Walker, Mr. T. Klein.

*From Aden*: Mr. M. Dorabjee.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per s.s. *Indus*, Oct. 10.

*For London*: Mrs. Trevor and child, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mr. W. Hope Reid, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Topham and family, Mrs. MacIver Campbell and child, Mr. A. Hunt, Mr. A. A. Hunt, Mr. Studley, Mr. Tokuda, Mrs. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Webber, Major Jamieson, Mr. W. H. Hinde, Mr. F. Quet, Heera Singh, Mr. and Mrs. Evens, Colonel S. H. Williams, Colonel and Mrs. Clubby.

*For Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Ayalla, Mrs. Baretta.

From BOMBAY, Per s.s. *Indus*, Oct. 21.

At Suez: Colonel and Mrs. Chubley, Mrs. Trevor and infant, Captain and Mrs. Webber, Colonel S. H. Williams, Dr. J. Hammond, Major Jamieson, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mr. A. Sullivan, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. H. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and infant, Mr. W. Judson, Mr. F. Juett, Mr. Heira Singh, Mr. D. Gillam, Mr. and Mrs. Aigalla and two infants, Mrs. Baretto, Colonel R. W. Chambers, Major and Mrs. Marshall.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

*For BOMBAY*, s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, left Liverpool Oct. 22.

*For Algiers*: Mr. and Mrs. J. Brock, Miss James, one child, and servant, Mrs. Knox, Miss Knox, Misses Maud, Dorothy, and Mary Knox, Miss Minerva Linderman, Mr. M. Rosenheim, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Dunlop, Miss Nellie Hood and two servants.

*For Bombay*: Mr. E. Kingley, Mr. W. J. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Lindsey and two children, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Scudder, Mr. J. Hepworth, Mr. Jose Caetona Goncales, Mr. John Harris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lund and child, Mr. H. Robertson, Mr. Khisa Duleep.

*For CALCUTTA*, per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, left Liverpool, Oct. 25.

*For Colombo*: Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, three children, and nurse, Mrs. Vandoort and two children, Mr. F. Rodgers, Mr. Patric Flynn, Dr. Hallack.

*For Madras*: Miss Susan Frankland, Master Metford and Master Philip Thompson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Mrs. Jackson, Miss A. L. Jackson, three children, and nurse, Mr. M. H. Stanes, Mr. K. F. Nordman, Captain L. McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Peebles and two children, Miss F. Quayle, Mr. J. D. Brewer.

*For Calcutta*: Captain and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Booth and two children, Mr. R. A. Baxter, Mr. J. Buchanan, Dr. Wemyss Fulton, Mr. and Miss Templeton, Mr. J. H. Cunningham, Mr. James Robb, Mr. James Smith, Mr. Fred Johnston.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Hydaspes*, Captain G. Scrivener, sailing on October 17:—

*For London*: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley.

By the s.s. *Rome*, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on October 24:—

*For London*: Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Colonel Firth's two children, Mrs. M. E. Durand and family, Mrs. Worsley and child.

By the s.s. *Nizam*, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailing on October 31:—

*For London*: Major J. F. Kennedy, General C. Cureton.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 6.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99 1-16to	99 1/2
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102	to 102 1/2
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2	—

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	800
Bank of Madras ...	all	610
Agra ...	all	118
Chartered of India and China ...	all	880
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12 1/2	97

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	735
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	320

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	925
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,180
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	310
Bellary ...	1,000	540
Barar Cotton Ginning ...	all	610
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	42
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	1,470
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,250
Fort ...	8,500	2,750
French ...	500	570
Mofussil Co. ...	400	405
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	220
Prince of Wales ...	500	619
Assoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	620
Volkart ...	640	800

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	115
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	490
Alliance Spinning ...	700	820
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	82
Bombay United ...	1,000	960
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	685
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	670
D. Spinning ...	all	410
Empress Co. ...	all	790
Golan Bata Spinning ...	400	770
Hindustan ...	1,000	780
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,200
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,125
Khandolish ...	1,000	750
Khatia Mackungee ...	1,000	900
Madras United ...	1,000	2,800
Manockji Pettis ...	all	1,235
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	215
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,450
National Spinning ...	1,000	750
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	950
Oriental ...	625	550
Parrell Mill ...	nil.	300
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	140
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	—	—
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,370
Soonderdas ...	1,000	775
Southern India ...	30	400
Victori. Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares 100-14-6	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 190-15-5	52

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	480
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,050
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	50
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	100	155

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 1.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.		
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 99 0 to	99 1
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	99 5 to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 5 to	102 6
4 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	102 5 to	102 6
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to	—
6 of 1865 (1895) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 12 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 0 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 4 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	183 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	135 to 136
Bank of Bengal ...	500	870 to 875
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	219 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to

Mussoorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	98 to 97
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	100 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	20 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	184 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	70 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,450 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	100	103 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	445	345 to 350
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	100	49 to 50
Burrakur Coal ...	80	85 to
Calcutta Docking ...	100	160 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	700	— to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	151 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	85	91 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	120 to
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	110 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	98 to
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	100	48 to
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to
Equitable Coal ...	£20	— to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	250	185 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	100	87 to 88
Gouripore ...	200	100 to 103
Gouripore ...	100	75 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to
Howrah Docking ...	100	85 to 86
Howrah Mills ...	500	120 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	71 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	100	128 to
Labour Transportation ...	50	125 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	— to
Marchant's Steam Tug ...	100	100 to
Murree Brewery ...	600	— to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	130 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	107 to 108
Nanthore Indigo ...	100	105 to
New Beerbrook Coal ...	30	— to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	88 to 89
Oude and Rohilkund Railway ...	100	— to
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to
Ramkistore Press ...	£10	— to
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100	95 to 96
Riverside Press ...	100	67 to 68
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	90	81 to 82
S. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	—	— to
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	500	260 to
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing ...	—	— to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	46 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	100 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphere Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Amuckie ...	100	95 to
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Basasun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	175 to 176
Do. contributory ...	100	87 to 88
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to
Coocheola (Cachar) ...	100	41 to
Cutlacha (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dedur K'ah (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Dehing (Assam) ...	100	39 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Deesai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	64 to 66
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	45 to
Gielie (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	67 to 68
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Hoolungore (Assam) ...	100	79 to
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to
Jheerhi Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to
Kornafal (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Kunshanpoore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	212 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to
Loobah ...	100	85 to 86
Lower Assam ...	100	140 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£7 1/2	23 to
Mackpore (Cachar) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ...	80	51 to 52
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	200	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	130 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	— to
Seemah ...	100	— to

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	104 to 105
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	91 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Tesadarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	112 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	178 to 180
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Sept. 30.

Four per cents ...	1 1/2 dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	1 to 1 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Do. 6 do. Tele.	1s. 7 23-32d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.

## LONDON.—Oct. 29.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	93 to 93 1/2
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan 5, 1881 ...	106 to 106 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	102 to 102 1/2
4 India Enforced Paper ...	79 to 80
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	82 to 82 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	117 to 119

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	5	42 to 5
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5 1/2
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	149 to 151
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	25 1/2 to 26
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	25 1/2 to 26
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	123 to 125
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	143 to 145
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	137 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	120 to 122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	127 to 130
Rohilka and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4 1/2	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	20 to 20 1/2
Do. do. ...	16	4 1/2 to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 1/2 to 18 1/2
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	30	21 1/2 to 21 1/2

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

### MILITARY.

Abraham, Maj. W. B., Inf., 1 yr. 31 dys., from May 9, '84.  
Allen, Capt. B. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '83, R.  
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 160 dys., from July 31, '83, Bo.  
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from May 1, '84, M.  
Austin, Lieut. Col. E., S.C., 1 yr. 89 dys., from May 15, '84, M.

Baber, Maj. H. T. H., Inf., M.  
Baldwin, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, '84, M.  
Barclay, Capt. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '81, Bo.  
Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '81, B.  
Barron, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, B.  
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., from June 5, '84, B.  
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 1 dy., from Aug. 10, '84, B.  
Battye, Lt. Col. A. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.  
Batty, Surg. Maj. R. H., 1 yr., from July 1, '84, R.  
Beasley, Surg. Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.  
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, M.  
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.  
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 1, '82, M.  
Bigger, Surg. S. F., 1 yr., from May 15, '84.  
Birch, Maj. W. B., S.C., 1 yr. 269 dys., from Nov. 30, '83, B.  
Blowers, Lt. Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., Bo.  
Boileau, Capt. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '84, B.  
Boons, Lieut. Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 20, '84, M.  
Boswell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 15, '84, B.  
Brake, Bde. Surg. J., 1 yr. 84 dys., from July 1, '83, B.  
Brantford, Surg. Maj. A. M., 273 dys., from March 14, '84, M.  
Broome, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.  
Brown, Lt. Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., from Sept. 2, '84, Bo.  
Buckley, Hon. Capt., Ord. Dep., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.  
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, '82, B.  
Burton, Surg. J. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 13, '84, M.  
Bushy, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 7, '83, R.  
Busteed, Surg. Maj. H. E., M.D., 304 dys., from May 23, '84, M.  
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 25, '83, B.

Caldecott, Surg. Maj. R., 286 dys., from May 20, '84, B.  
Cady, Bde. Surg. H., 1 yr. 2 3 dys., from April 6, '84.  
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '83, B.  
Campbell, Col. W. M., R.E., till Nov. 28, '84, B.  
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. C., 2 yrs., from April 13, '83.  
Cherry, Col. E. M., Cav., 1 yr. 231 dys., from Nov. 22, '83, M.  
Clark, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Clarkson, Surg. J. W., 18 ms., from May 28, '84, B.  
Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 353 dys., from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '83, B.  
Cole, Col. R. A., S.C., 3 yrs., from Oct. 1, '81, M.  
Collis, F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from March 28, '84, B.  
Condon, Surg. Maj. J. H., 1 yr., from April 20, '84, B.  
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from May 1, '83, B.  
Coningham, Lt. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 2 dys., from Mar. 23, '84, M.  
Cooke, Maj. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 18, '84.  
Cotton, Maj. F. F., R.E., 1 yr. 281 dys., from Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Cowley, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '84.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 267 dys., from April 1, '84, B.  
Crawcroft, Lieut. Col. B. S.C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.  
Currie, Lieut. J. W. S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '84, M.  
Cunningham, Maj. D. A., S.C., 1 yr., from May 27, '84.  
Cunningham, Maj. C. A., S.C., from March 30, '84, Bo.  
Curtis, Maj. Atwill, 2 yrs., from April 26, '83, M.

Dalrymple, Maj. R. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.  
Daunt, Col. J. C., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 22, '83, B.  
De Lousada, Lt. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '84, M.  
Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 260 dys., from Jan. 1, '84, M.  
Doveton, Maj. H. R. E., 27 ms., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.  
Doveton, Maj. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 121 dys., from May 15, '83, M.  
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 176 dys., from May 17, '83, M.  
Drake-Brockman, Surg. Maj. C. F., 834 dys., from Feb. 13, '84, M.  
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 18 ms., from June 1, '83, Bo.  
Dundas, Lieut. G. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 16, '84.  
Dyce, Capt. G. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 12, '84, B.

Eades, Surg. Maj. L. E., from April 13, '84.  
Elliot, Maj. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., from April 4, '84, B.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 ms., from Feb. 9, '83, Bo.  
Elliston, Maj. F. C., S.C., 192 dys., from June 19, '84, B.  
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 15 ms., from Oct. 30, '83, B.  
Ewing, Col. John, S.C., 1 yr., from May 20, '84, M.

Fagan, Maj. J. G., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '84, Bo.  
Fagan, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.  
Fawcett, Surg. Maj. E., from June 3, '84, W.  
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr. 98 dys., from Nov. 15, '83, Bo.  
Ferrand, Surg. E., 2 yrs., from July 9, '84, M.  
Fitzgerald, Surg. Maj. E. A., 234 dys., from Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Foord, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 27, '84, M.  
Forbes, Maj. E. M., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 22, '83, B.  
Fordyce, Lieut. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 19, '84, Bo.  
Fraser, Col. H., S.C., 335 dys., from Feb. 29, '84, M.

Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 19, '83, B.  
Gibbs, Maj. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., from May 9, '84, B.  
Godfrey, Maj. G., Inf., 1 yr., from April 11, '84, M.  
Goldney, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 9, '84, B.  
Goodfellow, M.-Gn. W. W., C.B., 1 yr. 16 dys., from Ju. 3, '84.  
Gordon, Lt. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., from June 10, '84, M.  
Gray, Lieut. W. du G., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 23, '84, M.  
Greany, Surg. J. P., M.D., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.  
Greenaway, Capt. T. S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, '84, M.  
Grey, Lt. Col. L. J. H., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., from Apr. 23, '84, B.  
Gupta, Surg. Maj. K. P., 1 yr., from May 22, '84, B.  
Griffith, Lt. Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '83, Bo.  
Gunning, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., M.  
Gunthorpe, Maj. E. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 16, '81, M.

Hackett, Surg. Maj. A. L., 1 yr. 13 dys., from Apr. 25, '84, M.  
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr. 277 dys., from June 20, '84, B.  
Hallett, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, B.

Hallett, Maj. W. H., S.C., 307 dys., from Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Hamm, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 8, '85, B.  
Hammond, Maj. H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, M.  
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 29, '83, M.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 26 ms., from April 8, '83, B.  
Harpur, Col. J. S.C., 2 yrs., from June 5, '83, Bo.  
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Hatchell, Lieut. Col. D. T., S.C., 15 ms., from Nov. 9, '83, M.  
Heath, Capt. L. F., S.C., 1 yr., from May 21, '84, B.  
Hecketh, Lieut. Col. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 1, '84, M.  
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 22 ms. 1 dy., from Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Hight, Lt. Col. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 18, '84, B.  
Hills, Col. John, R. E., C.B., 1 yr. 296 dys., from May 28, '83, Bo.  
Hill, Major R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr. 16 dys., from April 4, '84, M.  
Hodgkinson, Lieut. S.C., 1 yr., from May 1, '84, Bo.  
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 22, '84, Bo.  
Hogg, Major A. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 4, '84, Bo.  
Hogg, C. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., 149 dys., from Mar. 1, '83, Bo.  
Hogg, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 21, '84, B.  
Holloway, Lieut. Col. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 31, '84, M.  
Holroyd, Col. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., from April 4, '84, B.  
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 21 ms., from May 29, '83, M.  
Humphrey, Major B. G., S.C., 21 ms., from April 22, '83, Bo.  
Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., M.  
Hutchinson, Major J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 143 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.

Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., till March 31, '85, Bo.

Jack, Surgeon D. M., 304 days, from April 15, '84, B.  
Jackson, Lt. Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., from May 20, '83, B.  
Jacko, Lieut. Col. John, S.C., 27 ms., from Oct. 30, '82, Bo.  
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., 1 yr. 10 dys., from Sept. 28, '83, B.  
Jarvis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 322 dys., from May 23, '84.  
Johnston, Surgeon-Major T. B. W. P., 3 yrs., from Jan. 19, '82, B.  
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 1, '84, B.  
Jones, Bde. Surg. J. M., M.D., 3 yrs., from Dec. 1, '81, B.  
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, '83, B.  
Joubert, Surg. Major C. H., 320 dys., from April 5, '84, B.

Keays, Lieut. Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 1, '83, Bo.  
Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 1 yr., from April 12, '83, Bo.  
Kennedy, Capt. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., from April 28, '84, B.  
Keyes, Maj. G. N. S. C. B., S.C., 6 ms., from Mar. 14, '84, M.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S. C. B., 15 ms., from April 6, '83, B.  
Kirtson, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, '83, B.  
King-Harman, Maj. M. J., S.C., 28 mos., from April 13, '83, B.  
Knowles, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 1 yr. 25 dy., from Dec. 21, '83, B.  
Lambert, Col. T. S.C., 1 yr. 160 dys., from Nov. 23, '83, B.  
Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, '84, B.  
Lamb, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '84, B.  
Lampen, Col. J. S.C., 2 yrs., M.  
Lawrence, Lt. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.  
Leader, Capt. T. A. F. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 23, '84, M.  
Leapingwell, Surg. A. H., 1 yr., from June 25, '84, M.  
Lethbridge, Surg. Maj. A. S. M. D., 1 yr. 182 d., from Mar. 23, '84, B.  
Lloyd, Lt. Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 16, '84, B.  
Lloyd, Bde. Surg. E. E., 1 yr., from May 6, '84, M.  
Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 130 d., from May 15, '84.  
Luard, Lt. Col. C. H., R.E., 18 ms., from Nov. 10, '84, B.  
Lucas, Surg. C. T., 2 yrs., from Mar. 7, '84, Bo.

McAndrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 3, '82, B.  
McCausland, Capt. W. H. S.C., 1 yr. 182 d., from Apr. 1, '84, M.  
Macdonald, Col. D. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.  
Macdonald, Surg. D. P., 1 yr. 182 d., from Apr. 15, '84.  
MacDougall, Brig.-Surg. H. R. L., 1 yr., from M. 15, '84.  
MacLaren, Surg. Maj. G. G., M.D., 1 yr. 183 d., from May 1, '84.  
McLeod, Maj. D. J., S.C., Cav., 1 yr., M.  
McLeod, Surg. Maj. K., 1 yr. 140 d., from May 1, '84.  
McNeill, Maj. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.  
McNeill, Maj. J. G. R. D., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 2, '84.  
McNair, Maj. A. R. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from Apr. 27, '83, Bo.  
Macpherson, Capt. A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '84, M.  
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. W. H. C. B., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '83, B.  
Madden, Lt. Col. T. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 15, '84.  
Maitland, Maj. G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Mainwaring, Maj. E. P., Inf., 1 yr., from Apr. 21, '84.  
Malvey, Capt. F. C. S.C., 20 ms., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Malden, Lt. Col. R. V., S.C., 21 ms., from Apr. 27, '83.  
Maltby, Maj. E. P., Inf., 1 yr. 16 d., from Feb. 29, '83, M.  
Marshall, Maj. G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr. 121 d., from Dec. 3, '83, B.  
Martin, Lt. E. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. C., Cav., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. W. R., Inf., 364 d., from Feb. 8, '84, B.  
Martin, Capt. G. W., S.C., 91 dys., from Sept. 2, '84, B.  
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 1 yr., from June 10, '84, Bo.  
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 1 yr., from June 10, '84, Bo.  
Masters, Lieut. E. S., S.C., from May 7, '83, B.  
Massey, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 15 ms., from Nov. 10, '83, B.  
Massey, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 166 dys., from April 12, '84, B.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr. 184 dys., from Aug. 28, '83, Bo.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 ms., from Oct. 6, '82, M.  
Mayne, Capt. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84, Bo.  
Meade, Lieut. J. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, B.  
Melville, Lt. Henry, S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 25, '84, Bo.  
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.  
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 243 dys., from Apr. 11, '84, B.  
Money, Maj. E. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '84, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. V., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., from Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Monteith, Capt. E. V. S.C., 15 ms., from Nov. 21, '83, Bo.  
Montgomery, Lt. T. R. A. G. S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 13, '84, Bo.  
Morse, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.  
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 1 yr. 12 dys., from May 8, '84.  
Moorehead, Surg. James, M.D., 6 ms., from Apr. 13, '84, B.  
Morice, Brig.-Surg. J. C., 3 yrs., from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
Morris, Lt. Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., from Mar. 7, '84, B.  
Muir, Capt. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 6, '84, B.  
Munro, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.  
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P., M.D., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '83, Bo.  
Murray, Lt. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr. 248 dys., from Apr. 7, '83, B.

Napier, Maj. Hon. G. C., C.I.E., Inf., 273 dys., B.  
Neil, Maj. A. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Newham, Maj. E. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 14, '84, B.  
Noverre, Lt. Col. W. L., S.C., 300 dys., from Apr. 18, '84, Bo.  
Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 1 yr., from Aug. 23, '84, M.  
Owen, Lt. Col. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, '84, B.  
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.  
Palmer, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 1 yr. 131 dys., from Apr. 16, '84, B.  
Partridge, Brig.-Surg. W. P., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, Bo.  
Passy, Lt. D. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, '83, M.  
Paterson, Maj. H., S.C., 1 yr. 151 dys., from Sept. 15, '83.  
Paterson, Surg. Maj. A. M., 2 yrs., from April 4, '84, B.  
Pearl, Depy. Surg.-Gen. W., 1 yr., from April 12, '84, M.

Penny, Brig.-Surg. J. C., M.D., 1 yr., from April 18, '84, B.  
Perkins, Col. James, C.B., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Perriss, Maj. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, '83, M.  
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from May 17, '83, Bo.  
Phillips, Lt. Col. A. N., Inf., 1 yr., from April 18, '84, B.  
Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S.C., from May 15, '84, B.  
Poole, Maj. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 17, '83, W.  
Porter, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '83, M.  
Prendergast, Col. R. S. J., Cav., 2 yrs., from April 14, '83, M.  
Price, Surg.-Maj. W. M. D., 24 yrs., from Sept. 28, '82, M.  
Pringle, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.

Rawlinson, Capt. S. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 4, '84, M.  
Reeves, Surg. F. C., 1 yr., from March 5, '84, M.  
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., 18 ms., from Oct. 5, '83, Bo.  
Rennick, Capt. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Rennick, Maj. H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., from April 8, '83.  
Repton, Lt. Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 25, '84, B.  
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 1 yr. 219 dys., from Feb. 22, '84, M.  
Robertson, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., from May 16, '84, Bo.  
Roberts, Lieut. O. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 19, '83, B.  
Rolland, Capt. S. E., S.C., 242 dys., from May 5, '84, M.  
Ross, Col. F. J. T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.  
Ruddall, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 10 ms., from April 3, '84, B.  
Ryves, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr., from Dec. 17, '83, Bo.

Sandwith, Lt. Col. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 28, '83, Bo.  
Sherriff, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 74 dys., from June 19, '84, B.  
Econce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.  
Senior, Brig.-Maj. H. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 15, '84.  
Seton, Lt. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ms., from Nov. 5, '83, Bo.  
Sexton, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 11, '84, Bo.  
Sexton, S.-Maj. E., M.D., 1 yr. 352 dys., from Apr. 20, '83, M.  
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.  
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '84, B.  
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 2, '83, Bo.  
Sim, Col. C. A., R.E., 182 dys., from Feb. 28, '84, M.  
Spence, Lieut. E. K. E., S.C., 274 dys., from April 3, '84, B.  
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 ms., from April 21, '83, B.  
Standen, Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 7, '84, M.  
Stansford, Lt. Col. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 10, '84, M.  
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 18 ms., from April 29, '83, Bo.  
Strover, Lt. Col. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from Apr. 1, '84, M.  
Swaine, Surg. F. R., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Mar. 29, '84, B.  
Swete, Maj. C. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 25, '84, B.  
Swinhoe, Lieut. Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 6, '84, Bo.

Taylor, Lt. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '82, M.  
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '84.  
Thompson, Lt. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., from May 22, '84, B.  
Tinling, Maj. J. I., Inf., 15 ms., from Nov. 10, '83, B.  
Tonnouchy, Lt. V. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '83, B.  
Trevor, Maj. G. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from Mar. 7, '84, M.  
Tulloch, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '83, B.

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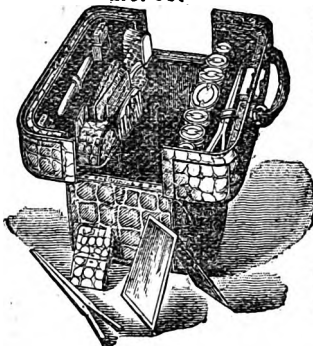
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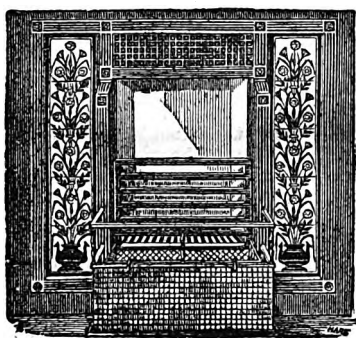
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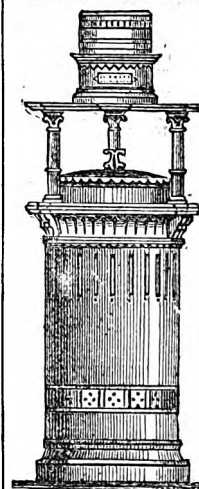
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AND  
OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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VOL. XLII.]  
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[PRICE 6D.]

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, October 17th; Madras and Allahabad, October 15th; Calcutta, October 14th; Ceylon, October 15th; Burma, October 12th.

By the permission of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, a deputation waited on his Excellency to-day at 2 p.m. from the London Committee, formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, for the purpose of presenting a memorial from the Committee, and of personally explaining to his Excellency the main grounds on which the committee base their objections to the Bill. The deputation consisted of Mr. C. T. Buckland, Chairman, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Secretary of the Committee; together with the following representative members:—Sir George Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B., late Bengal Civil Service and Member of the Supreme Council of India; Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, late Officiating Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; Mr. J. D. Ward, late Bengal Civil Service and Judge of Dacca; Brigade-Surgeon J. Berry White, Chairman of the Jokai Tea Company; and Mr. J. Dacosta, late of Messrs. Ashburner and Co., Calcutta, late Merchant and Zemindar in Bengal.

THE week's telegrams from India show that the condition of the Police Force of India will be one of the many serious questions, neglected during the recent turmoil of sensational legislation, that will have to be taken up at an early period by Lord Dufferin. The question has been one that has constantly attracted the notice of the Vernacular Press, and no reform would be more popular among all classes of our Native fellow-subjects than an attempt to establish a system that should command more general confidence.

THE disorder and anarchy so long brewing in Hyderabad, under the fostering feebleness and imbecility of the régime now happily coming to an end at Simla, threaten to come to a crisis even before the arrival of Lord Dufferin. The terrible riots in the city, and the movement of troops from Golconda, throw a lurid light on the condition to which four years of Radical folly and weakness have reduced our Eastern empire. Lord Dufferin will not land in India one moment too soon.

TROOPS, too, called out at Agra! Several persons wounded, though happily there were no lives lost. We trust that this will be held to be the last achievement requisite for earning Lord Ripon's dukedom; but anxiety will still be felt for the next five or six weeks.

No further news is reported of the massacres at Mandalay, nor of the British subjects there done to death. But more murders, dacoities, and the like are happening daily in Burma, as a sort of farewell to the departing Viceroy of India.

THE first sessional *soirée* of the National Indian Association, held at No. 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, on Friday evening last, was a great success—as we anticipated it would be, now that Lord Dufferin's appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty affords such happy prospects of renewed cordiality between the various sections of Her Majesty's subjects in India. Much interest was caused by the presence of Mr. Amir Ali and his bride, and of Miss Chuckerbutty (the sister of the successful candidate for the Civil Service who stood highest on the list this

year), and several other Indian ladies. The Sikh Sirdars were also present; and among our Indian visitors we observed the Raja Rampal Singh, Mr. Banerjia (brother of Mr. Surendranatts Banerjia), Mr. Sethna, Mr. Abdul Majid, and in fact nearly the whole Indian colony here. There was also a very large attendance of Anglo-Indians; among others may be named Sir George Campbell, M.P., Mr. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., and Mrs. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. E. B. Powell, C.S.I., and Mrs. Powell, General Keatinge, General Macdonald, Mr. J. B. Knight, C.I.E., and the Rev. James Long. The rooms were full, and there was some excellent music, as well as an exhibition of some Indian needlework and other objects of interest. Altogether, Miss Manning and Lady Hobhouse may be congratulated on having organised a very enjoyable *réunion*. We should not omit to mention that there were also present many English friends of India, including Canon Harford, Mr. Cropper, M.P., Mr. Percy Bunting, and others.

WE learn that the paper to be read at the November meeting of the East India Association will be by the popular Chairman of its Council, General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh. At the December meeting of the same Society Mr. Roper will read, at the request of the author, a paper on the Civil Service question by Mr. Ginwalla, of Broach.

MR. LANGTON PRENDERGAST WALSH, son of Colonel Prendergast Walsh, has been appointed H.M.'s Consul and British Agent at Berbera. This appointment was made by Government in recognition of Mr. P. Prendergast Walsh's valour as a volunteer at Tel-el-Kebir. Mr. Walsh is now organising a Police and Custom House Service at Berbera, and the sanitary state of the town is much improved since he took charge. Mr. Walsh is also introducing Criminal and Civil Courts and other improvements.

We take the following items of personal intelligence regarding our Indian visitors from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* for November:—

Mr. B. S. Mankar, of Bombay, has passed the Primary Examination in Anatomy and Physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Mr. Aurung Shah (Assam) and Mr. James Tarini Coomar Mitter have passed the First M.B. and C.M. Examination of the University of Glasgow, and Mr. Promath Nath Roy the Third M.B. and C.M. of that University. Mr. K. P. Gupta, M.R.C.S. Edin., has been examined and approved for a certificate in Sanitary Science by the Examiners in State Medicine in the University of Cambridge. Mr. George Nundy, B.A., LL.D., of H.H. the Nizam's service, has been appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner in Berar Commission. *Arrivals.*—Sirdar Thakur Singh, a brother of Kumar Shiva Nath Singh, of Tajpore, cousin of the Maharaja Dhulip Singh, and his two sons, Sirdar Marendar Singh and Girdi Singh; and Mr. A. C. Homji, of Bombay; the Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, on leave from Calcutta; Dr. Shams Uddin J. Sulaimani; Mr. Abur Raza, for Law; Mr. Manik Lal Dutt, the Gilchrist Scholar of this year. *Departures.*—Surgeon H. E. Banatvala, Indian Medical Service, by H.M.S. *Jumna*; Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Sorabjee, C.E. Also for Bombay, Dr. Simeons, of Goa, who during his tour of eighteen months in Europe, besides obtaining the medical diplomas already mentioned in this journal, and a Sanitary qualification, was made at Rome a Knight of the Order of the Sepulchre, and a member of the Scientific Society of the Arcades.

Surgeon F. S. Chatterji, M.B., has invested a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Four per Cent. Government Securities for the foundation of a Scholarship to be awarded to the best student in the Calcutta Medical College of native Indian extraction, in the subject of practical and theoretical Histology.

Miss Chundermukhi Bose, M.A., has been appointed Assistant Lady Superintendent of Bethune Female School, Calcutta.

Mr. A. Borroahi, Collector of Noakhali, is compiling a dictionary of the Bengali language as spoken in different parts of the country.

We regret to hear of the death of Kumar Jevansing, younger brother of H.M. the Maharaja of Bhowanagar, who for a time studied at Cambridge, and whose interest in scientific studies showed promise of usefulness.



THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, October 17 :—

Major Cabrow, R.F.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Trevor, 16th Bombay Native Infantry; Surgeon-Major H. B. White, senior medical officer of the station hospital at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to Oct. 14 :—

During the week since last mail, there has been a general tendency on the part of owners to work off their ships, and meeting the demand freely at the rates offering, we have to record a considerable amount of business. Fixtures for the American market occupy a most prominent place, no less than nine vessels having been placed for New York and Boston. For the home markets, London, Liverpool, and Dundee, eleven others have found employment. There was also somewhat more enquiry for steam tonnage, and a fair amount of engagements has been put through. Our unfixed tonnage stands now reduced to 19,000 tons.

WE take the following on the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report :—

Our last report was issued on the 23rd ultimo, since which date business was suspended until the 9th instant, when 23,000 packages were brought forward; of these about Rs. 2,200 were withdrawn for shipment. Of the total quantity offered the general quality showed a slight falling off, through from the three principal districts there were several very desirable invoices for which there was good competition; for thin and inferior liquouring parcels there was less inquiry, and on the whole there was a distinct decline in prices, on "Finest" fully one anna per lb. and on "Medium" and "Good" to "Fine" half an anna per lb. The commoner sorts also declined proportionally, and owing to the large supply were somewhat neglected even at these lower rates. Further sales which will amount to, say, 20,000 chests are advertised for the 16th instant. Weather reports are more satisfactory, and the timely fall of rain will allow of manufacture being carried on to a later date than we expected.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market :—

Referring to the estimate of the crop in our last circular we leave the figures unchanged for the present. From the closing returns that have come to hand from Behar, we are inclined to think that the estimate of 67,500 maunds will be fully borne out, and possibly somewhat exceeded, although the total is not likely to differ very materially from the figures given. The reports from most of the Benares Provinces, and also from the Doab, have latterly been decidedly less favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain; indeed, the rainfall during September and the earlier part of this month has been far above the average, and, although we have not yet received sufficient information to enable us to properly check the estimates previously given, we would remark that it may be necessary to modify them later on, and we incline to the opinion that the total is more likely to fall short of than exceed the estimates printed in our last. Heavy rain has fallen in Champaran and parts of Tirhoot, and moisture for next year may be considered secure, but other parts of the latter district, and also Chuprah, have not yet had rain enough for that purpose, and prospects continue indifferent. Owing to the excessive rain the drying of the Indigo has been much retarded, and no parcels of Oudes have yet come to market, nor do we now expect any arrivals of importance for at least another fortnight.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.—The Select Committee's report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will probably be presented at the meeting in the Legislative Council in Calcutta on the 24th November. This will probably be the first meeting of the Council this season in Calcutta. The report in some of the Madras papers that the Viceroy had declined the further services of Mr. Thomas in the Council is totally devoid of foundation. Mr. Thomas's tenure of appointment in the Council has expired in ordinary course, and the rule in such a case is, that unless the member is in charge of a special Bill, or unless his further presence is thought desirable on any special ground, he is not reappointed.

INDIAN DANGERS.—The *Saturday Review* says of the language of the articles in the *St. James's Gazette*, in which certain Indian dangers have been pointed out, that if it be alarmism, it is not the alarmism of the amateur. It goes too far; it commits too deeply for that. No newspaper with any sort of character for judgment or discretion to lose could act "on its own hook" in making so startling a suggestion as that which has been made, still less in urging it in such terms. Any conductor of such a newspaper would, in mere self-protection, it is safe to say, require any specific counsels of this kind, and certainly their accompanying words of warning, to be vouched by the highest possible expert authority before admitting them to a place in its columns.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.—"The Afghan Boundary Commission is now on its way to Lashjowain. The Ameer has ordered a proclamation to be issued at Herat directing the people to accord friendly treatment to the members of the Commission."

TEHERAN, Oct. 31.—"Sir Peter Lumsden and his companions have arrived safely at Meshed. The city being one of the holy places of Persia, scarcely inferior in point of sanctity to Kerbela itself, the Mohurram is celebrated with unusual fervour by the Shia devotees who assemble there. When the Commissioners arrived the holy day celebration was at its height, and it was necessary to pass the night outside the city. To-day Sir Peter Lumsden made his official entry into the city, escorted by the contingents furnished by the Shah."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Nov. 2 :—

"The annual report of the Inspector-General of the Bengal police has this year attracted more attention than usual owing to the fact that several cases of gross misconduct and abuse of their powers on the part of subordinate police officers have been recently brought to light. One case in particular, in which a sub-inspector in the Purneah district is charged with having arrested a highly respected European gentleman on an evidently trumped-up charge, and treated him with the grossest indignity, occupies daily a large space in the local newspapers, and has aroused much indignation.

"It appears from the report mentioned that last year ten native policemen were convicted of torture, threats to torture, and extortion. Four of these cases were of a serious nature, and one resulted in death. The Lieutenant-Governor, reviewing the report, remarks that it is most unsatisfactory to find that in spite of the punishments inflicted this form of offence still continues, and is not confined to police officers of the lower grades. These remarks might be applied with equal truth to every province; for there is no doubt that throughout India the policeman is often more of a terror than a protection to the people. What is needed in order to stamp out this heinous species of crime seems to be a more candid recognition of its existence, greater strictness of supervision on the part of European police officers, and increased severity on the part of the Judges in awarding punishment to policemen convicted of abusing their powers.

"Another interesting minute lately issued by the Bengal Government is that reviewing the last year's administration report of the Presidency, or Metropolitan division. Some of Mr. Thompson's remarks on the spirit of the native Press merit quotation. He says:—'No doubt last year was one of exceptional excitement, unfavourable to calmness and moderation; and no one could be less desirous than I am of judging the native Press on the evidence which such times afford. Indeed, it must be admitted that the absence of calmness and moderation was not peculiar to the native Press last year, and that the English journals lost much of the self-restraint and good-feeling which are usually their honourable characteristics. But English journalism in Bengal has, with insignificant exceptions, recovered its proper function of temperate criticism, while native journalism as a rule is still disfigured by a spirit of reckless hostility, of ready acceptance of unfounded rumours, and of proneness to impute unworthy motives to the Government and its officers. Many utterances of the native and Anglo-native Press during the year were such as to bring the papers containing them within the scope of the criminal law.'

"After mentioning that in three instances applications were made to Government by native officers to sanction the prosecution of calumnious articles in vernacular papers, and after enlarging on the benefits of a free Press honestly conducted, Mr. Thompson proceeds:—'But when it is seen that day after day the Anglo-native and vernacular Press abuses its opportunities and the forbearance of Government to propagate among a credulous people libels on individuals officers, false imputations on the courts of justice and disloyal comments on the Government itself; then it becomes a serious question whether, in the interests of the country and of the mass of readers and their circle of auditors who are thus being misled, toleration may not be pushed too far.'

"The persons who were convicted of complicity in the serious riots which occurred at Salem two years ago have all been released by order of the Madras Government. The judge who tried them recommended that the sentences should be reconsidered after two years if the people of Salem behaved well in the interval, and, as profound peace has prevailed there since 1882, the Government has acted upon the recommendation.

"A somewhat serious affray between Hindoos and Mahomedans occurred at Agra last week. It took its origin from an encounter between a Hindoo religious procession and certain Mahomedans who were celebrating the Mohurram festival. Several people were wounded, but no lives were lost. The military were called out to restore order.

"There are further signs that the recent agitation against the

annual removal of Government to the hills is likely to bear some fruit. A committee is about to assemble at Calcutta to consider what offices which have hitherto been removed every year to Simla may be in future permanently fixed at Calcutta. It is believed that the cases of the Inspectors-General of the post office, telegraphs, and railways, and their respective establishments will be first considered.

"It is stated that the news of the recent indignation meeting at Rangoon has greatly alarmed the Burmese Government, and that the Ministers are looking anxiously for some indication of the views of the Indian Government. It is also said that they are ready to throw off their allegiance to King Thebaw and to declare for the Mengwoon Prince at a moment's notice. Dacoities are increasing in all directions, and it is reported that more murders have been committed in the Palace, but so much secrecy is observed that information on this point is uncertain. The exodus to British territory continues steadily."

BOMBAY, NOV. 2.—"Serious disturbances between the Arabs and the police occurred at Hyderabad during the celebration of the Mohurram Festival. Eleven of the police were killed and several wounded. The Arabs looted the police stations and pillaged some houses, causing a panic in the city, where all the shops and houses were closed. The Nizam, with great promptitude, summoned troops from Golconda. The Arabs then dispersed, and order is now restored. A Council was subsequently held, at which the Nizam was present, and a committee of inquiry was appointed."—*Reuter*.

The following is from a special correspondent of the *Daily News*, dated Meshed, Oct. 31:—

"Sir Peter Lumsden arrived here to-day. Every honour was paid to the Commission on its arrival by the Governor-General of Khorasan. Splendid tents were erected in a garden, and ceremonial visits will be exchanged. To-morrow the Commission proceeds to Sarakhs."

## Home News.

"THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA."—The four articles on "The Armies of the Native States of India," which attracted considerable attention when they appeared in the columns of the *Times* in August and September last, have been reprinted in an octavo volume and published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—Tenders for Rs. 15,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on the 29th ultimo at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 7,88,000, average rate 1s. 7.243d.; and Bombay, Rs. 3,10,000, average rate 1s. 7.2d.; in telegraphic transfers—Calcutta, Rs. 5,00,000, average rate, 1s. 7.25d.; and Bombay, Rs. 2,50,000, average rate 1s. 7.25d.; or a total of Rs. 18,48,000. Tenders for bills on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7.3.16d. will receive about 50 per cent., and 'above in full'; and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7½d. about 50 per cent. Later in the day six lakhs of transfers were specially sold at 1s. 7.9-32d., five being allotted on Calcutta and one on Bombay. From April 1 to last week the total amount of remittances disposed of reached Rs. 7,75,54,467, and realised £6,359,276.

### LORD DUFFERIN.

The Earl of Dufferin has declined to accept an invitation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to dine with the Chamber before his departure for India, but has consented to receive a deputation from the Chamber on November 6th.

The Earl of Dufferin had an interview with the Premier at his official residence in Downing-street on Thursday last.

Lord Dufferin was entertained at dinner on Saturday night at the Town Hall, Westminster, by the members of the Northbrook Indian Club prior to his departure for India. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Lord Northbrook, Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I., occupied the chair. A number of the most distinguished members of the club, with one or two specially invited guests, supported him. Among those present were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Reay, and Lord Lawrence; Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir Richard Couch, Sir Charles Brownlow, Sir Richard Pollock, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Sir Joseph Fayer, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Sir Henry Daly, Sir Louis Jackson, Sir Joseph Caird, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir George Kellner, Sir Robert Stuart, Sir Michael Westropp, Sir William Andrew, Sir Ashley Eden; Mr. Cross, M.P., the Hon. C. Lawrence, and the Hon. E. Drummond; the Nawab Shums-ud-Dowlah; Kumar Sham Singh, Rajah Rampal Singh, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoi Framjee, Mr. Bhowanagree, Generals Dickens, Allen Johnson, Foster, Beynon, and Trevor; Colonels Yule and French; Messrs. Maclean, Edwin Arnold, Roper Lethbridge, Seymour Fitzgerald, Bou'ger, Juland Danvers, Ashburner, Thornton, Pedder, Melville,

Leitner, and many other gentlemen both native and English. The proceedings were private. After the toast of "The Queen-Empress" had been drunk with the usual honours, Sir Barrow Ellis proposed in appropriate terms that of the guest of the evening, to which Lord Dufferin replied in a speech of about half-an-hour's duration. His reference to the experience he had acquired in Turkey, and to the necessity of trusting to our own vigilance and valour in dealing with even a friendly government of Russia, was received with enthusiastic and renewed applause. No further speeches were made, and the company separated at an early hour. Lord Dufferin, however, remained some time later in conversation with different native gentlemen. According to present arrangements, the new Viceroy will leave England for India on Thursday, the 13th inst. His Excellency will travel by way of Bombay, and will proceed to that port in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Tasmania*, embarking at Tilbury somewhere about noon. The Earl will be accompanied by Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, and the Hon. Miss Thynne, and by the following members of his suite, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, private secretary; Lord Herbrand Russell, Major Cooper, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. M'Ferran.

### NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, ETC.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The directors of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited), in their report for the half-year ending June 30th, state that the loss on exchange on remittances amounting to £34,716 was £6,926 at a fractionally higher rate than 1s. 8d. per rupee. Of this sum £4,526 had been charged to profit and loss, and the balance of £2,400 written off the exchange equalisation account, thus leaving £3,200 at the credit of the latter. The profit balance, including the sum brought forward, is £10,799. After placing £2,200 to the reserve fund, the balance for appropriation will be £8,599, out of which the directors have declared an interim dividend of 3½ per cent., tax free, and payable on and after the 1st of December.

### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

On Wednesday the *Peshawar* left for Bombay with £25,000 in bar silver. Bar silver and Mexican dollars remained at the last quotations, viz., 50½d., and 50d. per ounce, but the market is quite flat. To-morrow it may be tested by the amounts that have arrived by the West India packet. The unsatisfactory sales of India Council drafts helped to increase the weakness of quotations. Four-and-a-half per Cents. Rupee Paper fell ½, to 81 8½, Four per Cent., ¼ to 79½. The Bombay exchange came again at 1s. 7.3-16d.

On Thursday Rupee Paper was somewhat steadier, closing at 81½ for the Four-and-a-half per Cents., and 79½ for the Four per Cents. The *Medway* only brought about £25,000 of bar silver, but yesterday's price was not obtainable, and 50½d. had to be accepted for the consignment. The Mexican dollars by the same steamer had been mostly sold for arrival, and the small balance was placed at the previous quotation, 50d. The *Elbe* from Brazil has arrived with £9,544 in specie. Advices from Holland state that 800,000 Dutch guilders have been withdrawn from currency and melted down into bars. The Eastern exchanges are weaker.

On Friday bar silver was quoted at 5s. 7.16d. per ounce, and dollars nominally at 50d. The depreciation is rapid, and affords striking evidence of the increasing stagnation of Eastern trade. Eastern exchange still continues to fall. Bombay was quoted at 1s. 7.5-32d., and the Calcutta rate fell 1-16d. to 1s. 7½d. Shanghai rate was quoted at 4s. 11½d., but no further change took place in the Hong Kong quotation, which is still 3s. 8½d. Rupee Paper was steady at 81½d., 81½d., and 79½d. for the Four-and-a-half and Four per Cents. respectively.

On Saturday the price for bar silver, 50 7.16d. per ounce, was all but nominal, and no business whatever was done in Mexican dollars. The exchange rate from Calcutta has fallen to 1s. 7.3-32d., but Shanghai remains at 4s. 11½d., and Hong Kong at 3s. 8½d. Rupee Paper is unaltered.

On Monday the Four per Cent. Rupee Paper declined ¼ per cent. to 79½. The Four-and-a-half per Cents. were unaltered at 81½. Bar silver declined 1-16d. to 4s. 2½d. per ounce.

### OBITUARY.

Colonel William Gordon Trevor, of the 16th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, died on the 8th ult. at Bombay. He entered the Indian Army in 1854, became captain in 1868, major in 1876, and lieutenant-colonel in 1890. He served with the 80th Foot in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858-59.

Mr. Christopher Beckett Denison died suddenly on Thursday last in Ireland. He was the second son of the late Sir Edmund Beckett, of Grimthorpe, Yorkshire. He was born in 1825, and was educated at Uppingham and Haileybury, from which latter college he in 1845 entered the Civil Service of India. After holding various offices in Bengal, the Punjab, and Oude, he retired from the service in 1865. He sat as a Conservative for the West Riding from 1868 to 1880, in which year he and Viscount Lascelles unsuccessfully contested the Eastern Division of the Riding against Sir Andrew Fairbairn and Sir John Ramsden.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The *Indian Mirror* fears that the zemindars of Bengal are not likely to join in any movement in honour of Lord Ripon upon his retirement from the Viceroyalty, "on account of the Bengal Rent Bill." We think better of the zemindars. They know very well moreover, as the *Mirror* says that Lord Ripon is in no way responsible for the Bill. From first to last, it is purely a conception of the local (Bengal) Secretariat. A promise had been long made by the local Government to give the zemindar proper legal facilities for the recovery of his rental, but it unfortunately happened that when this promise was apparently coming to fulfilment, the Secretariat was in the hands of comparatively young men with very little, if any, experience of district life, and who held that the zemindar was very extortionate, and that the true cause of the difficulty he experienced in realising his rents was their exorbitancy. It was natural in these circumstances that they should bring in this Rent Bill. Lord Ripon confided in them as 'experts,' and they have misled both him and Mr. Ilbert.

"The Bill," adds our contemporary, 'is an inheritance of which Lord Ripon could not rid himself, but it is almost certain that Lord Dufferin will pass the Bill into law almost as soon as he takes charge of the Viceroyalty.' We think not. We hope to see the Bill withdrawn, not because there is no need of legislation; for we believe there is very great need of it. But the present Bill has been drafted from first to last under a total misapprehension of the facts. Instead of the zemindar being an oppressor, many causes have co-operated to have him show a moderation in his demands that has certainly produced very great mischief. What we all want to see is the *actual* cultivator sitting at so moderate and so fixed a rental that every incentive is given to his industry, and that sales and transfers of the occupancy enjoyed by him should become as rare as they are now mischievously common. The Bill should be withdrawn, and a new Bill drafted to meet the two special evils of the ryot's refusal to pay his rent, and of the sub-letting practices which create simply a vast class of middlemen tenures pretty certain to result eventually in rack-renting. The difficulties in the way of successfully arresting the latter evil are very great, but there is no reason why the zemindar should not be at once invested with just legal power to recover the very moderate rental he is claiming.

As to Lord Dufferin passing the Bill, Lord Dufferin will *never* pass it if he once knows the facts. As an Irish landlord he has been familiarly acquainted with "tenant right" disputes for the last twenty years at least. Long before Mr. Gladstone brought forward his first Irish Land Bill in 1870, legislation of the same order had been contemplated and actively discussed. Lord Dufferin took a very prominent part in the controversy upon the subject that raged early in 1867. Two very long letters from him that appeared in the *Times* in January and February, 1867, on this very question, have been declared to be the ablest contributions that had been made to the discussion of the question up to that time. They occupied seven or eight columns of the *Times*, and the concluding passage of the second letter runs as follows:—

I have now finished my ungracious task. To many I shall have appeared to take the part of the rich against the poor, the strong against the weak; while the general drift of my argument will have run counter to the instincts of that great Liberal party to whose principles I am attached, and to whose enlightened policy Ireland has been so much indebted. But questions affecting the present condition of that country are beyond the cognizance of party politics. Where truth and justice are concerned, the distinctions between rich and poor are in abeyance. My object has been to establish truth and to advocate justice. The doctrine that Ireland is to be saved by the sacrifice of the rights of property is a violation of both. To those who doubt it, I commend the well-known lesson taught in a heathen age by a barbarous people:—"When young Cyrus presided over the mock tribunal established in his school, two boys of unequal size pleaded before it, each wearing a cloak that seemed to fit him; but the long cloak belonged to the little fellow, who had been forced to exchange it for the exiguous mantle of his big companion. Cyrus confirmed this act of violence on the plea of expediency. But the unjust judge was flogged by the yet higher authorities, for failing to perceive that what is unjust can never prove expedient—a doctrine embodied in a nobler precept,—Ye shall not do evil that good may come."

It only remains for me to thank you, Sir, for your kindness in allowing me to address your readers at such unreasonable length. A better proof could not be given of the warm interest taken by the people of England in the prosperity of Ireland than that so large a share in the columns of the *Times* should have been allowed to the consideration of her interests.

There is no one in India perhaps who can to-day recall this old controversy except Lord Ripon, but it will be reassuring to all classes to know that Lord Dufferin will come to the study of the question here better prepared perhaps than any other man that

could have been selected for his high office. We are tempted to advise Lord Ripon to have nothing more to do with the Bill. He has been utterly misled, as has Mr. Ilbert also, as to the facts on which the Bill professes to be founded—and he should land the task over to his successor, who will be more fortunate in many respects than himself.

## Selected Articles.

### REDUCTIONS IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

It perhaps will hardly be believed that whilst the annual cost of a native infantry regiment is Rs. 1,60,285, the Commander-in-Chief of India and his personal staff alone cost the country no less than Rs. 2,32,540 per annum. Taking the separate items from the budget we find them to be as follows:—Commander-in-Chief, Rs. 1,00,000; military secretary, Rs. 18,000; Persian interpreter, Rs. 15,960; three aides-de camp, Rs. 19,680; one temporary aide-de-camp, Rs. 1,450; one native aide-de-camp, Rs. 5,400; one medical officer, Rs. 12,500; one apothecary, Rs. 3,480; seven clerks, Rs. 15,240; six servants, Rs. 460; hospital establishment, Rs. 360. The above, which are purely salaries, make a total of Rs. 1,92,530. But this is not the whole of the expenditure incurred on behalf of his Excellency. There is an extra Simla allowance of Rs. 2,010; travelling allowances, Rs. 18,000; postage charges, Rs. 200; office rent, Rs. 1,100; miscellaneous contingencies, Rs. 12,300; tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief, exclusive of ordnance and transport charges, Rs. 6,000. These extras make up the total of Rs. 40,010, and this and the above salaries give the sum of Rs. 2,32,540 as previously mentioned. Taking some of the items *seriatim* the first that must strike everybody is the very large salary which is paid to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, no less than Rs. 8,333 per month. We do not imagine that any officer in the German army receives anything like such handsome pay. For the actual work done by the Commander-in-Chief, it seems to us that such a rate of pay is simply preposterous. Rs. 7,000 per month would, we consider, be amply sufficient for the chief of the army in India, which will give him Rs. 84,000 a year. Another reduction which, we think, might be made without any detriment to the efficiency of the service, is the abolition altogether of the appointment of Military Secretary, for the work that is performed by that officer could be much better done in the Adjutant-General's Office with the existing establishment. Another appointment which might also well be done away with is, we consider, that of the Persian Interpreter, whose duty consists in translating about a dozen petitions a month, and passing them on to the Adjutant-General's Department for report. This arduous work could, probably, be as well done by a munshi on Rs. 100 a month. It is difficult to say what services the three regular aides-de-camp and one extra aide-de-camp render to the Commander-in-Chief, but most of them are of a purely formal nature. But even granting that his Excellency requires some personal assistance to be always at hand, in the discharge of his public duties, we think one aide-de-camp on a consolidated pay of Rs. 500 a month would be quite sufficient. We would retain the native aide-de-camp, as his appointment is of a purely political nature, but we would abolish the other three aides-de-camp. We consider that the appointment of a special medical officer on his Excellency's personal staff is also unnecessary, as well as the apothecary and hospital establishment, for surely with his handsome pay the Commander-in-Chief can afford to employ the Civil Surgeon at the stations in which he may reside. As we have said above that the Military Secretary's services might be dispensed with, there can be no occasion to keep the seven clerks who are employed in his office, for two soldier clerks on Rs. 100 a month each, appointed to the Adjutant-General's office, and told off to do the special work of the Commander-in-Chief, would be quite sufficient. If this were done, the items of extra Simla allowance, travelling, office rent, and miscellaneous contingencies, might almost entirely be abolished. The most inexplicable item on the list is the Rs. 6,000 for the tour of his Excellency, which is described as "exclusive of ordnance and transport charges." But whenever the Commander-in-Chief goes on tour, he either travels by rail or marches, and all his expenser, therefore, must be included under either ordnance or transport charges. The total of the items that we would allow to remain would, therefore, stand as follows:—Commander-in-Chief, Rs. 84,000; one Aide-de-Camp, Rs. 6,000; one native Aide-de-Camp, Rs. 5,400; two soldier clerks, Rs. 2,400; extra Simla allowance to office establishment, Rs. 1,500; travelling charges of ditto, Rs. 1,000; postage, Rs. 200; miscellaneous office contingencies, Rs. 1,200. These sums together amount to Rs. 1,02,800, and if we deduct this from the present cost of Rs. 2,32,540, we find a saving under this one item alone of Rs. 1,29,740. The general answer to such propositions for reduction is that if you reduce the pay you will not get the same stamp of men, but any one who knows the officers of the British army is well aware that numbers of them are to be found who do not regard making

money as the chief object of their profession, and who would consider Rs. 7,000 a month quite an adequate compensation for discharging the duties of Commander-in-Chief in India.—*Englishman*.

#### RUSSIAN V. ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

In referring to the honours and appointments conferred upon Major Alikhanoff by the Russian Government some of the native papers recently entered into a comparison of the respective merits of Russian and British rule, much, of course, to the disadvantage of the latter. We are not in the confidence of the Russian Government, and cannot, therefore, say what motives prompted them in exalting Major Alikhanoff; but if the truth were known we should probably find that they were actuated by any but the benevolent intentions with which they are credited by some people in this country. In any case, this isolated instance of liberality proves nothing beyond that the Russians have found Alikhanoff a suitable instrument in carrying out their policy, and have astutely utilised his services in positions of trust which he has proved himself competent to fill. The British Government have nothing to fear from a comparison of their treatment of alien peoples with that of the Russian Government. In fact, the more the people of India are led to make such comparisons the better it will be for British supremacy. Unfortunately, the vernacular papers do not, or will not, see what tells against Russian rule, and whilst ever ready to laud an incident, such as the appointment of Alikhanoff, they pass by in silence occurrences which go to show how despotic and cruel Russia really is. We perhaps can assist this class of writers to a proper comprehension of the subject by drawing attention to a few facts mentioned in the newspaper accounts of the Czar's recent visit to Poland. This unfortunate country has been under Russian rule for many years, and the benign principles upon which the Government is conducted have had full time to produce the results which might be expected. Let us see what those results are. The correspondent of the *Times* tells us that the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw was for the entire distance of 700 miles completely in the possession of Russian troops. Bivouacs and sentinels were stationed at every eighth of a mile or less, and the platforms of all the stations were crammed with noisy soldiery, with a military commandant over the civil and other authorities of the station. The railway from Warsaw to Novogeorgiosk, a strong fortress about an hour's ride from the city, where some military manoeuvres took place during the Czar's visit, was even more rigorously guarded. "The closer together and more concentrated became the sentinels supported by a line of hired peasants with sticks in the rear," remarks the correspondent, "the more conscious we became of a nearer proximity to the presence of the Czar of all the Russias and King of a large portion of Poland." In the fortress itself the correspondent and his friends were "hustled about with Cossack whips and infantry bayonets in crossing the bridges, and had to put up with many similar inconveniences before being able to drive round the positions." It was, however, near Skierniewice where the meeting of the three Emperors took place that the greatest precautions were taken. Addressing his communication from Ruda, one station from Skierniewice, the writer says:—"The line of railway is guarded on either side by a line of infantry posts in front, a line of Cossack pickets in rear, with couched lances as though an enemy were in view, and besides this, at longer intervals still further behind, there is a line of peasants or disguised police. Never was such precautions taken to guard even the Emperor of all the Russias. Masses of people are being pushed back roughly three hundred yards or more in the streets of the villages *en route* by the Cossack patrols. The Imperial train is expected here from Novogeorgiosk to Skierniewice. Not an inch of ground can escape the vigilant eyes of the unprecedented number of military railway guardians. Private gardens and entries all along the route are strongly guarded. I saw a soldier raise his rifle to fire on some girls, who approached too near in their own garden, but they hastily retreated into the house." Let us turn from this picture to another, which is brighter and more attractive, and in which the colours are not so glaring. The son of the Queen-Empress of India is now on a visit to Cashmere, and on his way thither he paid a visit to the extreme northern limits of the Empire to districts inhabited by some of the most fanatical of Her Majesty's subjects. What do we find? That the line of railway was guarded by masses of troops, that the people were kept from approaching within 300 yards of the place, not where the train stopped, but through which it passed, and that innocent females were threatened with the rifle for walking in their own gardens? No. His Royal Highness travelled with his consort in the simplest manner possible, and was on every hand received in the most cordial manner by the simple inhabitants, who did their utmost to show their ruler's son honour. His guard during his visit to the Khyber, the most dangerous part of his journey, consisted of a body of the natives of the country, not larger than would probably have accompanied any officer of his military rank, and at other times there was no greater show of military force than was necessary for ceremonial purposes. Let our native friends ponder over

these facts, and see if they cannot find in them a striking proof that British rule with all its shortcomings is infinitely to be preferred to the crushing despotism of Russia with its contemptuous disregard of all principles of Liberal Government.—*Times of India*.

#### THE NEED OF A RESERVE.

There are a great many questions connected with the army, both in this country and in England, which press for settlement; and although Rome was not built in a day, and improvements and changes in army organisation cannot be carried out, as popularly supposed, by a stroke of the pen, still it must be confessed that the delays in introducing that which everybody considers desirable are somewhat disappointing. A few years ago the question of introducing a reserve system for the native army would have been scouted as wild and impossible. But various writers on military subjects have gradually familiarised the army and the public with the idea, and there are at this moment probably few experienced regimental officers who would not support what was once looked upon as an extravagant notion, that some kind of reserve is necessary for the native army. A great deal has been written on the subject, and already the literature in this branch of army reform is assuming very considerable dimensions. But it will be generally allowed that, provided no political danger is encountered, few armies are better constituted than those of India for the application of a limited reserve service. A large number of men annually leave the army for various reasons—some with short service for reasons of a domestic or family character, and others, because they pass the invaliding board only to recuperate themselves in their native villages, and after a brief space to take up again the rôle of the healthy husbandman. It is not possible that any one who looks at the experience of the last few years can say that a reserve is not wanted, or, at least, some means for bringing up the strength of the Native Army to the necessary level for war, and for sustaining it at a proper height. There is, of course, the danger that the lessons of the late war may be forgotten, and the time and the men pass away before anything is done. Those who put forward the plea of political danger could never have understood the proposals which had been made from time to time for forming a reserve to the army. All that is proposed in the schemes hitherto brought forward is that a certain number of men, after their training in the army, shall be placed in reserve, a part of which will be liable to be called out for active duty, and a part liable for cantonment duty only. In fact, the plan is merely to utilise a portion of the large number of trained soldiers who are now annually passed into the civil population.

In the extracts from the report of the Army Commission which were published in this country, the reserve proposed by that Commission was of a very limited nature, and was divided into two parts—the first reserve for active service, and the second for garrison duty. The terms of service were necessarily altered, and it was considered that after twelve years' service with the colours a soldier would pass to the first reserve, in which he would serve for nine years, and then be transferred to the second reserve, or pension list, and he would then only be liable for garrison service on emergency. The first reserve, as proposed, would consist of 19,000, and the second reserve of 33,000 infantry. This gave 200 men per infantry regiment in the first reserve, and 320 men per regiment in the second reserve. It is needless to say that this plan, proposed by the Army Commission, and supported by a large body of regimental officers, has never been carried out, but has shared the same fate as the other recommendations of the Commission, good, bad, and indifferent.

The subject has, however, again been revived by the United Service Institution of India choosing the subject of "A system of reserves for the native army as at present organised" for the Gold Medal Essay of the Institution for 1883-84. The medal has been won by Captain Barrow, of the 7th Native Infantry, who has presented the army with an able and carefully-argued paper. The evils entailed by our present lack of reserves are well known to all those who were engaged in the Afghan war. The only means of increasing the strength of regiments was by recruiting. Battalions entered upon the war numerically weak, and the recruits enlisted were of no use, the greater number of them being unfit to join the ranks until the campaign was over. The present Deputy Adjutant-General Colonel Collett, an officer of great staff and regimental experience, has recorded his opinion in a very plain and practical manner. He tells us that the Punjab was overrun with recruiting parties bidding against each other, and that regiments had to send their best non-commissioned officers and men, and even British officers, to recruit. The result was a number of half-trained raw lads to supply vacancies in the ranks.

Captain Barrow considers that we cannot call out reserves for little wars, or even for the moderately big ones, and concludes that we cannot reduce the peace establishment. With the last conclusion most people will agree, although they may not be in accord with Captain Barrow in his view that the reserve could only be used in a life-and-death struggle of large proportions. We admit that to call out the whole reserve for anything short of a great campaign would be a mistake; but we consider that it



would be quite as great a mistake not to call out the regimental reserves when their battalions were proceeding on service which, to our Indian experience at least, might be of considerable magnitude. If Captain Barrow had any knowledge of the strain on the Native Army caused by the campaigns of Umbeyla and Abyssinia, he would, we think, modify his opinion. Besides, if the reserve is never called out, there will be no real test of the efficiency of the system; for calling men together for the purposes of brief training, and calling them up to proceed on active service against the enemy, are two very different things. And if a further argument is wanting, it may be found in the fact that if the reserve is never used the reason for its existence would not be apparent, and it would assuredly fall a victim to the exigencies of financial pressure.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY leaves Simla on the 10th November, and visits Umritsur, Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Benares, and Darjeeling, arriving at each place on the 13th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 29th, respectively, finally reaching Calcutta on the 2nd December.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Srinagar, and are being royally entertained by the Maharajah of Cashmere.

It is officially notified that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

SIR DONALD STEWART leaves Simla on the 5th inst. for Umballa. His Excellency will subsequently proceed on a short tour of inspection, reaching Calcutta on the 28th November.

THE Peshawur Frontier Bank, Limited, has suspended payment, and its assets are being liquidated.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, writing to a Bengali author who had forwarded him a copy of his works, says that to him it is a great mystery that England should be in the position she now is in relation to India. "I hope," he adds, "it may be within the ordering of Providence that ultimately good may arise from it."

THE Government of India have decided that local Governments in future may require candidates for the statutory Civil Service to pass an examination prior to appointment. The Bengal Government have arranged for an examination of candidates to fill the two vacancies allotted to the Bengal Presidency.

COLONEL CHAPMAN delivered a lecture at Simla on the 11th ult. on the subject of the employment of reserve soldiers. The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief were amongst the audience.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued a circular to all Commissioners of Divisions regarding the precautions to be taken for the prevention of suffering from scarcity in the districts where the rainfall has failed.

THE Select Committee's report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will probably be presented at the meeting in the Legislative Council in Calcutta on the 24th November.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEW VICEROY.—The *Englishman* says: "It is to be hoped that the different associations in Calcutta, including also the Defence Association, will take time by the forelock in preparing their addresses of welcome to the new Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, on his arrival. We may also suggest that his lordship should be asked to enter the town from the railway station by the same route as that followed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, namely, along the north side of Dalhousie-square by the new range of Government offices, and then along the east side of the same square and Old Court House-street, entering Government House by the east gate. We feel almost certain that if this route was adopted the residents and shopkeepers along the line would ornament the street and their houses in almost as handsome a manner as they did on the arrival of the son of the Empress."

FURTHER recruiting at Darjeeling for the Assam Frontier Police has been forbidden, the men recruited there last year having proved of inferior physique. Dogras, a race of hill Rajpoots, are now being recruited from this force. Some 86 of them were enrolled last year.

THE MULTAN OUTRAGE.—The three soldiers of the Manchester Regiment who committed an outrage at Multan on the night of the 22nd ult. have been tried by the Deputy Commissioner. Private Byrne has been committed on a charge of murder to the Chief Court. He was brought here on the 11th ult. under a military escort, and awaits his trial in the Central Jail. The other two, Macdonald and Carnegie, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment each for mischief.—*Indian Daily News*.

TEA NOTES.—The weather has been seasonable in Sylhet. The prospects of tea are not favourable in Cachar. The weather is warm and rain is wanted. Hot weather is the news from Kamrup. Rain is wanted for tea and sali; sugarcane is doing well. Darrang has experienced very hot and sunny weather; rain is badly wanted. Tea is doing fairly well. The weather has

been very hot in the early part of the week in Goalpara, rainy and cloudy in the latter. Jute is being cut. Tea and sugarcane are doing well in Nowgong. Rain is much wanted for the sali dhan. Cholera is reported from several districts.—*Indigo and Tea Planters' Gazette*.

OUR correspondent with the Zhob field force telegraphs that Shah Jehan has visited the Bori Valley with the object of inciting the people against us. His mission, however, was a failure, and the Bori chiefs have since "come in" to the British camp.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE Government of India has issued a Resolution accepting the invitation of the Prince of Wales to take part in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused amongst the planting community of Bengal by the arrest, without a warrant, on a groundless charge of stealing a calf, of Mr. Richard Charles Walker, of Purneah, a gentleman highly respected in the district. Mr. Walker was honourably acquitted of the charge, and the native sub-inspector of police, who was responsible for the arrest, has been suspended pending inquiries into his conduct.

## BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR left Poona on the 14th ult., and will visit Purandhur, Sattara, and other places, arriving at Mahabaleshwar on the 17th or 18th inst. His Excellency hopes to arrive in Bombay on the 1st November, and on the 5th will proceed to Kurrachee, Cutch, Kattywar, &c, returning to Bombay to receive the Earl of Dufferin on the 24th proximo.

THE Bishop of Lahore arrived in Bombay from England by the last mail.

THE amount subscribed to the Frere Memorial Fund in India up to date is Rs. 17,944.

THE charge of defamation brought by Major Hogg, of the Poona Horse, against the *Poona Observer* has been withdrawn on the defendants making a full apology and unreservedly withdrawing all the imputations made on the complainant's conduct in connection with the recent race dispute at Poona.

ANOTHER charge of defamation, arising out of some comments made upon the magistrate's decision in Major Hogg's case, has been brought by Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeeshaw against the proprietor and printer of the *Deccan Herald*.

At a meeting of native gentlemen held in Bombay on the 12th ult. it was resolved to request the Sheriff to call a public meeting for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate in some suitable form the services rendered by Lord Ripon to the natives of this country.

WE understand that Mr. Nana Morojee has been offered the post of Dewan to H.H. the Maharajah Holkar. He left Bombay for Indore on Tuesday evening.

THE Bombay Government have made a grant of Rs. 2,500 in aid of the English translation of the Mahabharata, which is being undertaken by Babu Protap Chandra Raj, secretary to the "Datanya Bharata Karyalaya."

THE smoking concerts of the Minnesingers Society will be resumed at an early date. Mr. Wyer has undertaken the conductorship for the ensuing season, Mr. J. R. Johnston remaining as honorary pianist, whilst Mr. Roughton has taken over the honorary secretaryship from Major Dundas.

A VACANCY having occurred in the representation of the Byculla Ward in the Municipal Corporation in consequence of the absence in England of Mr. E. R. Freeborn, Dr. R. Blaney has been put forward as a candidate for the vacancy by a large number of influential voters.

THE NATIVE COMMUNITY AND LORD RIPON.—A meeting of native gentlemen held on Sunday at Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., it was resolved to request the sheriff to call a public meeting of the native inhabitants of the city, for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate, in some suitable form, the services rendered by Lord Ripon. It was evidently the feeling of the meeting that an Industrial School, bearing Lord Ripon's name, should be established, and a statue should be erected if sufficient funds were forthcoming. A provisional committee was formed to take steps to convene an early public meeting. An opinion was confidently expressed that large sums of money would be forthcoming to enable the committee to carry out the several objects for which the public meeting is to be convened.

A MEETING of the editors and members of the native Press was held on Sunday at the residence of the late Mr. Morarjee Goculdaz, Girgaum Back Road, and it was unanimously resolved to present an address to Lord Ripon expressive of their acknowledgments of the valuable and enduring services rendered by him to the native Press.

THE inhabitants of the different zillas of this Presidency intend to submit to his Excellency the Right Hon. the Noble Marquis of Ripon a valedictory address through the Poona

Survajnik Sabha. The noble Viceroy will be invited to come here for a day or two.—*Poona Observer*.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 11th ult. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 91,649.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 11th ult. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 4,554.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th October was Rs. 30,40,080; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 15,43,298. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,328. The balance left was Rs. 45,81,540. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 6,51,760 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

## MADRAS.

MRS. SCHARLIEB has been appointed to lecture in midwifery to the lady students of the Madras Medical College.

THE BANGALORE CUP.—The Bangalore Cup, fired for on the 16th ult., was won by the Oxfordshire Regiment. The Hampshire Regiment was second, and the Bangalore Volunteers third. The shooting of the Oxfordshire team and the Volunteers was excellent at 600 yards. Sir Frederick Roberts was present, and took great interest in the event.

THE N.E. MONSOON.—The north-east monsoon fairly set in on the 16th ult. at Madras. Early this morning there was a good deal of lightning, and considerable rain.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE has been interviewed by a special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* at Pondicherry. The Prince is determined to make for Saigon as soon as an opportunity offers. He disavows any ill-feeling towards his brother and sister, the King and Queen of Burmah, and declares that he entertains no resentment against the English.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—The *Madras Mail* deprecates the holding of the Bombay Exhibition in the same year as the London Exhibition, and concludes its article on the subject by remarking that Bombay had therefore better reconsider its decision, and refrain from continuing in a course of action which may prejudice the London Exhibition and militate against the success of the Bombay venture.

MARRIAGE OF A MADRAS CIVILIAN.—The Lewis McIver, well known in connection with the Salem riot trials, has married a niece of Sir Moses Montefiore. This step is expected to give yet another step to Mr. McIver's juniors in the Civil Service—the fourteenth in the current year.

ANOTHER case of a soldier running amuck is reported. In this instance, Private McCormack shot a comrade, Corporal Ford, at Bangalore.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"The fact of 15lbs. of gold, all of it raised in Mysore, having been shipped to England from Madras in the course of the last month, appears to have turned the heads of the Madrasis. A local paper founds an article on the text of these shipments—an extraordinary jumble about King Solomon and Ophir, Josephus and Job, San Francisco, Australia, and Bonanza—which strongly suggests that the editor at any rate has been driven off his balance by wild imaginings of the great eventualities to which the small beginning of 15lbs. of gold in a month—value Rs. 21,700—might possibly point.

THE BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The breach of promise case, *Sherwood v. King*, was called on the 10th ult. Mr. Gordon, solicitor, addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. The judge, after hearing the arguments, promised to deliver judgment on the 20th ult.

MADAME COULOMB is to deliver a lecture shortly at Madras on the working of the Theosophical Society.

NATIVE JOURNALISM.—The *Calicut Observer* made its debut on the 4th instant. It is a fairly well-printed paper, in English, and is rather amusing, for the last column would be blank were it not partially occupied by the following notice:—"This is only the beginning of our paper. We were not sure how much matter was required to fill up our paper, and thinking we had sufficient, we did not exert ourselves to get more. We therefore beg our readers will excuse us this time for the space left blank, and we hope to make ample amends in future."—*Mail*.

## BURMA.

THE MANDALAY MASSACRES—Rangoon, Oct. 12.—Yesterday afternoon the Town Hall was crowded with thousands of people of all classes and nationalities, including Burmese, met together to express their indignation at the Mandalay massacres. Placards had previously been posted all over the town denouncing King Theebaw. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were carried by acclamation:—"That this meeting desires to bring to the special notice of Her

Majesty's Government the misery and distress which the misgovernment in Upper Burmah under its present rule, culminating in the recent massacres, are entailing on the inhabitants of that country." "That considering that this province of British Burmah has a population of the same nationality as Upper Burmah and that the tranquillity and prosperity of the two countries are intimately associated with and bound up in each other, this meeting desires to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of immediate interference." "That whilst this meeting has no desire to dictate to Her Majesty's Government, it is of opinion that immediate action is necessary, and strongly recommends the annexation of Upper Burmah, or failing that, that it should be placed in the position of a protected state within the Empire, with a prince other than the present ruler on the throne." A memorial to Government is to be submitted with these resolutions. A counter demonstration by interested parties failed. Only printed slips were circulated declaring that no massacre was committed. Their story is that the prisoners endeavoured to break out of jail and killed the jailor, hence the troops were called out, and in quelling the rebellion several prisoners were killed. Great excitement prevails, and the King's agent is very uneasy.

EFFORTS are being made to get up a counter-demonstration to the mass meeting to denounce the Mandalay massacres.

OCT. 13.—To day's papers agree that the successful demonstration of Saturday surpassed all expectations. The *Gazette* says that those who did not get to the Town Hall an hour before the advertised time of the commencement could find no standing room. The large attendance of Burmese proves their appreciation of British rule, and their desire to put an end to misrule and cruelties in Upper Burmah. Considering that the King's agent, timber monopolists, and elders had used threats and persuasions to prevent Burmese attending, their doing so in such numbers was surprising. All the resolutions were printed and read in English and Burmese, so they fully understood the objects of the meeting. The *Times* says the muster of Burmese and their hearty support of the resolutions frees Europeans from any possible charges of Jingoism. Supported by all classes and creeds, the objects of the meeting are purely humanitarian, and the meeting having been so enthusiastically unanimous, it is difficult to see how the Government can ignore its protests.

## CEYLON.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR, with Lady and Miss Gordon and suite, arrived in Colombo from Kandy by the afternoon train on the 2nd ult. being met at the station by a number of officials, a guard of honour of the R.D. Fusiliers being in attendance. On the 4th ult. Sir Arthur presided at a general meeting of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

ON the 15th ult. the Governor was to open the session of the Legislative Council, and his opening speech is looked forward to with a good deal of interest and some anxiety. We shall be greatly disappointed if he has no "good news" to tell us regarding railway extension. As the Planters' Association have unanimously chosen Mr. Downall as their representative in Council, the only seat that will be vacant is that hitherto occupied by the Collector of Customs. At the last session this official did not take his seat, as there was a probability of an amalgamation between his office and that of Treasurer. This has not been carried out, so it is rather difficult to understand why the seat is to be left unfilled.

THE Ceylon Planters' Association had a general meeting in Kandy on the 6th ult., when Mr. Downall was unanimously chosen as the planting representative in Council, a vote of thanks to the late member, Mr. J. L. Shand being accorded. The sub-committee on the cacao disease presented their report, which, we are glad to say, was a reassuring one, showing that matters are not so bad as was feared, and that the recent severe and continued drought was largely responsible for the sickness among cacao plants. Helopeltis is shown to be the chief though not the only pest which attacks the plant; shelter is absolutely essential and shade advisable. Some discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Shand's regarding the management of the Ceylon railways by the Government, especially in view of the recent refusal of the Governor to make any alterations in the running of trains on the Matale line. Mr. Shand thought that there should be some unofficial control in the working of the railways, and the Chairman spoke rather strongly of the want of consideration shown by Government for the convenience of the public, going so far as to throw doubt on the veracity of the Governor's statement of a saving having been effected on the Matale line. The new Badulla Association was affiliated to the parent body.

THE COLOMBO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Legislative Council was opened on the 5th ult. The Governor's speech states that the Government note issue has been decided upon. Another large reduction in the military vote has been granted. New taxes (will be imposed through stamps and customs. Irrigation works are to be carried on.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE SALEM RIOTS.**—A telegram from Madras states that the persons who were imprisoned at the end of last year for participation in the Salem riots have been released by order of the Madras Government.

**GENERAL SIR GEORGE GRAVES**, who relinquished the position of Adjutant-General of the Indian Army on the 30th ult., has been selected for a divisional command in that country.

Among the awards of gallantry recently published, a silver medal, for a gallant attempt to save the life of a boy who fell overboard in the Red Sea was awarded to Major J. E. Goodwyn.

**H.M.S. "CROCODILE."**—The troopship *Crocodile* left Bombay on the 1st inst. for Portsmouth.

**THE VICEROYAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 9th ult., the Rangoon Waterworks Bill, and the Bill amending the Indian Salt Act were passed. In moving that the latter Bill be passed, the Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin stated that, owing to further information from Bombay, it had been determined to omit the second section. This will probably be the last meeting of the Council at Simla this season.

**AN IMITATOR OF CAPTAIN WEBB.**—A daring attempt was made on the 18th ult. by Captain G. H. Farrell, orderly officer to the Nizam, to swim across the Hoossain Sauger Tank, a distance of 2 miles. It was a lovely afternoon, and the bund presented a most animated appearance. Crowds of natives had been assembling since the morning, and by 4 o'clock p.m. it was a most imposing sight to see hundreds of people standing on the confines of the tank, watching eagerly the bold undertaking. The start took place at a quarter to 5 o'clock, the water being unusually rough. The Nizam arrived with his suite at a quarter past 5 o'clock, and came on a second sluice which commanded a fine view of the tank. His Highness watched most attentively the progress of the brave swimmer, whose daring attempt he had encouraged by his presence. As evening closed Captain Farrell was seen approaching the shore, and at a quarter to 7 o'clock he swam right to the front of the sluice, saluted the Nizam, and jumped into the boat amid the shouts of the natives and the hurrahs of the other spectators present. We believe he intends swimming around the tank, a distance of about 12 miles.

**THE OUTRAGE ON AN ENGLISHMAN.**—A telegram from Puneah to the *Indian Daily News* says:—Yesterday (October 7) the Magistrate's Court was the scene of great excitement, being crowded by almost the whole of the European community of the district, both official and non-official, and several native gentlemen of standing were also present to express their sympathy with Mr. Richard Walker, a much-esteemed indigo planter of the district. He had been arrested without a warrant, or any charge being preferred against him by a native Sub-Inspector of Police, who asserted that he was in possession of stolen property. After being subjected to insulting language and many indignities, he was sent under a police escort to the station of Puneah where the Magistrate, after promptly holding an inquiry, exonerated him and suspended the Inspector, pending the investigation of a charge brought against him by Mr. Walker, under Section 220 Indian Penal Code, and minor counts. Mr. Walker is an Honorary Magistrate, and a Lieutenant of Volunteers, and one of the few gentlemen who remained in the district during the Mutiny when it was deserted by the majority of its European inhabitants. He took part in the action fought near the native town of Puneah, for which and other services he has received the Mutiny medal and a letter of thanks from the Government of India, and is deservedly respected by both the European and Native communities of the district. The facts, as deposed in the case, are substantially as follows:—In September last Mr. Walker lost a young bullock from his herd, and from information received discovered it in possession of one Mohur Gope, who produced the animal and begged for forgiveness. Mr. Walker, not wishing to compound a felony, reported the facts to the police, when Mohur put in a counter-charge against Mr. Walker's cowherd for stealing the same bullock. A sub-inspector of police, Lalooram Paray, had previously made an inquiry into a charge against Mr. Walker's gomastah, and had, on that occasion, said in the presence of the district superintendent that Mr. Walker had fabricated false evidence in order to screen his servants. He was then called to order by the district superintendent, and warned that proceedings for defamation would be instituted against him. This same sub-inspector was deputed by the police to inquire into Mr. Walker's case. He went to the factory accompanied by five constables, but Mr. Walker protested in writing against his conducting the inquiry, on the ground that he was already prejudiced against him. Unheeding this protest, after a brief consultation with his constables, he rushed into Mr. Walker's office-room and there arrested him. When asked on what charge, he shouted into his ears—*theft, theft, theft!* By this time a crowd of natives had gathered round the house, and the inspector, taking Mr.

Walker out, said in Hindustanee, loud enough for the bystanders to hear, *ab to up bay-ajut hoai, ab baki ka raha*. He then ordered the constables to remove Mr. Walker to Puneah, and to be careful that he had no opportunity of consulting a lawyer before being sent to the lock-up. When they had reached the cross roads just outside the factory compound, the inspector ordered him to undress in order that a description of his person might be taken. To this indignity he refused to submit, and his ryots and other servants who had followed warned the police that they would not permit any such outrage on the person of their master. Mr. Walker restrained, with no small difficulty, his people from rescuing him from police custody. On arriving at Puneah, Mr. Walker insisted on being at once taken before the Superintendent of Police, who expressed his surprise at his arrest, particularly because he had instructed the sub-inspector to return both charges under form C. Late at night Mr. Walker was released on bail of Rs. 100. The result of the proceedings I have already stated.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a camp of exercise for the regiments comprising the Hyderabad Contingent Force. The camp is to be formed at Joulua on or about the 1st January, 1885, and, it is understood, will last for three weeks. The following regiments and batteries of the Contingent will take part in the exercises:—The 1st, 2nd, 4th Regiments of Cavalry; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Infantry, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 batteries of Field Artillery.

**SURGEON-MAJOR G. C. CHESNEY**, in medical charge of the 4th Ghorkas, proceeds home on furlough this month.

**CAPTAIN G. H. LANE**, Royal Munster Fusiliers, having been removed to the 1st Battalion, has been ordered to proceed home to join, doing duty with troops.

THE 30th Punjab Native Infantry will march from Meerut on the 15th instant, *en route* for Peshawur, where they to arrive about the 16th December.

REST camps at Delhi and Bandikui have been formed, with effect from the 1st instant. The formation of rest camps at Mhow and Neemuch has been ordered.

**COLONEL D. SHAW**, Madras Staff Corps, late Commandant 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been ordered to do general duty at Thayetmyo, British Burmah.

**MAJOR A. G. HUTCHINS**, General List, Madras Infantry, has been appointed Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, *vice* Major D. J. S. McLeod, on furlough.

**CAPTAIN W. H. E. DOBIE**, Royal Artillery, having joined at Calcutta from sick leave, has been posted to the charge of the Ferozepore Arsenal, *vice* Willoughby, proceeding home for instruction in gunnery at Shoeburyness.

THE orders for the grant of a special bounty to soldiers who may prolong their service with the colours in India are to continue in force to the 1st of April next. The bounty is not admissible to non-commissioned officers and men on, or probationers for, the Unattached List.

THE leave granted to the following Bombay officers has been extended:—Major A. R. T. McIlrae, Infantry, 196 days, private affairs; Surgeon-Major Arnott, M.D., 61 days, medical certificate; Captain Monteith, S.C., three months, medical certificate; and Surgeon-Major Walsh, six months, medical certificate.

THE services of Major A. T. S. A. Rind, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment with the Boundary Commission, his place will be filled up in the Commissariat Department, Captains Sandys and Hervey most probably obtaining a step.

REGARDING the grant of short leave to sea, or out of India, to probationers of the Staff Corps, on medical certificate, the Government of India has decided that such leave is to be specially limited to six months; during which time an officer may draw half of his staff pay, with Indian pay and allowances, exactly as if the leave were taken in India.

FURLOUGH to Europe for one year on private affairs has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. F. Waller, V.C., Joint-Administrator of Sangli; and to Captain W. A. Wetherall, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 3rd Circle Bombay Presidency. Lieutenant W. Elliot, R.A., 1st subaltern, No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, has been allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days, in consequence of ill-health.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, the new Adjutant-General, the Military Secretary, and Captain Owen, aide-de-camp, will leave Simla on the early morning of the 5th proximo for Umballa, where he will remain, as the guest of the General commanding the Division, until the morning of the 7th, when he leaves for Meerut. His Excellency

will reach Delhi on the 11th, paying flying visits to Ulwar, Bhurtore, and Muttra, and arrive at Agra on the 13th, there to halt until the morning of the 16th. A few hours will be given to Aligarh; about a day each to Bareilly and Shahjehanpur, and Lucknow will be reached on the morning of the 19th, for a halt until 6 a.m. on the 22nd. Then to Cawpore for two days. A short stay will next be made at Benares and Dinapore, His Excellency reaching Calcutta by the mail-train due there at daylight on Friday, the 28th November. General Sir Charles Macgregor runs down to Nussereabad, and joins the Chief at Meerut.

THE command of the 40th Native Infantry will fall vacant on the 18th instant, when Colonel Rowcroft will complete seven years as a commander of a regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Morton, who has served for over twenty-six years with the regiment, will obtain the vacancy; Major Sir C. Broomhead being second-in-command.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- BOLTON**—Oct. 8, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of A. D. Bolton, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
- BUCKLAND**—Oct. 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. E. Buckland, B.C.S., of a son.
- CHARLES**—Oct. 6, at Colinton, Darjeeling, the wife of J. G. Charles, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
- DEO**—Oct. 1, at Ratu, Chota-Nagpore, the wife of Maharaj Pertap Udai Nathsahai Deo, Maharaja of Chota-Nagpore, of a son.
- GREEN**—Sept. 29, at Goosery, Howrah, the wife of W. R. Green, district superintendent of police, Hooghly, of a son.
- HARE**—Oct. 20, at No. 28, Riverside-road, Barrackpore, the wife of David Hare, of a son.
- LESLIE**—Sept. 27, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant William C. C. Leslie, H.M.'s 18th; R.I. Regiment, and late of H.M.'s 84th Regiment, of a daughter.
- MACTAVISH**—Oct. 9, at No. 27, Dalhousie-square, Calcutta, the wife of Duncan MacTavish, of a son.
- RAVENSHAW**—Oct. 21, at Peshawar, the wife of Harold A. Ravenshaw, 27th Punjab Native Infantry, of a son. (By telegram.)
- SCOTT**—Oct. 2, at Prospect Cottage Shillong, the wife of Captain J. Corse Scott, 5th Regiment N.I., of a daughter.
- STEVENSON**—Oct. 9, at Chittoor, the wife of E. S. B. Stevenson, Madras Police, of a son.
- TOMES**—Oct. 6, at Midnapore, the wife of Surgeon A. Tomes, I.M.D., of a son.
- THOMPSON**—Oct. 8, at Alleppey, Travancore, the wife of L. C. Thompson, of a daughter.
- VEALE**—Oct. 7, at Dharwar, the wife of Sergeant C. Veale, R.E., P.W.D., of a daughter.
- WEST**—Oct. 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel F. E. West, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

- BURROWS-GREAVES**—Oct. 11, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, William George Edward Burrows, eldest son of Mr. W. Burrows, of Brompton, Kent, to Annie Maria Craig Greaves, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Greaves, of Rochester, Kent.
- CAHUSAC-STEPHEN**—Oct. 7, at St. Mary's Church, Belgum, by the Rev. C. Walford, M.A., W. F. Cahusac, Lieut. and Adjutant 24th Regiment, B.N.I., to Mary Beatrice, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Stephen, Rifle Brigade.
- DELMERICK-SINCLAIR**—Sept. 23, at St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev. J. Adams, V.C., Charles Swift Delmerick, Opium Department, to Eva Marian Sinclair.
- EGAN-ABBOTT**—Oct. 6, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Murree, Captain Carbery Egan, Bengal Staff Corps, to the Hon. Geraldine Alice Ellen Abbott, second daughter of the late Lord Tenderden, K.C.B.
- HAYDN-RAYNER**—Oct. 29, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. A. C. Lochee, garrison chaplain, John Adolphus Edmund Haydn, of Bombay, to Constance Ann, eldest daughter of T. Rayner, M.D., of Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

### DEATHS.

- ABBOTT**—Oct. 10, at Jaintpore, Tirhoot, very suddenly, of acute inflammation of the lungs, Evelyn, third daughter of H. E. Abbott, aged 10 months and 17 days.
- CALROW**—Oct. 6, at Landour, of typhoid fever, Richard Calrow, Major, Royal Engineers, aged 41 years.
- CAMA**—Oct. 15, at her father's residence, Mazagon, Dinbai, wife of Bomanjee Curajee Cama, and daughter of Pestonjee Merwanjee Narwalwa, aged 32.
- CHASVALA**—Oct. 13, at Mhow, Bai Goolbai, wife of Cursetjee Edaljee Ghasvala, and daughter-in-law of the late Khan Bahadur Edaljee Pestonjee, aged 34. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives.
- Goss**—Oct. 10, at Allahabad, Ruby Lydia Langley, daughter of Minna and James Goss, aged 13 months and 23 days.
- HARE**—Oct. 11, at No. 28, Riverside-road, Barrackpore, John David, infant child of David and Elizabeth Hare, aged 25 hours.
- JACOB**—Oct. 10, at Hamirpore, Erral Val Dare, son of Charles Valentine and Emma Charlotte Jacob, of the Office of the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., Allahabad.

**KARAKA**—Oct. 10, at Chururee-road, near Cheera Bazaar, Shapjeen Framjee Karaka, aged 47. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

**MILLS**—Oct. 14, at the Temperance Hall, Colaba, Bombay, Miss Bertha Mills.

**O'BRIEN**—Oct. 14, at Jubbulpore, Walter O'Brien, late of G.I.P. Railway, aged 27 years and 5 months. Deeply regretted.

**PARSONS**—Oct. 16, at the European General Hospital, Mr. Richard Parsons, engineer, formerly of Norwich, aged 65.

**SCOBELL**—Oct. 10, at Fatehgarh, of fever, Emily, wife of the Rev. J. F. Scobell, chaplain.

**SHRAGER**—Oct. 4, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, of acute pleurisy, Louis Shrager, aged 52 years.

**WHITE**—Oct. 10, at St. Thomas' Mount, Surgeon-Major Hugh B White, A.M.D.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**HEARSON**—Oct. 23, at 5, Westcombe-park-road, Blackheath, the wife of Professor T. A. Hearson (Cooper's-hill College), of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**WILLIAMS-EYRE**—Oct. 30, at St. Mary of the Angels', Kensington, John Charles Williams, Bengal Civil Service, to Agnes Mary Eyre, youngest daughter of the late Charles Vincent Joachim Eyre, of Calais.

### DEATHS.

**LYNCH**—Oct. 31, at 140, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, Caroline Ann, widow of Commodore H. B. Lynch, C.B., of Partree, county Mayo, Ireland, formerly of the Indian Navy.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

**INDIAN TEA.**—The following is from Messrs. G. White and Co's. Indian Tea Memoranda from 23rd to 30th Oct:—There has again been a large quantity brought to auction, which has comprised a good general assortment of useful teas, though the quality as a rule has been inferior to that sold at the commencement of the month. During October 100,000 packages of Indian and Ceylon have been offered against 104,000 packages for the same month last year; but for September and October there have been 182,000 packages against 176,000 packages for the same period of 1883. The market closes this week with an easier tendency especially for common and thin-liquoring Pekoes, for which a ½d. and in some cases a 1d. per lb. reduction has had to be accepted to make sales.—Ceylon: The supplies continue on a moderate scale, and with a steady demand, prices have ruled firm for all full-flavoured and useful descriptions.

**COFFEE.**—From Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's market report:—The supply at auction since the date of our last has been 621 casks, 121 barrels, 113 bags, which chiefly sold; low middling and palish, 54s. to 59s.; middling, 60s. to 64s.; good middling to fine, 65s. to 75s.; bold, 73s. to 85s.; fine, 86s. to 98s. 6d.; a few lots extra fine bold, 106s. to 107s. 290 cases, 2,126 bags East India bold Coorg at 78s. to 85s.; good middling, 61s.; low middling to middling, 54s. to 59s. Naidobatum, rather bold, 74s. to 75s. 6d.; medium, 58s. 6d.; other kinds included bold at 70s. to 84s.; middling, 56s. to 60s. 10 bags Johore: Liberian berry, 46s.; in the cherry, 44s. 197 half-bales Mocha were bought in above the value.

**COTTON.**—Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother have published the following, dated Manchester, Oct. 31:—"The volume of trade in this district has decidedly increased during the month. The Indian demand has improved in quantity, if not in price, and some business continues to be done for China, notwithstanding the still unsettled political difficulties. The serious decline which of late has taken place, but especially within the last week, in Eastern exchanges, combined with the advance of the Bank rate, has had a restrictive effect on the operations of buyers, necessitating reduction of limits. Prices, on the whole, are abnormally cheap, and, although quotations vary with the individual position of producers and thus show considerable irregularity, the bulk of the month's business has been at rates about 1½d. lower in shirtings and from ½d. to ¾d. less in twist than those current at date of our last. The firmer tone manifested in the raw material has reflected a nominal strength to this market, quotations being advanced, but so far as we can observe without any real following."

A MARRIAGE took place on Tuesday, October 21st, at Little Portland-street Chapel, Langham-place, between Syed Ameer Ali, M.A., barrister-at-law and member of the Legislative Council of India, and Isabelle, second daughter of Mr. H. Kobustamm, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Voysey, assisted by the Rev. G. Wicksteed.

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

## LORD DUFFERIN AT THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

By far the largest and most influential gathering of the combined Indian and Anglo-Indian communities in London that has ever come together assembled at the Town Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the Northbrook Indian Club, to do honour to Lord Dufferin, and to bid the new Viceroy God-speed on his great and difficult mission. It had been intended to hold the dinner in the rooms of the Club at 3, Whitehall Gardens; but the enthusiasm with which the idea was taken up, both by the Indian and by the English members of the Club, soon outstripped the accommodation afforded there, and it was heartily agreed that the extraordinary nature of the occasion warranted such a departure from custom as is involved in the temporary migration of a club to a large public building like the Town Hall at Westminster. The result amply justified the decision of the Committee. The absence of Sir Richard Temple in America, of Lord Northbrook on his road home from Egypt, and of Lord Lytton in the country, deprived the event of three prominent Anglo-Indians; but with these exceptions, it may truly be said that there was not a single important Indian community or interest or office unrepresented at the banquet.

The political significance of the gathering was unmistakable, and is of the happiest omen. The presence of Lord Salisbury by the side of the excellent chairman, and that of Lord Kimberley by the side of the guest of the evening, we hail with enthusiasm—as indicating that the strong common-sense of Englishmen, and the “Imperial instincts of a proud and ancient race,” have at last asserted themselves, to suppress for ever the miserable folly, born of the frenzy of 1880, of making our Empire the shuttlecock of party. And if anything were wanting to show that the *rapprochement* on Indian questions, guaranteed by Lord Dufferin's appointment, is not confined merely to Conservatives and Liberals, it was afforded by the presence of Sir George Campbell, proving that even an advanced Radical can be a non-party man when the Empire is at stake. It is, we repeat, of the happiest omen

when public men holding the views of Sir George Campbell and Mr. J. K. Cross are found on such an occasion shoulder to shoulder with proved patriots like Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and scores more who were present. Nor was less unanimity shown by the various sections of our Indian fellow-subjects now in England. We believe that there was hardly a single absentee among our Parsee and Muhammadan visitors, and if there were a comparatively smaller number of Hindoos present, it will be remembered that the fact of the entertainment taking the particular form of a dinner rendered the presence of so many Hindoos and Sikhs all the more significant.

The proceedings were “private,” in the sense that no reporters had been invited to attend, and we shall, therefore, not attempt to draw aside the decent veil that properly covers the private hospitality of a club. The real event of the evening has, however, been noticed in most of the London papers of yesterday morning; it was, of course, the remarkable demonstration of strong and apparently unanimous feeling that greeted Lord Dufferin's telling reference to the frontier question. Every part of His Excellency's thoughtful and admirably delivered speech was received with warmth, and when he referred to his work in Egypt and Turkey, to the cordial relations established and confirmed between himself as the Ambassador of England and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and to the value of the Muhammadan sympathy thus gained, the enthusiasm of the audience, especially among the Indian portion of it, was great. But when, in passing naturally to his St. Petersburg career, and his friendship with M. de Giers and other famous Russian statesmen, Lord Dufferin avowed, nevertheless, his conviction that “the defence of a frontier must depend not on the forbearance of a foreign Power, however friendly, but on our own vigilance and valour,” ringing cheers, again and again repeated with ever-increasing emphasis, and taken up with equal warmth by the Indian as by the English part of the audience, must have shown His Excellency that, in striking the key-note of Empire, he had awakened a responsive chord in the heart of every loyal subject of the Queen, irrespective of race, creed, or colour. We venture to predict with some confidence that we shall hear very little more of disloyalty in India for the next five years to come. With a brave and true man at the head of affairs, we believe that the owls and bats of sedition, insignificant alike in numbers and in reputation, will seek the obscurity that is congenial to them; and any enemies of the British raj, whether from without or from within, will find both Englishmen and Indians alike prepared to give a good account of them.

## MR. BLUNT ON COMPETITION-WALLAH CIVILIANS.

MR. WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT has published another article in the October number of the *Fortnightly Review*, which is devoted to what he calls “Race-hatred” in India. Those who wish to see the condition of India through Mr. Blunt's spectacles should certainly read the whole of what may be conveniently called this eccentric article. Mr. Blunt's views are decidedly eccentric, and in proof of this it may be sufficient to cite his opinion that the presence of English ladies in India is one of the principal causes of Race-hatred, *i.e.*, on the part of the natives towards the English. Whether Mr. Blunt derived his opinion on this question from native authority, or conceived it from his own imaginings, it is not easy to say. He is certainly personally responsible for avowing his own predilection for that state of things, when in times, now

happily long past, the English settler took to himself a quasi-wife from amongst the daughters of the land. But on this delicate question it will be best for our readers to consult Mr. Blunt's own statements. Our present object is to direct public attention to another cause of "Race-hatred" which Mr. Blunt has succeeded in discovering; and it will, perhaps, be rather a surprise to some people to learn that the introduction of the competition system, in the appointment of the members of the Civil Service in India, has had this disastrous and totally unexpected effect. But lest we might be suspected of misrepresentation we must beg to let Mr. Blunt state his case in his own words. He says:—

Another cause of the bad relations between the Indians and their English masters has been explained to me to be this. Under the East India Company, the official hierarchy, being the servants of a commercial corporation, were mainly recruited from certain families, already connected by ties of service with India, and imbued with traditions of rule, which though far from liberal, were on the whole honourable to those who held them, and not antagonistic to native sympathies. The officer of the Company looked upon himself as the protector of native India against all comers, his own countrymen as well as others; and it was generally found that where European planting and native interests clashed, the collector or magistrate was inclined to favour the latter rather than the former. As a rule, he belonged to a rank of life superior to the non-official Anglo-Indian, and the distinction of class was felt. Indeed, it often happened that there was more *sympathy of breeding* between the Company's servants and the well-born Hindu or Mahomedan gentleman than between the same servant and the English 'adventurers of the towns, or the English indigo-planter of the country districts. With the adoption, however, of open competition for the Civil Service, another class of official has been introduced into India, who is distinctly of a lower social grade, and who in so far exercises less authority over his trading fellow-countrymen, and, the natives say, is less kind and considerate towards themselves. A young fellow, say the son of an Ulster farmer, is pitchforked by a successful examination into high authority in Bengal. He has no traditions of birth and breeding for the social position he is called to occupy; and is far more likely to hobnob with the commercial English of his district, than to adapt himself to the ceremonial of politeness, so necessary in Oriental intercourse. He is looked upon by the European planters as one socially their inferior, and by the well-bred native as little better than a barbarian. He is lowered, therefore, I am told, in the social scale, and is far more frequently under the influence of his tagrag English fellow-countrymen than in former days. I cannot say that I have met with men of this description myself, but I have heard of them frequently, not only from the natives, but from the English too, as a new difficulty of the situation. What I did notice was, that throughout the agitation on the Ilbert Bill, the planters had a considerable backing in the official world. It was evident that the two societies were united in a way which would have been impossible in old times in their opposition to the native hopes.

As many of the competition-wallah civilians have acquired a fair knowledge of English law it may be some satisfaction to them to observe that Mr. Blunt admits that he never met any of the class whom he describes; and he, therefore, depends entirely on hearsay and second-hand statements, or opinions not amounting to evidence. He has had a recent rival in Mr. Chamberlain, who has sought to beguile the House of Commons with evidence, as he calls it; but which, on examination, turns out to be a collection of unattested copies of *ex parte* statements of interested persons, irregularly or illegally recorded before incompetent official authority. Mr. Blunt obviously relies chiefly on the statements made to him by well-bred natives! Has Mr. Blunt ever heard the story that when the competition-wallahs began to flow into the Service, so that their front ranks were mingled with the rear ranks of the disciples of Haileybury, the well-bred natives not occasionally made some unfortunate mistakes in deciding the scions of the old civilian families (for whom Mr. Blunt has such a regard), in the belief that they were competition-wallahs? If the well-bred natives were not Mr. Blunt's authority it may be asked who the English people were from whom he derived his information? He surely did not condescend to mix in the society of the English

adventurers of the towns or with those persons whom he describes as the tagrag of his English fellow-countrymen? But Mr. Blunt is, unfortunately, not always consistent even with himself. The old class of civilians, whom he praises with the fervour of a *laudator temporis acti*, were, as he remarks, "the servants of a commercial corporation." And he adds that there was more *sympathy of breeding* between the old servants of the Company and the well-born Hindu or Mahomedan gentleman. Mr. Blunt is a breeder of Arab horses, and apparently he would have it believed that whilst the sires of some of the old civilians were of English blood the dams were of an Oriental strain. Does he really believe that half-caste civilians, the servants of a commercial corporation, were a superior race of rulers to those able men who now fill almost the whole ranks of the Civil Service of India? We do not admit for a moment that the old civilians were half-castes or tinged with Oriental blood, but it apparently serves Mr. Blunt's purpose to praise them, so that he may depreciate their competition successors. Mr. Blunt is anxious to replace the competition civil service by natives of India, and it is, therefore, his policy to decry the competition-wallahs. But it would be much more to the point if he could show that the natives of India are well qualified to step into the places of the competition-wallahs, or how the English Government could be carried on by a set of men whose chief characteristic, according to Mr. Blunt, is "Race-hatred" of the English.

**LORD RIPON'S ADMIRERS.**—A well-attended meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on the 13th ult. at the Nagar-hett's Mansion, as previously announced, to consider the question of inviting Lord Ripon to Ahmedabad. All classes of the population were represented. Rao Bahadur Nagarsheer was in the chair. Rao Bahadur Bechurdass Ambaidass, C.S.I., Khan Sahib Cowasjee, Muncherjee, Rao Saheb Runchorlal Chotalal, Rao Saheb Mahiputram Rupram, and other gentlemen made suitable speeches, recounting the noble measures introduced by Lord Ripon and praising the schemes of local self-government generally. A committee consisting of influential gentlemen was appointed to send a letter of invitation to the Viceroy and to make the necessary arrangements. The Secretary of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, who was present on the occasion, expressed his delight that the inhabitants of Ahmedabad appreciated the administrative measures of the great statesman, who in his short time of Viceroyalty had done so much for India, and hoped that such appreciative demonstrations would not only give satisfaction to the retiring Governor-General, but would give some notion of the gratefulness of the people of India to the coming Viceroy. Throughout the proceedings cheers were repeatedly given expressing admiration for Lord Ripon and his policy. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks.

**WORK FOR LORD DUFFERIN.**—It is becoming a serious question as to whether the Indian Government should not adopt some means to prevent the native Press from publishing falsehoods directly calculated to prejudice the people against British rule. This is systematically done, not merely by the little rags of newspapers which are published at provincial towns, but by leading organs of native opinion. Among these latter, the *Indian Mirror* deservedly takes a high place, and yet its editor prints a letter which he must have recognised as distinctly disloyal. This effusion, which comes from Moradabad, begins by deploring the culpable conduct of the Government in winking at the tyrannical conduct of European officials. As an instance of the shameful doings of these alien despots, it is there related that a European civil officer who lately took up duty at Moradabad, one day brutally assaulted with his fists a native inspector of police, a man of good social position. The only offence of which the inspector had been guilty was that he did not salaam to the sahib as the latter was sitting on his horse. The infuriated Englishman instantly got off, abused the frightened native roundly, and, "without waiting a single moment for his answer, made him feel the full force of his fists." Nor did white tyranny stop even there. Within the course of an hour or so the inspector was fined by his assailant ten rupees for showing want of respect. Of course the whole story is false, it being absurd to suppose that any European magistrate would publicly behave in such a scandalous manner, with the certainty of bringing the whole native Press down upon him. But the yarn will be implicitly believed by native readers, much to the prejudice of our rule.—*Globe*.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, October 11.)

**HAWKINS—HUDSON—MACLAREN**—The services of the following medical officers are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the dates on which they are relieved of their temporary charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins, Surgeon H. C. Hudson, and Surgeon J. F. MacLaren, M.B.

**JAMESON, Mr. T. D.**, is appointed to be inspector-general of police in British Burma.

**MARTIN, Surgeon-Major D. N., M.D.**, assumed medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Residency on the 14th idem.

**SWAPPE, Mr. C.**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, northern section.

**CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W.**, executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

**WALLACE, Mr. J. A. A.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway.

**VINING, Mr. C. E.**, district traffic superintendent in Class III. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted six months' leave out of India on medical certificate, from Sept. 20.

**NUTHALL**—The services of Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Nuthall, S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, state railways, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad for employment on the Akola-Hingoli Railway Survey.

The following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through their practical training in England, are posted as follows:—

Mr. H. E. Pellereau and Mr. J. A. Devenish, to Bengal.

Mr. S. P. H. Dyson and Mr. H. M. J. Bacon, to N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. T. R. J. Ward, Mr. C. E. A. Jones, Mr. H. R. Hackman, and Mr. A. E. Orr, to Punjab.

Hon. E. H. S. Napier, to State Railways.

**NAPIER**—The services of the Hon. E. H. S. Napier, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

**BENNETT**—The services of Mr. H. W. Bennett, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and officiating assistant manager Rajputana Malwa State Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam, for employment as manager and engineer-in-chief of the Kokilamukh State Railway. While so employed, Mr. Bennett will hold temporary rank in Class III. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment.

**JOPP, Lieutenant-Colonel K. A., R.E.**, executive engineer, 1st grade, is attached to the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, from the date of return to duty of Major W. H. Coaker, R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, to the date of his availing himself of furlough.

**KENNEDY, Mr. R. G.**, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, on return from furlough, is transferred temporarily to Beluchistan for the investigation of irrigation works in the Pishin Valley.

**O'CALLAGHAN, Mr. F. L., C.I.E.**, superintending engineer, 2nd class, is, on return from furlough, appointed engineer-in-chief of the Sind-Sagar Railway Surveys.

**UPCOTT**—Pending Mr. O'Callaghan's return, Mr. F. R. Upcott, executive engineer, 2nd grade, will hold charge of the surveys.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**GRANT, Mr. C., C.S.I., C.S.**, secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough to Europe for one year. **MCGREGOR, Mr. W.**, a superintendent of the 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for one year from Sept. 22.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

**TUCKER, Lieutenant F. St. G., R.A.**, officiating wing officer 29th N.I., from Aug. 26, 1883.

**NEWMARCH, Lieutenant L. S.**, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wing officer from 30th N.I., Sept. 4, 1883.

**BARLOW, Major J. A.**, Manchester Regiment, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Captain C. J. Whitaker, who has vacated the appointment, dated Sept. 30, 1884.

**FLETCHER, Major A. F., R.A.**, assistant to the Inspector-General of

Ordnance, Bengal Circle, is seconded on the list of commissaries of ordnance, 2nd class.

**KELAART, Captain G. T., R.A.**, supernumery commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, is brought on the permanent establishment, vice Major H. M. Burgess, R.A., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The undermentioned officers, supernumeraries in the grade of commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, are brought on the permanent establishment, from Sept. 16, 1884:—

**TRISCOTT, Lieutenant C. P., R.A.**

**ANDERSON, Lieutenant E. B., R.A.**

**MAHON, Lieutenant R. H., R.A.**

**FRITH, Captain J. S., R.A.**, commissary of ordnance, fourth class, to be commissary of ordnance, third class, with effect from September 16.

**FAYRE, Lieutenant J. O. S.**, Punjab Frontier Force, officiating wing officer, 40th N.I., to be wing officer.

**SHANAHAN**—The transfer of Sergt.-Major J. Shanahan to the pension establishment is cancelled.

**NOBLE, Major C. S.**, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 4.

**MONEY, Major R. E. K.**, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 9.

**HUTCHINSON, Deputy Surgeon-General J. A., M.D.**, has been permitted to retire from September 28, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

**HOLROYD, Lieutenant-Colonel and Battalion-Colonel W. R. M.**, Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 183 days.

**CODRINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C.**, Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for six months.

**BISSET, Major W. S. S., R.E. (p.a.)**, for 46 days.

**YORK, Captain H. A., R.E. (p.a.)**, for three months.

**MAISEY, Captain F. C.**, Bengal Staff Corps (u.p.a.), without pay for two months.

**EMERSON, Surgeon G. A. (u.p.a.)**, without pay for three months.

**MOSLEY**—The furlough in and out of India granted to Major J. E. P. Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps, is cancelled.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**CHEYNE, Lieutenant C.**, 31st N.I., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Sept. 23.

**MACLEAN, Col. C. S., C.B.**, Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty at Umballa, is detailed for temporary duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

**WAT, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A.**, Staff Corps, late Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Eastern Frontier District, is posted to Jubbulpore for general duty.

**MURDOCH, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W.**, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England for duty on promotion.

**GAMBIER, Major G. R.**, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Meerut, and join E Battery A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on Sept. 1:—

Major-General His Royal Highness A. W. P. A. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c., commanding Meerut Division; Captain R. H. F. Lombe, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Captain F. S. Marsham, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenant C. L. Bates, 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant C. E. Coghill, R.A.; Lieutenant A. Handley, R.A.; Lieutenant E. S. Cooper, R.A.; Lieutenant D. M. Babbington, R.A.; Lieutenant J. C. Thorp, R.A.; Lieutenant N. S. Bertie-Clay, R.A.; Lieutenant A. W. Taylor, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant W. H. Millar, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant O. B. Z. Darrab, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant A. N. Caulfeild, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant C. Griffith, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant G. H. C. Colomb, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Lieutenant C. F. Lennock, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant A. Pressey, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant C. P. Egerton, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; Lieutenant A. Giles, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant J. Vans-Agnew, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant J. E. Watson, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant L. G. Templer, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry; Lieutenant F. B. Lund, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; Surgeon C. R. Tyrrell, Army Medical Department; Surgeon J. J. Pratt, Indian Medical Service; Veterinary-Surgeon J. Cooper, M-3 R.A.; and Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Watt, R.E.

October 7.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following transfers of officers in the Army Pay Department:—

**SHIELDS, Paymaster and Honorary Major G.**, 13th Hussars, from the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to be paymaster, vice Captain W. Christie.

**CHRISTIE, Paymaster and Honorary Captain W.**, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, from the 13th Hussars, to be paymaster, vice Major G. Shields.

**LARPENT, Colonel L. H. P. De H.**, Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from Rawal Pindi to Delhi, for general duty.

SELF, Captain S. F. G., R.A., is detailed to attend the garrison class at Agra, instead of Lieutenant Vesey, 8th Hussars.  
 WOOD, Lieutenant P. A. N. St. L., Devonshire Regiment, is detailed to attend the class at Raval Pindi, instead of Lieutenant Bickford, R.A.  
 DUFF, Lieutenant F. W., 9th Lancers, is detailed to attend the class at Umballa.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—  
 FLEMING, Lieutenant Fitz J., 6th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.  
 BARKER, Captain J. S. S., Royal Artillery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.  
 STRATON, Colonel J. M., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 8.)

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to Mymensingh, and to have charge of the Atia sub-division of that district.  
 GRIERSON, G. A., to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in Patna from date he was relieved of appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.  
 WORSLEY, Mr. C. F., magistrate and collector, Chumparun, to be magistrate and collector, 1st grade, from 2nd inst., vice Mr. F. Jones, deceased.  
 QUINN, Mr. C. C., magistrate and collector, Patna, on furlough, to be a magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, from 2nd inst., vice Mr. C. F. Worsley.  
 SHARP, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Furreedpore, to be a magistrate and collector, third grade, from 2nd inst., vice Mr. C. C. Quinn. Mr. Sharp will continue to act in second grade of magistrates and collectors.  
 CORNISH, Mr. R., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, first grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 2nd inst., vice Mr. H. G. Sharp. Mr. Sharp will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Midnapore.  
 DUTT, Mr. R. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, first grade, from 2nd inst., vice Mr. R. Cornish. Mr. Dutt will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.  
 PORCH, Mr. R., magistrate and collector, Malda, to be magistrate and collector of Pooree.  
 SHARP, Mr. G. H., officiating magistrate and collector of Furreedpore, to be magistrate and collector of Maldan.  
 MOSLEY, Mr. H., magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad, on furlough, to be magistrate and collector of Backergunge. This cancels order of 29th ult., appointing Mr. Mosley to be magistrate and collector of Furreedpore.  
 PAWSEY, Mr. R. H., magistrate and collector of Cuttack, to be magistrate and collector of Furreedpore. This cancels order of 29th ult., appointing Mr. Pawsey to be magistrate and collector of Dinagepore.  
 BEADON, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector of Balasore, on furlough, to be magistrate and collector of Dinagepore. This cancels order of 29th ult., appointing Mr. Beadon to be magistrate and collector of Backergunge.  
 FORDYCE, Mr. C. A. W., to be special deputy collector for employment under the Public Works Department for the purpose of acquiring lands required for the Bhaglruthee embankment, Moorshedabad. Mr. Fordyce is invested with the powers of a collector under Act X. of 1870 in Moorshedabad.  
 PAUL—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., of his seat in the council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations.  
 PEDLER, Mr. A., Professor, Presidency College, to act, in addition to his own duties, as meteorological reporter to Government during the absence of Mr. J. Eliot.  
 TAYLOR, Mr. G. H., officiating superintendent, Central Jail, Bhagulpore, to act as superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, during the absence of Mr. E. W. Payne.  
 TURNER, Mr. R. B., to be an honorary magistrate for the Bench at Howrah, with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.  
 HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Atia, Mymensingh, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Civil Procedure.  
 PREDEAUX, Major W. F., Agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

## FURLOUGHS.

WHITE, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, first grade, Behar-Assam State Railway, three months' privilege leave from Sept. 10.  
 INGLIS, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, fourth grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of seven days, furlough.  
 COTTON, Mr. W. G. L., executive engineer, first grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension of one month's furlough.  
 RYVES, Mr. W. T., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Behar, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.  
 WARD, Mr. R. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Sarun, leave for two months, from Sept. 10.

BRETT, Mr. C. M. W., C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.  
 ELIOT, Mr. J., Professor Presidency College, and Meteorological Reporter to Government, furlough for ten months, from 29th inst. or subsequent date.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette Oct. 11.)

HOLT, Mr. J. R., assistant magistrate, Gorukhpur, to be deputy superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaj of Benares, as a temporary arrangement.  
 SHAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., assistant magistrate, on return from special leave, is posted to the Agra district.  
 GALBRAITH, Mr. E., officiating cantonment magistrate, Chakrata, on being relieved by Captain P. H. Wallerstein, to Moradabad, as assistant magistrate and collector.  
 REDFERN, Mr. T. R., officiating civil and sessions judge, Shahjahanpur, on being relieved by Mr. A. F. Millett, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Sitapur district.  
 CRICKSHANK, Mr. A. W., officiating magistrate and collector of Agra, on being relieved by Mr. H. B. Finlay, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.  
 FOX, Mr. F. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr. F. S. Bullock, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Etah district.  
 PEARSE, Mr. H. G., officiating district and sessions judge, Mainpuri, on being relieved by Mr. H. P. Mulock, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Etawah district.  
 STEEL—PUNNETT—REYNOLDS—IRWIN—From Aug. 29, the date on which Mr. Steel returned from privilege leave, Mr. C. D. Steel, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. H. B. Punnett, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Messrs. H. W. W. Reynolds and G. R. Irwin, officiating assistant commissioners, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrates, 2nd grade.  
 MACMILLAN—STEEL—GILL—From Aug. 31st, the date on which Mr. Macmillan made over charge of the Meerut judgeship, Mr. A. Macmillan, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. C. D. Steel, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. J. E. Gill, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.  
 HARRISON, Major W. P., from Aug. 11, cantonment magistrate, to officiate as district judge, 3rd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel Marett, on privilege leave.  
 BUTTS—CHAPMAN, from Aug. 29, the date on which Major W. E. Forbes returned from privilege leave, Mr. H. H. Butts, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as a deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. C. Chapman, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.  
 MULOCK, Mr. H. P., officiating district and sessions judge, Cawnpore, on being relieved by Mr. A. Sells, is transferred to Mainpuri in the same capacity.  
 GRAY, Mr. P., officiating joint magistrate, Etawah, on return from leave, is transferred to the Muzaffarnagar district.  
 NICHOLSON, Mr. K. M., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, Gonda, to be placed on special duty for the demarcation of the forest boundaries in the Gorakhpur district from 1st Nov.  
 WRIGHT—The services of Mr. W. C. Wright, executive engineer, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Cawnpore Municipality for the purpose of preparing a scheme for flushing the drains in that municipality.  
 SHERIDAN, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Aligarh District Local Works to the Rohilkhand Divisional Provincial Works.  
 SLATER, Mr. A. W., executive engineer, fourth grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Aligarh District Local Works, vice Mr. C. J. Sheridan.  
 ORTEL, Mr. O., assistant engineer, third grade, is transferred from the Rohilkhand to the Meerut Division Provincial Works.  
 ATHIM, Mr. S., assistant engineer, second grade, Northern Division Ganges Canal, is re-transferred to the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal.  
 NELSON, Mr. H., assistant engineer, first grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Rohilkhand Canals.  
 CLIBBORN, Captain J., S.C., executive engineer, third grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the charge of the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.  
 CORBETT, Major F. V., R.E., executive engineer, first grade, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed superintendent of works, Betwa Canal.  
 BERESFORD, Mr. J. S., executive engineer and officiating superintendent of works, Betwa Canal, will, on being relieved by Major Corbett, R.E., revert to his appointment of personal assistant to the chief engineer in the irrigation branch.  
 GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, and officiating personal assistant to chief engineer, irrigation branch, is, on being relieved by Mr. Beresford, reposted to the charge of the Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal.  
 KING, Mr. M., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the charge of the Agra Canal.  
 RICHARDSON, Mr. W. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return



from furlough, posted to the charge of the Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

EVANS, Mr. A. C., officiating executive engineer, Cawnpore and Special Survey Divisions, Lower Ganges Canal, is, on being relieved by Mr. Richardson, posted to the Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

PALMER, Mr. C. G., executing engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the charge of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

HUTTON, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is temporarily transferred to the 1st Circle, and posted to the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal.

THORNHILL, Mr. J. H., executing engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the charge of the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

DOUGLAS, Mr. E. W. S., executing engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

GARTIN, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

## FURLOUGH.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W. W., deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, special leave on private affairs for six months, from Sept. 23.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 9.)

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Amritsar District. Mr. Hawkins assumed charge of his duties at Amritsar on Oct. 2, relieving Captain C. F. Massey, transferred.

MASSY, Captain C. F., officiating deputy commissioner, on being relieved of the charge of the Amritsar District, is transferred to Jullundur in the same capacity, vice Mr. J. G. Silcock, whom he relieved on Oct. 4.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., assistant commissioner, Rohtak, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of the Rohtak district, vice Mr. R. E. Younghusband, from Oct. 4, and until the return from leave of Mr. H. W. Steel.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Rohtak on Sept. 29, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., on being relieved of the charge of the Hazara District, is appointed under-secretary to the Punjab Government, sub pro tem, from August 22, vice Mr. W. R. H. Merk.

MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., officiating judicial assistant, Amritsar, resumed charge of his duties on October 1, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him.

CENTER, Surgeon-Major W., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, from Sept. 9, vice Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, confirmed.

SMITH, Surgeon J. C., 31st Punjab N.I., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Sialkot on Sept. 2, relieving Surgeon-Major E. Palmer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

THOMSON, Surgeon-Major G., civil surgeon, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties at Dalhousie on Sept. 19, relieving Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe, transferred.

TURNBULL, Mr. D. N., district superintendent of police, having reported his arrival on return from furlough, is posted to the Gujrat district.

BEAN, Mr. J., officiating district superintendent of police, Gujrat, is, on being relieved by Mr. Turnbull, transferred, in his substantive capacity, to the Amritsar district.

ROTTON, Mr. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Amritsar, is on being relieved by Mr. J. H. Herdon, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Hoshiarpur district.

The following order is confirmed:—2nd Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated Sept. 15, making the following temporary appointments:—

TURNER, Major H., wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel John Finnis, deceased.

LEWES, Captain J. M. D., wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander, vice Major A. H. Turner, on privilege leave, from Sept. 13.

## FURLOUGH.

MORRIS—With reference to Punjab Government Gazette notification, Lieut. C. H. Morris, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, has been granted an extension of five months' furlough on medical certificate by the Secretary of State for India.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 7.)

FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., to act as collector and magistrate of North Arcot until Mr. H. J. Stokes joins the district.

LEMAN—SPENCER—STOKES—Messrs. W. D. Leman, E. E. Spencer, and G. Stokes, of the Covenanted Civil Service, have been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

RATTON, Surgeon-Major J. J. L., to act as President of the Board of Medical Examiners during Surgeon-Major Porter's absence on leave.

DOBIE, Surgeon-Major S. L., to act as a Member of the Board of Medical Examiners, vice Dr. Ratton.

MORLEY—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has appointed the Rev. S. Morley to be his Domestic Chaplain. The Rev. S. Morley to act as Chaplain of Coonoor until the return of the Lord Bishop, or until further orders.

KELLY, Mr. E. A., 2nd grade assistant inspector in the Salt Department, is posted to the charge of the Kanuparti Circle, with effect from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him.

POOLE, Mr. H. C., inspector in the Salt Department, is posted to the charge of the Konada Circle, with effect from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him.

PEDROSA, Mr. E. R., assistant inspector, is transferred from the Tranquebar to the Kayalpatnam Circle.

REYNOLDS, Mr. F. J., is appointed 3rd grade assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and is placed at the disposal of the collector of Bellary for charge of a distillery in Bellary Town.

BARCLAY, Mr. H. De C., is appointed 3rd grade assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and is posted to the Tuticorin Circle, vice Acting Assistant Inspector V. C. Mascaren, who has resigned.

## MILITARY.

The following military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published:—

FINK, Mr. G. H., a probationer for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, has been appointed a surgeon on the Madras Establishment, his commission as such bearing date April 1, the day of his joining at the Army Medical School.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

THWAYTES, Lieutenant E. C., 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated Jan. 17, 1883.

SHAW—The Right Honourable the Governor is pleased to appoint Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw, Indian Veterinary Department, to the veterinary charge of his Excellency's Body Guard, during the absence on leave of First-class Veterinary Surgeon Hammond, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

SURGEONS E. LEVINGE, A. NAPOLEON ROGERS-HARRISON, L. BEECH, H. PLUNKET, E. WHITE, to be surgeon-majors, dated Oct. 1.

MICHEL, Sub-Assistant Apothecary J. E. S., is permitted to resign the service.

EVANS—The services of Surgeon A. O. Evans, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

KENNEDY, Major J. J., corps commandant 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.) for one year and 74 days.

ADUTT, Sub Conductor H., Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for 180 days.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 9.)

BAYLEY, Major H. E. D., 30th N.I., will command the depot formed at Trichinopoly for the families and details of the 4th Pioneers during the absence of the latter regiment in Beluchistan, without prejudice to his regimental duties.

The following transfers, &c., of lieutenant-colonels of Royal Artillery are ordered:—

RAWLINS, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., from Secunderabad to Bangalore.

HAUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel J., is posted to Thayetmo to command the R.A. at that station, but he will remain and do duty at Rangoon for the present.

BUCKLE, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., from Thayetmo to Secunderabad.

LOCKHART, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., from Thayetmo to Secunderabad, but he will remain and do duty at the former station for the present.

REID, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., on arrival from England, is posted to St. Thomas's Mount.

BIRCH, Lieutenant D. P. L., No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., is directed to proceed to Wellington for duty at the depot, in room of Lieutenant Molesworth. To join by Oct. 15.

MOBERLY—CURTIS—An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain W. F. G. Moberly, Q Battery, 1st Brigade, and Captain H. A. D. Curtis, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division R.A.

RIORDAN, Surgeon J., M.B., Army Medical Department, will, on arrival from England, do duty at the Station Hospital, Rangoon.

The undermentioned officers have passed the tests specified opposite their names:—

THOMAS, Surgeon G. T., Indian Medical Department, higher standard Persian.

STUART, Lieutenant A. R., Q-1st Brigade R.A. lower standard, Persian.

DUTHY, Major A. E., just promoted to that rank from I Battery A. Brigade, has been posted to I Battery 3rd Brigade.

MATURIN, Captain C. E., just promoted to that rank from E Battery B Brigade, has been ordered to Hongkong for duty.

FAIRHOLME, Lieutenant W. E., acting adjutant R.A., Gibraltar, has been appointed to E Battery, B Brigade.  
 BOOTH, Captain G. M. just promoted to that rank from Depot Battery 2nd Brigade, has been posted to I Battery, 3rd Brigade, vice A. P. Penton, seconded.  
 GRIERSON, Lieutenant G. L. W., F. Battery 3rd Brigade, has been appointed to M Battery, B Brigade.  
 CROFTON, Captain R. M., just promoted to that rank from M Battery B Brigade, has been posted to H Battery, 2nd Brigade; he is accordingly directed to proceed from Secunderabad to England to join his new battery.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 15.)

FITZGERALD—FERRIS—Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald and Captain W. B. Ferris respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of joint administrator of the Sangli State on the 1st inst.  
 SMITH—CATES—Captain E. D. N. Smith and Lieutenant G. E. H. Cates respectively delivered and received charge of the duties of acting second in command and adjutant Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 7th inst.  
 WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., on being relieved of the office of collector of Poona, to act as forests settlement officer for all the reserved forests in the Poona District until relieved by Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S. The Collector of Poona will also hear appeals from any orders passed by the said forest settlement officer.  
 SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., C.S., to be forest settlement officer for all the reserved forests in the Sholapur District.  
 His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collector of Sholapur to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement officer.  
 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the protected forests of the said district the inquiry and record shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement officer in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of reserved forests.  
 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Department :—  
 FRY, Mr. T. B., on his return to duty to be deputy conservator of forests at Sholapur  
 HORINGDE, Mr. S., on being relieved by Mr. Fry, to be assistant conservator of forests, Poona.  
 WROUGHTON, Mr. R. C., on his return to duty, to be deputy conservator of forests, South Thana.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., C.S., acted as collector and magistrate of the district of Panch Mahals, agent for the Governor, Panch Mahals, and political agent, Rewa Kantha, from Aug. 18 to Sept 17, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.  
 SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A. T., conservator of forests, Northern Circle, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.  
 GRANT, Mr. J. H., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of this leave.  
 BEALE, Mr. H. F., assistant engineer, Satara, passed an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard on Oct. 9.  
 HUGHES-BULLER, Lieutenant H. W., of the Central India Horse, passed an examination in Persian according to the higher standard on Oct. 10.  
 CHAMBERS, Mr. C., F.R.S., superintendent, Government Observatory, Colaba, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.  
 GIBSON, Mr. G. L., having returned from privilege leave received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, West Khandesh, from Mr. G. M. Ryan on the 7th inst.

#### FURLOUGHS.

NUTT, Major H. L., is granted privilege leave for three months from the day on which his services on special duty at Gondal are dispensed with.  
 PRATT, Mr. W. R., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough from Oct. 4, 1884, to June 1, 1885.  
 DODERET, Mr. W., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ratnagiri, is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act.  
 PANSE, Mr. G. D., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Khandesh, is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—  
 CARBUTHERS, Major J. T., wing officer 16th N.I. (officiating wing com-

mander 13th N.I.), to be wing commander, vice Colonel Trevor deceased.

BURKE, Surgeon W. H., M.B., 17th N.I., to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Bull, on furlough, or until further orders.

BELL, Captain A. W. C., 20th Regiment N.I., Staff Corps; wing officer and officiating wing commander 28th N.I., to officiate as wing commander, vice Captain Leckie, officiating as 2nd in command.

LAWRENCE, Major J. B., Staff Corps (on general duty Ahmedabad), is attached to the 8th N.I. for duty.

BROUGH—AUCHINLECK—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major J. F. Brough, No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, and Major W. H. Auchinleck, No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, R.A.

WRIGHT—CRAMPTON—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieutenant G. Wright, I Battery, 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant P. J. R. Crampton, O Battery, 4th Brigade R.A.

WRIGHT—Lieutenant Wright will proceed to Barrackpore for duty with his new battery.

SLAUGHTER—To the list of time-expired medical officers add the name of Surgeon-Major W. B. Slaughter.

CARTER—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieutenant Edward James Carter, of the 1st Battalion York and Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 14th Regiment N.I., Aug. 8, 1883.

GALLOWAY—The following appointment is made, with effect from Aug. 22, 1884 :—Colonel J. Galloway, C.B., S.C., commandant 29th Regiment N.I., to officiate in command of the Sind District, pending the arrival of Brigadier-General G. Luck, C.B. from England.

HALLEN—MONTEITH—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen and Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, S.C.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

ANNESLEY, Brigadier General A. L., H.P., late 11th Hussars, Adjutant General, Oct. 9.

STURT, Colonel C. S., Infantry commandant 7th Regiment N.I., Oct. 8.

PRIDEAUX, Major W. F., S.C., political agent, second class, Sept. 9.

SULLIVAN, Captain G. H. W. O., R.E., adjutant and superintendent of instruction, Sappers and Miners, Oct. 8th.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MALDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel R. V., Staff Corps, three months on medical certificate, in extension.

WALLER, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. F., V.C., S.C., 2nd assistant political agent in Kathiawar (Joint Administrator, Sangli State), for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

ALLEN, Conductor James, Ordnance Department, to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, under Rule I. of the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Oct. 30.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. H. Maitland, B.S.C.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. T. D. Madden, S.C., Hon. Capt. D. Buckley, Ord. Dept.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. A. Campbell, C. H. Roberts, R. Carstairs (Cov.), S. Finney, F. W. Thelluson, S. C. G. Wood.

Madras Estab.—E. L. M. Baber.

Bombay Estab.—E. Giles, W. S. Forman (Cov.), C. E. Fox, C. A. Pogson.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Aeneas Perkins, C.B., R.E., one month; Surg.-Maj. C. F. Oldham, one month.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. J. Low, S.C., three months; H. L. Swinburne (Extry.), six months; A. F. Lingham, S.C., three months; J. A. Bourdillon (Cov.), two months' furlough; S. J. Kilby, three months' furlough; Surg. J. Moorhead, S.C., three months; E. J. Alexander, S.C., six months; T. Hamilton, three months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—W. S. Forman (Cov.), one week furlough; C. E. Fox (Extry.), one week.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 28, Australia (s), Calcutta.—29, Sardomene, Calcutta; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.—30, Josephine C. and Nicolaus Albrecht, Rangoon; Tasmania (s), Royal Sovereign, Balkamah, Calcutta.—31, Iona, Mauritius.—Nov. 1, County of Inverness, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 9, Burmah (s), Kurrachee.—10, Satara (s), Bussorah; Flamstead (s), Cardiff; H.M.S. Malabar (s), Portsmouth.—12, Gulf of Suez (s), Rangoon.—13, Rosetta (s), London; Aspatia (s), Cardiff; Manila (s), Genoa; Victorine, Mauritius.—14, Merka (s), Zanzibar; Calder (s), Bussorah.—15, City of Venice (s), put back; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Cardiff; Rome (s), Sydney; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—16, Allighany (s), Cardiff; Scindia (s), Calcutta; Mameluke (s), Newport; I.M.S. Olive, Kurrachee; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 6, Chupra (s), Colombo; John Morrison (s), Bombay; Abana (s), Bombay; Lord Canning, Cardiff.—7, Purulia (s), Singapore; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Bancoora (s), Bombay; Karikal, Bourbon.—11, Rewa (s), London; Tai Sang (s), Hong Kong; Goa (s), Bombay.—13, City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Shahzada (s), Calcutta.

MADRAS.—Oct. 7, Dumphaile, Cuddalore.—8, Ellora (s), Calcutta.—11, Tibre (s), Calcutta; Gulf of Carpentaria (s), Melbourne.—12, Ravenna (s), London; Goalpara (s), Singapore.—14, Nowshera (s), Bombay; Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; Culna (s), Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 29, Peshawur (s), Bombay.—Nov. 1, Alcester, Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 10, Inchmaree (s), Kurrachee; I. M. Canning (s), Mandvee; Indus (s), London; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Baghdad (s), Zanzibar; I. M. Clive (s), Kurrachee.—11, Kedron, Mauritius; Bhundara (s), Galle.—13, Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Agenor, Iloilo; Badsworth (s), Madras; City of Venice (s), Liverpool.—15, Cyprus, Sand Head; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Rajpootana, Calcutta.—16, Bhownuggur, Bhownuggur; Wilhelmine, Calcutta; Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 3, Justitia (s), Ashleigh Brook (s), Discoverer (s), Thisbe (s), Siam (s).—6, Culna (s), Record, Mary Macmaster.—10, Port Darwin (s), Busheer (s), Madura (s).—11, Maharaja (s), Big Bonanza.—12, Clan Macintosh (s), Bouldana (s), Hartfell.

MADRAS.—Oct. 8, Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—12, Adela, London; Indus (s), Melbourne.—13, Ravenna (s), Calcutta; Goalpara (s), Singapore.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 5; s.s. *Surat*, from Venice, Nov. 13; from Brindisi, Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Miss Cockerell, Mrs. Watson, sister, and daughter, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. M. R. Trower, Mrs. Bliss and child, Captain and Mrs. G. Martin, Mr. C. Roberts, Mr. T. H. Moore, Surgeon-Major Oldham, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and two children, Colonel C. H. Grace, Surgeon-Major Adye, Lieutenant Milford, Mr. T. Grant, Major W. S. Bissett, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. W. L. Ewing, Captain Carew, Mr. J. Smith, Rev. and Miss English, Surgeon-Major Allen, Mr. Rungars Radji Réjé, Dr. Winstone, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. F. West, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mrs. McDonald and child, Mr. H. Walsh. *From Suez*: Mr. Lewis Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Hon. T. Latham, Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Miss Hooper.

For Madras: Miss T. E. Dukinfield, Bishop Credwell, Mrs. Credwell, Miss Menke, Miss Banks, Miss Hayne, Mrs. Cleland Henderson, Miss G. Peake, Mr. H. J. Clipperton, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Champion, Mr. Tinney.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. and Miss Lowe, Mr. H. Power, Mrs. Lees, Rev. T. Dowell.

For Calcutta: Captain and Miss Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Delay, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrell, Mr. R. J. Begg, Mr. Begg, Mrs. Deane, Mr. Boedesche, Miss Ula Rands, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Braesecke, Captain G. F. Stevens, Mr. D. Christie, Mr. C. H. Converse, Miss Judge, Mr. Bryans, Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Robertson, Mr. G. McNair, Mr. A. C. Sheriff, Mr. C. D. White, Dr. J. S. Ireland, Mr. Lash. *From Venice*: Miss M. Roby.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Blake, Mr. Lewis Gordon, Captain Harrison.

For Colombo: Mr. Maddock.

For Malta: Mr. Cullinan, Captain Lye, Colonel Toppin, Major and Mrs. Herbert, Major Cotton, Mr. Ward.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Nov. 12; from Venice, Nov. 20; from Brindisi, Nov. 24.

For Bombay: The Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Mr. Wallace, Mr. McFerran, Lord Herbrand Russell, Major Cooper, Mr. Balfour, and attendants, Viscount and Lady Parker, Lady Wedderburn, Miss Shaw and friend, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Branfoot, Mr. Macnab, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawley Boevey and child, Colonel J. Miller, Mrs. H. M. Burlton and Miss Campion, Mr. and Mrs. Best and party, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mr. S. H. Hammock, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Mr. Creswell, Mrs. and Miss Dunbar, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. J. E. Hilton and child, Mrs. Rosetti, Mr. T. Booth, Mrs. Jukes, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. O'Connor, Mr. J. Jacob, Mrs. Slater, and Miss Coates, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tooney and three children, Mrs. Truman, Mr. P. Ellison, Colonel Boyd, Major Lang, Mr. J.

Longmur, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. C. White, Mr. Darley, Mr. J. Nugent, Hon. Justice Field, Mr. F. Ledger, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Miss A. Holland, Mr. F. D. Sherman, Miss Potter, Mr. Dyce Nicol, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Brooking, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. White, Mr. E. C. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Beatrice, Miss Bell, Major Bissett. *From Brindisi*: Captain and Mrs. Stainer, Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway, *From Suez*: Mr. and Mrs. Agelasto.

For Suez: Mr. C. Falkner, Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Jones and child, Miss Jones, Mr. Floyer, Miss R. Harvey.

For Malta: Mrs. O'Connor.

For Aden: Captain and Mrs. G. W. Sealy.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Madras: Surgeon and Mrs. Brockman, Miss Le Hardy, Mrs. Walton, son, and child, Colonel Philips, Mrs. Bird and child, Miss Pollard Urquhart, Mr. H. P. Leresche.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Brooke, Mr. Brooke, General and Mrs. Scott, and Miss Bradley, Mr. Schloss, Miss Schloss and friend, Mr. Archer.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. L. Nash, Mr. T. Eyre Smith, Mrs. O'Reilly and child, Miss Hastie, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Major J. S. and Mrs. Tait, Miss Carrick, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bailey, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Bird, Mr. J. E. Orr, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Thorn, Captain and Mrs. Bradish, Mr. C. R. Elderton, Mr. G. Gough, Colonel and Mrs. Tytler, Mr. R. Pearce.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grinlinton, Mr. Dampier Bide, Miss Dampier, Mr. G. W. Proom, Mr. W. D. Crask, Mr. C. Nicholas, Mr. Weeks, Miss E. Hutchinson.

For Suez: Captain Boyle, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Penwarden and child, Messrs. Moon, Mr. Frizell.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and friend, Mr. Owen, Captain T. T. Vaughan, Mr. G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Pile and child, Mr. Moorhead, Messrs. Campbell, Mrs. Durham, Captain E. Chalmers, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Hardie, Lieutenant and Mrs. Milford, Colonel T. Obbard, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. W. Furnivall, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Colonel Moberley, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and two children, Mr. Guilmarin, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. Fred Archer and children, Mrs. Taylor, Miss O'Donoghue, Mr. W. Giles, Mr. F. H. Elderton.

For Port Said: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Worsley.

For Suez: Mr. Holland.

For Malta: Miss Marrian and Mrs. Farrer, Miss Calaban.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Nov. 20 (for *Australia direct*); s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Malta: Miss Darlot.

For Colombo: Mr. W. King.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Nov. 26; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Dec. 4; from Brindisi, Dec. 8.

For Bombay: Captain R. and Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. G. Scaramanga, Mr. Parodi, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Colonel and Mrs. E. Temple, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Glover, Captain and Mrs. Low and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solano and child, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. J. Dane, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. Bedford, Hon. — Latham, Miss Clay, Colonel P. W. Powlett, Mr. W. Bell Irving, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mrs. Barton, Captain and Mrs. J. W. Wray, Mr. Bridgwater, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Hight. *From Suez*: Mr. A. Seiger, Mr. Fachiris, Mr. Calvocaressi, Mr. G. Henricks.

For Malta: Mrs. W. D. Anderson and child, Mrs. Watson and friend, Miss B. Speed, Colonel Somerset, Mrs. and Miss Somerset.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss Carlisle.

For Port Said: La Baronne Malortie.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 3; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 11; from Brindisi, Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Bulkeley, Mr. Bullen Smith.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fox, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Colonel A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. A. W. Story, Mr. Hudson, Miss E. Bell Irving, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. R. A. Gamble. *From Suez*: Mr. F. Rawson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maltby.

For Port Said: Miss Wheeler, Rev. — and Mrs. Greenwood.

For Madras: Miss B. White.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 18; from Brindisi, Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mrs. Vibart, Miss Robertson, Dr. Craddock, Brigade-Surgeon W. Collis.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. F. Crook, Mr. Gough and child.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 24; s.s. *Lombardy*, Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 5.

For Bombay: General Sir J. McNeill, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. W. S. Forman, Major W. H. Hallett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. J. C. Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

For Calcutta: Miss A. Robinson, Mr. H. Lusson, Mrs. E. M. Anderson. For Rangoon: Mr. C. Bachmann, Mr. H. A. Houghton, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. C. H. Hobart Hampden, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Butler.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Kurrachee: Misses Graham.

For Bombay: Messrs. A. Mackay, Mrs. H. Phillips and child.

Per R.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. Bartrum, Mr. W. F. Lindsay.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Muspratt, Miss Home.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Rolland.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Easton, Mrs. Easton, Mr. Kharegat, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Urquhart, Rev. Mr. Forman, Mr. House, Mrs. Higgins and two daughters, Mr. L. de Fondblanque, Mrs. Fondblanque, Captain Jameson, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Bower, Mr. Dease, Mrs. Dease, Mrs. Moir, Miss Moir, three children, and governess, Miss Bell, Mr. Hickie, Mr. Pratt, Mr. C. B. Brind, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Ferguson and family, Mrs. Foster, Rev. Mr. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. Beaman, Mr. Sydney Lightfoot, Mrs. Miller, nurse, and infant, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Greaves.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Nov. 8.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Boileau, Mr. E. Buckland, Mrs. Buckland, Mr. Calvert, Mrs. Calvert and child, Mr. G. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carstairs and child, Mr. Gordon Cotton, Mrs. Cotton and infant, Miss Cotton, Mr. A. T. Drake, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Faulkner and child, Miss M. R. Fitze, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss L. Hatton, Mr. Lewis J. E. Hay, Mr. R. St. John Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hill, Miss B. Hollingshead, Mrs. P. Hordern, Mr. T. R. Lamb, Mrs. A. D. Larymore, Mr. John Logan, Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Madden, Mrs. Mendham, child, and nurse, Mr. P. C. Merryweather, Mr. R. L. Morgan, Miss A. Morphew, Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Mr. James Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Robertson, two children, ayah, and servant, Mr. C. C. Robinson, Mr. J. Rowan Rose, Mrs. C. M. Russell, Miss Russell, Mrs. A. W. Slater and infant, Mrs. Stanley.

For Colombo: Mrs. T. Berwick, Mr. Berwick, Mrs. W. D. Bosanquet, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Geo. F. Deane, Mr. James Hay, Mr. Graham Hogg, Mr. Sydney Hyde, Mrs. McDonald and daughter, Mr. Arthur Marshall, Mr. Metcalfe Smith.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, sailing Dec. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. C. T. Hildyard, Mr. Lidderdale, two children, and nurse, Miss Nellie Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Allen, Miss Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tilly, Mr. A. Drake.

For Colombo: Mrs. Henderson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For BOMBAY, s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Edgelon, two children, and ayah, Mrs. Darnbridge, Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Greenway, Mr. Dundas, Mrs. Williams, child, and nurse, Mrs. J. B. Young, Miss Kidd, Mr. Rubie and son.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 6.

For Madras: Mr. Robert Morris.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. Phillips.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. C. E. Benson.

For Madras: Mr. Whale.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From LONDON, Per s.s. *Rosetta*, Oct. 18.

At Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Fry and two infants, Surgeon-Major F. Fannin, Mrs. Fannin, and three children, Mr. P. Large, Mr. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Chisholm and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton, Mr. R. Disney, Mr. A. H. Birney, Mr. and Mrs. Dare, Mr. S. S. Grant, Captain and Mrs. Day, Miss Luck, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hill, Mr. F. Pike, Mr. A. Mears, Mr. G. Lambert, Mr. W. Jacob, Major Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Colonel and Mrs. Way and child, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and two infants, Miss Richardson, Major Trench, Lieutenant Lindsell, Surgeon-Major Hatchell, Mr. H. Silcock, Major Ellis, Colonel J. Luck, C.B., and Mrs. Luck, Lieutenant C. H. Fenwick, Miss Kinlock, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Major and Mrs. P. Willis, Mr. F. Clive, Miss Clive, Colonel Elliott, Mr. Lynch, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. J. B. Stacey, Mrs. Smith, Mr. G. Loch, Mr. R. B. Doacke, Mr. Fforde, Miss Pitt, Major Cowie, Mr. Death, Mr. J. Barrow, Mr. H. Thomas, Mrs. Hutton and child, Mr. J. R. Mawson, Mrs. Smith, Miss Needham, Mr. Crisp, Mr. D. Sonawalla, Mr. G. W. Cline, and Mr. Mahomed Ali.

From Venice: The Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, the Rev. Mr. Walsh.

From BOMBAY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Oct. 27.

At Suez: Mr. C. J. Connel, Mezra Mahomed Ally, Mr. G. H. Bull, Mr. S. Russel, Mr. S. Preston, Rev. H. C. Chapin, Mr. F. H. Seaton, Mr. W. P. Keene, Mrs. Heriot and maid, Mrs. Peters and child, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley, Mr. W. Foote, Major Payne.

At Suez: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Nicholas, Mr. W. Grey, Mr. Walter, Miss Wolstenholme, Mr. A. Neile.

From ALEXANDRIA, per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Nov. 2.

At Brindisi: Mr. Weiger, S. E. Blume Pacha, Mrs. Nahman, Mrs. Demetriadis A. Giannia.

At Venice: Major and Mrs. Marshall.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 29.

For Bombay: Lord Arthur Grosvenor, Lord H. Grosvenor, Hon. H. Latham, Mr. C. E. Smyth, Mr. G. Stokes, Mr. E. R. Osgood, Mr. Dewhurst, Mr. Russell, Captain and Mrs. Addison, Mr. M. Kennard, Mr. E. A.

Carswell, Mrs. J. Lee Warner, Mrs. W. Lee Warner, Mrs. Bulman and four Misses Bulman, Major Trevor, Mrs. Westland and child, Mrs. C. Watson, sister, and daughter, Miss Corbyn, Mr. Deighton, Mr. I. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and child, Mrs. Ward, Mr. J. Cleburn, Miss Cleburn, Miss Brock, Mr. Hudson, Rev. and Mrs. Baker Morell and child, Mr. S. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. Moule, Lady A. Fitzgerald and child, Mr. Petteran, Mr. P. M. Pittar, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz and child, Mr. Cope, Mr. Trail, Messrs. Mackay, General Brooke, Mr. J. H. Brooke, Miss Boosey, Mr. Faichnie, Mrs. Rowlands and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Twidall and child, Mr. P. Morris, Mrs. Ogg, Miss Vincent, Mr. F. C. Daukes, Major W. Gray, Rev. — Coverdale, Mr. Fasken, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and two children, Dr. W. Woodforde Finden, Mr. James Young, Mr. G. Shawe, Mrs. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale and child, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Charles, Mr. G. G. Mellitus, Mr. A. L. Christie, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mr. Garrett, Mr. J. F. Swete, Mr. J. L. Cook, Mr. W. Wood, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weir and two children, Lord Radstock and friend, Mr. J. R. D. Bell, Mr. A. L. McIntyre, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. T. Forsyth, Mr. F. Rathbone, Mrs. Newell, Mr. C. Gregory, Mrs. Boulton, Mr. Pugh, M.P., Mr. A. Smith, Mr. P. Luckham, Mr. Whympier, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Mr. G. Bridges, Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, Miss Bushnell, Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. Higby, Mr. J. Horne, Miss Duncan, Mr. E. S. Witney, Mrs. A. Lemessurier, Mr. S. Vaz, Lieutenant Smith, Mr. Lazmar, Miss Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Gaston and two children, Mrs. and Miss Carrington, Mr. G. Keith, Mrs. R. V. Garrett and child, Mr. and Mrs. Steinbelt, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbell, Mr. H. C. Hardie, Mr. J. J. Benson, Mrs. Hudson and children, Rev. Mr. Corrigan, Miss Brock, Brevet Major Coffin, Miss Toller, Mr. F. W. Davies. *From Suez*: Mr. C. H. Miley, Mr. G. Keith, Mr. Daukes, Colonel Bonus, Mr. Pugh, M.P.

For Suez: Mr. W. Burt, Mrs. Bloomfield and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. E. S. Holland, Mr. Main.

For Malta: Mr. Trafford and Misses Trafford, Major Anstey, Mrs. Pitt, Miss M. Thomson, Mr. Chittick, Mrs. Dryden, Commissary-General Beach, Mr. E. W. Wilmott, Mr. Chitcliffe, Mr. Dryden, Commander Clutterbuck.

For Aden: Lieutenant Kirwan. *From Suez*: Mr. F. L. James, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. F. J. Thrupp.

From BOMBAY, Per s.s. *Hydaspes*, October 17:—

For London: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mrs. Maitland Heriot and maid, Mr. C. J. Connell, Mr. F. H. Seaton, Mr. Preston, Mr. Burkitt, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Wolstenholme, Miss Nicholson, Mr. E. M. Crame, Mr. A. Neale, Mr. W. Grey, Mrs. Peters and child, Mr. S. Russel.

For Aden: Lieutenant and Mrs. M. Hanley and child, Mr. Jacob Abraham Gayre, Captain C. M. T. Western, Mr. Goodwin.

For Marseilles: Dr. and Mrs. Band.

For Venice: Rev. H. C. Chapin.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Rome*, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on October 24:—

For London: Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Colonel Firth's two children, Mrs. M. E. Durand and family, Mrs. Worsley and child, Mrs. Saunders and family, Major Hume, Mrs. E. W. L. Morant and infant, Mr. C. W. Gordon, Surgeon-Major B. Enners, Mrs. Nutt, Mrs. E. W. Kelly, General Cureton, Mr. G. D. Churchward, Mr. C. Churchward and four children, Mr. J. B. Watter, Mr. R. N. Roberts, Mr. M. Cauty, Miss A. Mathias, Miss R. Mathias, Mr. Chas. Noko, Mr. Heymanson, Miss Heymanson, Mr. Gething, Mr. Castel, Mr. Charlesworth, Mr. C. S. Barriman, Mr. John Chisholm, Mr. Brind, Mr. Alfred Alderson, Miss Forbes, Miss Watkins, Mr. E. Watkins, Mr. May, Mr. Ingleby.

For Venice: Mr. W. H. Attwood.

By the s.s. *Nizam*, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailing on October 31:—

For London: Major J. F. Kennedy, Mr. C. Grant.

By the s.s. *Shannon*, Captain J. S. Murray, sailing on November 7:—

For London: Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Mr. Hynes.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, left Liverpool Oct. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, three children, and servant, Mr. J. Soares, Mrs. Burton, child, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Crampton.

For Algiers: Miss Jennings, Mr. Gardner, son, and governess, Miss Beckham.

For Suez: Mr. Oakley and two ladies.

Most people resident in India have felt the torment of a mosquito bite, but few may be aware of the complicated nature of the mosquito's instrument of torture. According to a recent authority, the "bill" of the little insect contains no less than five distinct surgical instruments. These are described as a lance, two neat saws, a suction-pump, and a small C. r. l. s. engine. When the mosquito commences operations the lance is first pushed into the flesh; then the two saws, placed back to back, begin to work up and down to enlarge the hole; then the pump is inserted, and the victim's blood is syphoned up to the reservoirs carried behind; and finally to complete the cruelty of the performance, the mosquito drops a quantity of poison into the wound to keep it irritated.



## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.

### CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. &c., 36 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Adams, G. F., Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 10 months, July 8, 1884.  
Ashton, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 15 mos., May 16, '84.  
Aiken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '84.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 10 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 13½ mos., Dec. 3, '83.  
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1883.  
Alexander, R. D., B.O., N.W.P., Rev., 18 mos., May 11, '83.  
Alexander, H. N., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 8, '84.  
Alexander, E. J., Bengal P.W.D., 6 mos., July 20, 1884.  
Alderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 8 mos., Mar. 16, '84.  
Alderson, J. A., Cov., Punj. Commr., 20m., April 15, '83.  
Aves, W. C., Indian Marine, 12 months, Feb. 2, 1884.

Baber, E. L. M., Madras Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 18, 1884.  
Badoock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 13 mos., Jan. 9, '84.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.  
Barbridge, A. J. K., Ben. Cov., 24 mos., Sept. 20, 1882.  
Baines, J. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 6 mos., August 12, '84.  
Baber, K. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, 1884.  
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, 1884.  
Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos.  
Barnard, C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 m., April 1, '84.  
Barn, G., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, April 15, 1884.  
Barrow, A. H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 8 mos., March 30, '84.  
Bass, J. K., Ben. Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.  
Bask, H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Aug. 22, 1883.  
Behrendt, J., Ben. Educational, 7½ mos., March 8, 1884.  
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, 1884.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 21, 1884.  
Benson, T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 12 mos., May 21, '84.  
Biswas, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 10 m., April 20, '84.  
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '84.  
Bischoff, C. L., State Railways, 12 mos., April 15, 1884.  
Birchthwaite, C. G., Bo. Cov., Rev., 22 mos., Jan. 26, '83.  
Bischoff, J. A., Ben. Cov., 19 mos., May 4, 1883.  
Lloyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. Med., 15 mos., Oct. 8, 1883.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mos., May 15, 1883.  
Breet, C. M., W. Ben. Cov., Bl. Rev., 22 m., April 6, '83.  
Bretton, C., Bombay P.W.D., 12 m., May 2, 1884.  
Brady, P. D., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.  
Brady, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., May 16, 1884.  
Brooke, J. H., P.W.D., Punjab, 8 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Brown, Surg. S. H., I.M.D., C.P., Medl., 12 m., May 1, '84.  
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accountant, 19 mos., Mar. 8, '84.  
Bryson, A. C., Opium Department, 12 mos., April 20, '84.  
Bulden, H. O., N.W.P., Edu., 1 m. 3 m. March 13, 1884.  
Bullock, F. D. O., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 m., Mar. 8, '84.  
Burrell, T., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mos., June 3, 1884.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 13 m., May 10, '83.  
Burgess, J., Archl. Survey, 5 mos., March 24, 1884.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. K. E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.  
Burn, C. H. B., R.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.  
Butcher, H. F., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 1, '84.

Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.  
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '83.  
Campbell, T. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '83.  
Campbell, J. McC., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 16 m., May 16, '84.  
Cardow, C. E., State Railways, 13 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.  
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Dec. 22, 1883.  
Cartairs, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 20 mos., April 10, '83.  
Carter, J. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 12 m., May 14, '84.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 30 mos., Aug. 22, 1882.  
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 20 m., May 29, '84.  
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P., Police, 15 mos., May 20, 1883.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Collings, A., P.W.D., Br. Ben., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Colebrook, H. W. V., Punj., P.W.D., 12 m., Apr. 16, '84.  
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 18 m., Apr. 25, '84.  
Corkery, H., Survey Dept., 38 mos., April 12, 1882.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 23, '82.  
Crago, G. W., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 18, '84.  
Cowley, F. W. K., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.  
Cox, E. C., Bombay Police, 6 mos., Dec. 29, 1883.  
Cox, J. H., Madras Settlement, 18 months.  
Crompton, C. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 14, 1884.  
Crommelin, C. R., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 15, '84.  
Crowley, B. A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sett. 8 m., Apr. 11, '84.  
Cump, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 12 m., July 5, '84.  
Curry, T. E., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 months, May 23, 1884.

Dane, R. M., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 12 m., Mar. 7, '84.  
Daling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 36 mos., May 7, 1882.  
Dangerneld, P. W., Indt. P.W.D., 9 mos., April 11, '84.  
David, J. K., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 6 mos., May 9, '84.  
David, H., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., April 10, 1883.  
Day, C. E., Punj., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 9, 1884.  
De Merga, W. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 19, '83.  
De Fonblanque, L. R., Bom. Jud., 6 mos., May 2, '84.  
De G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 13½ m., Nov. 9, '84.  
Deane, R. P., N.W.P., P.W.D., 8 mos., May 7, 1884.  
Dodsworth, G. W., P.W.D., C.P., 12 mos., Sept. 5, 1883.  
Douglas, J., P.W.D., India, 12 mos., April 4, 1884.  
Douglas, E. W., N.W.P., Irrigation, 6 months.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.  
Dyson, J., Oudh Comm., 7½ mos., April 4, 1884.

Elcott, A., Commr. Ladakh, 12 months.  
Elliot, A., Bengal Opium, 12 mos., May 8, 1884.  
Elliot, C. F., Punj. Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.  
English, T., P.W.D., 15 months.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.

Fabre Jeanne, L. E., Assam Police, 12 m., April 1, '84.  
Fanthwaite, R. A. L. B., Burma Police, 12 m., Mar. 19, '84.  
Falconer, A. G., Postal Dept., 8 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Fidell, J. P., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 24 months.  
Fieftmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '84.  
Finney, S., Railway Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 5, 1882.

Finucane, M., Ben. Cov., B. R. and G., 21 m., Mr. 27, '83.  
Fox, C. E., B.O. Judl., 19 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N.W.P., 30 mos., Feb. 23, 1883.  
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judl., 18 mos., July 1, 1883.  
Fox S. M., W. Ben. Cov., C.P., Comr., 9 mos., June 17, 1884.  
Foster, C. W. E., Burma Medical, 8 mos., June 7, 1884.  
Fortey, H., Mad. Educ., 27 mos., May 12, 1882.  
Framji, J. D., Bom. Customs, 20 mos., April 13, 1884.  
Fuchs, E., Ben. Forests, 20 mos., May 15, 1883.

Gael, C. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, 1884.  
Gabbett, H., Punj., P.W.D., 24 m., April 2, 1883.  
Garbett, A. H., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 11, 1883.  
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 19 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Giles, E. B., Educational, 20 mos., May 4, 1883.  
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 13 mos., Oct. 15, '83.  
Giles, R., Sind, Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., June 10, 1884.  
Gordon, K., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.  
Gordon, C. E., Ben. Pol. C., 18 mos., Oct. 28, 1883.  
Gonne, C. B., C. V., 1. Sec. to Gov., 11 m., May 23, '84.  
Goodrich, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, 1884.  
Goodrich, G. M., B. Customs, 7 mos., May 20, 1884.  
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 21, 1883.  
Grey, P., India Railways, 12 mos., May 28, 1884.  
Greathed, C., Bom. Forests, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.  
Grigory, C. M., Opium Dept., 10 mos., Aug. 18, 1884.  
Griffin, Sir L., K.C.S.I., Bl. Cov., H.C.L., 20 m., Apr. 6, '83.

Haig, W. S., Mad., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, 1884.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '83.  
Hamilton, T. S., Bo. Cov., 20 mos., April 7, 1883.  
Hammett, S., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 m., Apr. 11, '84.  
Harding, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 20 m., May 1, '84.  
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 13 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Harris, K. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 12 m., April 4, '84.  
Hart, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 16, 1884.  
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 18, '82.  
Hart, J. E., P.W.D., B. m., 12 mos., March 7, 1884.  
Hardwick, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 1, '84.  
Hatch, H. F., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 27, 1884.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 12 months.  
Hensley, K., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.  
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 18 m., May 1, '84.  
Hopkins, J. A., C. V., Bo. R. & G., 6 mos., July 8, 1884.  
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.  
Hogg, T. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.  
Hogun, H., Quar. Genl's Dept., 30 mos., from May, '82.  
Horsfall, F. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 12 months.  
Horsley, W. D., Mad. Cov., R. & G., 24 mos., Jan. 6, '83.  
Hough, A., Burma Comm., 9 mos., Feb. 20, 1884.  
Hoy, Miss I., C. Provs. Educa., 12 mos., Sept. 5, 1884.  
Hullah, A., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Humfress, G., P.W.D., Ben., 12 mos., Feb. 16, 1884.

Imrie, C. W., Ben. Cov., C.P.C., 18 mos., Mar. 16, 1883.

Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.  
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Post Office, on duty.  
Jardine, J., Bo. Cov., Burma Judl., 14 mos., May 1, '84.  
Jennings, C., Ben. Police, 5 mos., April 6, 1884.  
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Mad., 18 mos., May 6, 1884.  
Jolly, T., N.W.P., R. & G., 24 mos., March 8, 1884.  
Jones, W. B., C.S.I., Ben. C., Cf. Cm., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.  
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.

Keays, F. E., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 27, 1884.  
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 14 mos., Feb. 20, '84.  
Keene, C. J., Railway Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 16 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.  
Kilby, W. J., Ben. Police, 10 mos., April 20, 1883.  
Kilby, S. J., Ben. Customs, 7 mos., May 7, 1884.  
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 9, 1884.  
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 12 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Lang, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., to Feb. 1, '85.  
Larken, A. L. P., Bo. Cov., 39 mos., July 19, 1881.  
Larkus, A. B., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., June 21, 1883.  
Lish, O., Ben. Pilot, 9 mos., April 18, 1884.  
Lietner, Dr. G. W., Punj. Educ., 24 mos., Dec. 8, 1882.  
Loigh, C. P. H., Punj. Commr., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '84.  
Leeper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.  
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 10 mos., April 1, 1884.  
Lister, A. S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 9 months.  
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 6 mos., June 9, 1884.  
Lloyd, E. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 12 m., Sept. 11, '84.  
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educ., 30 mos., May 20, 1882.  
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 13, 1883.  
Lyall, C. J., Ben. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 18 m., May 15, '84.

Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Br. Comm., 24 m., Nov. 24, '83.  
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 12 mos., May 8, 1884.  
Mackintosh, J. S., B.C., Ben. N.W.P., 15 m., July 12, '84.  
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 36 mos., March 2, 1882.  
Martin, W. B., Ben. R. & G., 12 mos., March 12, 1884.  
Mainwaring, H., Bom. Forests, 24 mos., July 1, '83.  
Manisty, G. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 6 m., July 17, '84.  
Man, M. H., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 1, 1883.  
Mance, H. C., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., July 26, 1884.  
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov. Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Mardon, F. J., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 16, 1883.  
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educ., 17 mos., Dec. 12, 1882.  
Martin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 12 mos., May 27, 1884.  
Marrie, C. R., C. V., Ben. R. & G., 15 mos., August 1, '84.  
Matthew, G. F., Nizam's Railway, 20 mos., May 15, '84.  
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., M. 15, '83.  
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 24 m., Aug. 27, '83.  
McGuire, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.  
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.  
McDonald, A. R., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., July 1, '84.  
McDonald, E. H., Bombay Mint, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '84.  
Meyer, L., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 21 m., April 14, '83.  
Meyer, A. J., Assam Forests, 12 mos., March 25, 1884.  
Meyer, B., P.W.D., Beluchistan, 6 mos., May 3, 1884.  
Milsom, B. P., C.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., June 24, 1884.  
Mirza Husein Ali Khan, India Political, 6 mos.  
Mills, C. A., P.W.D., Bengal, 9 mos.  
McNair, W. W., Survey Dept., B. m., June 27, 1884.  
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 44 mos., Mar. 1, '82.  
Monroe, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 11 m., Nov. 30, '83.  
Moore, H., C.P. Forests, 24 mos., May 26, '83.  
Moore, L., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 13½ mos.  
Moorehead, Surg. J. H., M.D., Bl. Civil, 8 m., April 18, '84.  
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Punj. Comm., 24 mos., April 20, '83.  
Mossley, H., Ben. Cov., R. & G., 30 mos., M. 10, '84.  
Moule, H. F. D., C. V., N.W.P., R. & G., 7½ m., April 25, '84.  
Mousley, W., Bom. Ordnance, 6 mos., Aug. 6, '84.  
Mulock, F. D., Cov., 18 mos., May 1, '84.

Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 28½ m., Sept. 24, '82.  
Newman, F. A., Punjab P.W.D., 23 mos., Sept. 24, '84.  
Nicholson, F. A., Mad. Cov., R. & G., 12 m., April 29, '84.  
Nordman, K. F., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 8, '84.

Oliver, J. W., Burma Police, 12 mos., April 7, '84.  
Oliphant, H. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 m., April 6, '84.

Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 mos., Dec. 1, '82.  
Parker, A. A., Survey Department, 12 mos., May 1, '84.  
Parker, G. G., A. W. P. Police, 19 mos., Dec. 4, '82.  
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 19 mos., July 20, '84.  
Pellow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Percy, A. P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 7, '84.  
Perratt, G. C., Burma Police, 12 mos., April 12, '84.  
Peterson, H. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 m. Mar. 30, '84.  
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 6 mos.  
Place, G. W., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18 mos., July 5, '84.  
Phillips, G. A., Madras Marine, 15 mos.  
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, '83.  
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Apr. 20, '84.  
Pharve, R., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 m., M. 17, '84.  
Pilkington, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., April 6, '84.  
Plowden, W. C., (Ben. C.), Com. N.W.P., 15 m., Sept. 1, '83.  
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 24 mos., Jan. 1, '84.  
Ponf, F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '84.  
Power, A. W. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9½ m., Apr. 25, '84.  
Pratt, W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., to June 1, '85.  
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 30 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
Primrose, A. J., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '84.  
Pym, F. H., P.W.D., Ben., 12 mos., Mar. 11, '84.

Rameau, W. Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 23 m., Apr. 7, '83.  
Ramplai, R. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 mos., Apr. 20, '83.  
Ratray, M., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 10, '84.  
Rayner, F. T., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 15, '84.  
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., May 11, '83.  
Ridley, V., State Railways, 10 mos., Apr. 1, '84.  
Ritchie, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Feb. 25, '84.  
Rivas, C. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Pol., 9 mos., Jan. 1, '84.  
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Comm., 18 mos., June 6, '83.  
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 30 mos., Jan. 25, '83.  
Rose, E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 12 mos., Apr. 4, '84.  
Ross, G. G., Indian Marine, 24 mos., May 4, '84.  
Ross, H. T., Madras Police, 15 mos., Nov. 10, '83.  
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Feb. 6, '84.  
Rutherford, R. C., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos., May 24.  
Ryves, W. T., Bengal Opium, 12 mos., May 8.

Runcesby, R. W., Punjab S. Secretary, 12 mos., Jan. 8.  
Sadler, R., P.W.D., Punjab, 12 mos., May 16, '84.  
Sandford, W., State Railways, 12 mos., April 14, '84.  
Sandford, J. D., (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 18 mos., Dec. 15, '82.  
Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 9 mos.  
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.  
Shadbol, E. J., Gen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '83.  
Shave, A. E., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., Feb. 13, '84.  
Shuttleworth, A. T., Bom. Forests, 9 mos., May 2, '84.  
Sinkinson, E. J. (Ben. Cov.), Finl. Dept., 19 mos., Apr. 15, '84.  
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., April 13, '83.  
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 12 mos., Jan. 27, '84.  
Smith, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. & G., 8 mos., Mar. 30, '84.  
Smith, S., Punjab Police, 12 mos., March 24, '84.  
Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Commr., 12 mos., May 2, '84.  
Sneath, J. F., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 6 mos., Mar. 6, '84.  
Schneider, J. H. C., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '84.  
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 54 mos., March 3, '83.  
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., May 2, '84.  
Story, R. H., Jhansi Commr., 18 mos., March 7, '84.  
Strettel, G. W., Bengal Forests, 9 mos., May 8, '84.  
Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 30 mos., May 28, '82.

Taylor, G. F., C. Provs. Forests, 12 mos., Aug. 21, '84.  
Taylor, H. S., P.W.D., Madras, 24 mos., May 27, '84.  
Thelsson, F. W., Burma Forests, 18 mos., July 1, '83.  
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Jan. 28, '84.  
Thorburn, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Oct. 26, '83.  
Thornton, W. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 6, '84.  
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Feb. 15, '84.  
Trall, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 4, '83.  
Tyrrell, W., Ben. Cov., J. A. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 mos., Mar. '84.

Unwin, A. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jud., 21 mos., April 1, '82.  
Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 15 mos., Mar. 9, '84.  
Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20½ mos., May 9, '84.

Wace, A. A., Rev. and Gen., Bengal, 9 mos., April 6, '84.  
Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '84.  
Warne, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 27, '83.  
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., Mar. 14, '84.  
Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.  
White, E., Burma Customs, 12 mos., March 30, '84.  
Whittingback, H. C., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 30, '84.  
Whitworth, G. C., Ben. Cov., Bo. R. & G., 17 mos., Mar. 28, '84.  
Wight, J. K., Ben. Cov., Assam Commr., 13 mos., Aug. 20, '83.  
Williams, R. K., P.W.D., Accountant, 12 mos., Mar. 21, '84.  
Williams, F. S. C., C. C. Prov. Comm., 24 mos., May 15, '84.  
Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 15, '83.  
Witlock, H. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '83.  
Wilson, W. H., Madras Educational, 18 mos., Mar. 28, '84.  
Wilson, J., Cov., Punjab Commr., 19 mos., May 2, '84.  
Wright, J. M., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., Feb. 12, '84.  
Wood, S. C., Burma Railways, 21 mos., Mar. 22, '83.  
Wood, W. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., July 29, '84.  
Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.  
Woodridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., April 15, '84.  
Worsop, M. G. A., Madras Police, 12 mos.  
Wyatt, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., July 15, '84.  
Wynne, S. H., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 16, '83.

Yates, F. B., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 30, '84.  
Young, W. M., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Gov., Pun., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '84.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 13.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99 1-10 to	99 1
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102 1/2 to	102 1/2
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	to	—
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	105	—

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.		
Bank of Bombay ...	all	7 1/2
Bank of Bengal ...	all	8 1/2
Bank of Madras ...	all	6 1/2
Agra ...	all	1 1/2
Chartered of India and China ...	all	8 1/2
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	7 1/2
National of India ...	£12 1/2	9 1/2

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	320

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	940
Albert Ginning ...	all	405
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,220
Apallo (small shares) ...	400	310
Bellary ...	1,000	5 1/2
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	all	620
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	42
C-rwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,830	1,515
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	190
East India ...	1,000	1,240
Fort ...	8,500	2,750
French ...	500	570
Mofussil Co. ...	400	40 1/2
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	125	210
Prince of Wales ...	500	630
Fassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	550
Volkart ...	640	800

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	114
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	490
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	740
Bhownagur Mills ...	100	32
Bombay United ...	1,000	950
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	670
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	680
D Spinning ...	all	410
Empress Co. ...	all	785
Gatam Ba's Spinning ...	400	770
Hindustan ...	1,000	725
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer All Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	1,035
Rhandesh ...	1,000	790
Rhatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	910
Madras United ...	1,000	3,100
Marockji Petits ...	all	1,180
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	215
M. Farji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,410
M. H. al Spinning ...	1,000	750
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	950
Oriental ...	625	550
Parrell Mill ...	nil	300
Prince of Wales Spinning ...	500	160
Princes of Wales Fire Insurance ...	—	—
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Shahapore Mills ...	1,000	1,370
Sunderdas ...	1,000	775
Southern India ...	30	400
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock, 218-3-0 each ...	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-6	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5	62

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,825
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	104
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kutchee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	50
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	100	155

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 13.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 92 1 to	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	89 5 to	—
4 of 1872-79 (1893) ...	102 6 to	102 8
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 6 to	102 8
3 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1874 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to	—
6 of 1895 (1895) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1896 (1896) ...	100 12 to	—
6 of 1897 (1897) ...	101 0 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	100 4 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	135 to 136
Bank of Bengal ...	500	875 to
Do of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£35	218 to

Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussouri ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	99 to
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	20 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	164 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	72 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,450 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	105 to 106
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Budge Budge Jute Mills ...	80	86 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	100 to
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	156 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	90 to 91
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	110 to
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	96 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	48 to
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to
Equitable Coal ...	250	185 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	87 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	190 to
Gouripore ...	100	74 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	71 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	137 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to
Murree Brewery ...	100	130 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	107 to 108
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	107 to
Nanthore Indigo ...	30	— to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	89 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to
Onda and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	90 to
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100	67 to 68
Riverside Press ...	90	81 to 82
Rustumjee T. rino and Canvas ...	—	— to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to
Sesbore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press ...	100	100 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	129 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Amuckie ...	100	95 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£21	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Do. contributory ...	80	52 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Burkholes (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	53 to 54
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Chinnatollah ...	100	— to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	41 to
Cullecherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to 56
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	45 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	67 to 68
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	79 to
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to
Jelalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ...	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	£200	liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	180 to
Nutwappore (Cachar) ...	200	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
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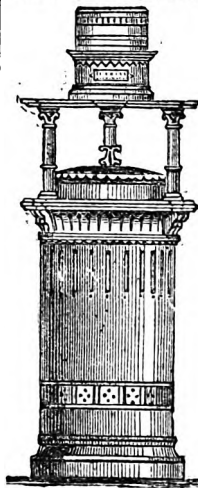
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LONDON, NOVEMBER 11, 1884.

[PRICE 6D.]

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, October 24th; Madras and Allahabad, October 22nd; Calcutta, October 21st; Burma, October 17th.

THE week has been a sad one for India; for by the premature death of Mr. Fawcett she has lost one of her ablest and most disinterested friends in the House of Commons. Differing as we did from Mr. Fawcett on many details of home (English) politics, it is at this moment a melancholy satisfaction to us to remember that on Indian questions we have nearly always been at one with him—notably on such important points as the imposition of the Egyptian war-charges on the poor taxpayers of India. We are also glad to remember that, on very frequent occasions of late, when we have been warning our young Indian friends not to attach themselves to any extreme or disreputable faction in English politics, we have invariably mentioned the name of the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett as one who might safely be accepted as a guide, and whose opinions commanded the respect even of those who differed from him.

THE *Times*' telegram of Monday brings intelligence of rumours of a serious aggression on the part of the Amir of Kabul on the Badshah of Chitral. Considering the relations that exist between Chitral and Kashmir, the indication of the Amir of Kabul's wish to possess himself of a most important strategic point on the Chitral frontier is evidently a matter for the most serious consideration of the Government. It is a most unfortunate thing that, at the very moment when our political horizon is everywhere clouded in the most threatening manner—to say nothing of our three expeditions already on hand, in the Soudan, in South Africa, and in the Zhoob Valley, of our Frontier Commission in Afghanistan, and of unrest in Burmah—the Government of this Empire seems to be able to think of nothing but “jerrymandering,” “log-rolling,” and the other miserable tricks of the American Caucus, to retain office in Downing-street. Surely, Downing-street will not be such a very desirable residence when all is lost that makes office honourable?

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* draws attention this week to the alarming fact, noticed by us last week, that no less than three serious disturbances, involving the calling out of troops and an immense amount of suffering and alarm among the natives of the country, have recently occurred in three important centres of India. From every point of view the public anxiety increases, and there is generally felt an earnest desire soon to see the firm hand of Lord Dufferin at the helm in Calcutta.

WE deal in our leading columns with the great Sonapore Meeting against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, held last Tuesday. The *Times*' correspondent notices other meetings for a like purpose, held in various parts of the province. We trust that the presidents of these numerous meetings will take care that a statement of their proceedings is laid before Lord Dufferin on his arrival. The *Times*' correspondent is doubtful of the value of the suggestion, thrown out by his Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga, that a “roving Commission” should be appointed to investigate the facts of the case and the circumstances of the country. But we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Maharajah is right. No Bill will be accepted as satisfactory by either ryots or zemindars that is not founded on fuller and more perfect information than any hitherto possessed by the Government of India. And, above all,

what is wanted is a *public, bonâ fide investigation*, with opportunities for cross-examining witnesses, and the like—not a hole-and-corner confabulation of half-a-dozen officials pegs and cheroots, such as we wot of.

LORD RIPON is determined to deserve a dukedom, even if he cannot command one; so he is going to make a Vice-regal progress before giving up office, for the purpose of “delivering a series of speeches,” and of course receiving farewell addresses. His Excellency's Viceroyalty has been strong in speeches; so he is wise in “sticking to his last,” and perhaps his soft words may still butter some of the parsnips.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Indian Statesman* says:—

That the majority of the zemindars of Beerbhoom are by no means wealthy. It seems to be recognised that this district is one of the poorest in Bengal, there being no trade or manufacture therein worthy of the name. A large proportion of the landed proprietors live elsewhere, while among the resident zemindars there are very few who have an annual income of Rs. 10,000 a year. Again, by the operation of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law of inheritance, these small zemindari have been sub-divided so often that the present proprietors are obliged to accept poorly-paid appointments in Government and other service, to enable them to support their families. To add to their embarrassments, the crops for the last two years have been very scanty, and they could hardly recover sufficient rent from their tenants to pay Government revenue. Beset by difficulties, they were invited to attend a meeting which was to have been held under the presidency of the Commissioner of the division, for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the sufferers. The zemindars are not, we fear, in a position to meet the difficulty by adequate donations.”

A PERUSAL of what follows—which is from the *Indian Statesman*—will convince the reader that if legislation is required on the land question in India, it is on the khas mehal estates of the Government:—

One of the two expressly avowed objects of the Rent Bill is to save the ryot from the “horrors of eviction,” and the other is to secure for him a “beneficiary interest in the profits of cultivation,” as Mr. Mackenzie calls it, or “tenant right,” as Mr. O'Kinealy has it. These, we say, are the two avowed objects of the measure. Now, we have shown conclusively that the ryot is already appropriating nearly *all* the profits of cultivation. The zemindar is called by “irony” his landlord, but is getting little more than a pepper-cora rent from the land. But what about evictions? One would certainly suppose from what Mr. Mackenzie says about saving the ryot from the “horrors of eviction” that he was really suffering those horrors; but when we ask “Where” we can get no answer. The fact is that “evictions” are unknown in these provinces, except on the khas mehal estates of the Government, which raises its rent 400 per cent. upon the ryot, as in Noabad, and then sells his homestead when he refuses to pay. There are no other “evictions” in the provinces that we can find, and it is hard that the zemindar should be punished for a crime—for it is a crime—committed not by himself, but by the State landlord, who moreover is still to be at liberty after this Bill becomes law, as it now is, to evict its tenants at pleasure. If “evictions” were being made in any part of Bengal, we are satisfied that we should long since have heard of it. According to the Administration Reports annually issued by the High Court of Calcutta, the total number of ejectment suits throughout these provinces from 1875 to 1880 were as follows:—

	CIVIL COURTS.	REVENUE COURTS.	TOTAL
1875	... 1,753	251	2,004
1876	... 2,192	238	2,420
1877	... 1,332	310	1,642
1878	... 829	454	1,283
1879	... 1,274	337	1,611
1880	... 1,480	349	1,829
Total	... 8,860	1,939	10,799

Average number of cases per year ... 1,799

We need not tell the reader that statistics of this order amongst an agricultural population of 60 to 70 millions mean that the practice of ejectment—the horrors of eviction, as Mr. Mackenzie has it—is unknown. The figures show an average number of 43 ejectment suits a year, in each of the 42 districts of the provinces. In other words, “eviction” is a mode of oppression that exists only in Mr. Mackenzie's imagination, as rack-rent is another. And it is on these two gigantic delusions that this Bill entirely rests.



*The Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, October 24 :—

Lieutenant J. C. W. D. Nicol, 25th Madras N.I., and probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General; General Dhree Shumshere, Commander-in-Chief of Nepal; Surgeon-Major W. J. Hastings, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of the Jail, Madras; Mr. Thomas Johnstone-Lysle, Civil Engineer, Allahabad; Honorary Surgeon John Tyrrell, Madras Medical Department, retired; Mr. William Wilson Linton, solicitor, High Court, Calcutta.

*The Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to Oct. 21 :—

As might have been expected after an unusually heavy week of business, there has been very little done since last mail, and engagements have been confined to steamers. We have had only a few arrivals, and our unfixed tonnage stands rather higher than last week, viz., 23,000 tons. Owners are now holding the unfixed vessels at higher rates, but as shippers are mostly provided with a good deal of tonnage, it is doubtful whether any material advance is likely to take place.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 15th instant are as follows:—

There was rain in all districts of Madras during the week, and some improvement is noticed in those parts of the Presidency where prospects have hitherto been unsatisfactory. Rain has fallen generally all over the province of Mysore, and the condition of the crops has been improved. In Coorg prospects continue favourable. Rain is still urgently wanted in several parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and crops are reported to be withering in the eastern talukas of Poona and parts of Belgaum. Fodder is also scarce in several talukas of Dharwar and Belgaum; elsewhere in the Presidency prospects are generally good. There was no rain in the Central India and Rajputana States during the week, but prospects continue good. In the Berars and Hyderabad the condition of the crops is very favourable. No rain fell in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except in Partabgarh and in the Punjab. In the former the kharif crops have been injured in some districts by heavy rain, but in the latter their condition is very favourable. The rains have ceased in the Central Provinces, and the prospects of the kharif are fair. In Bengal the autumn crop, which has been improved by the late rain, is expected to yield well if there is heavy rain shortly. In Assam prospects are generally good. The last report of the Meteorological Department, dated 16th instant, states that rain has fallen over the whole of the Madras Presidency, with the exception of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah districts, and that slight showers are reported from Mercara and from two districts in British Burma; elsewhere there has been no rain. Harvesting continues in Madras, and ploughing and sowing for the rabi are in progress in Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and the Central Provinces. The kharif is being harvested in Bombay and the Punjab. The public health is generally good. Prices are fluctuating in Bengal and the Punjab; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

**BREAD REFORM EXHIBITION.**—A meeting of the Executive Council of the Bread Reform Exhibition was held at Humphrey's Hall, Albert Gate, on Thursday, October 30th. The applications for space received by the Committee show that the Exhibition would have to be carried out on such an important scale that the present available space is inadequate. It was, therefore, resolved to postpone the Exhibition until next March, when the annexe of the new hall will be completed, which will double the present area. As one of the objects of the exhibition was to establish a fund to provide penny breakfasts and dinners on a self-supporting basis for poor school children, and as it was desirable to provide this fund as soon as possible, on account of the approaching winter, it was resolved that a small preliminary exhibition of staple-foods, and a loan gallery of pictures, objets d'art, &c., should be held, open from November 22nd to November 28th. Mr. Humphreys has kindly consented to give the use of his hall free, for the benefit of the fund. There will be a grand evening *fête* for this purpose, at Humphrey's Hall, Albert Gate, on November 26th, under the patronage of the Duchess of Beaufort, Duchesses of Cleveland, Duchess of Roxburghe, Marchioness of Ailesbury, Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham, Marchioness of Drogheda, Marchioness of Hastings, Marchioness of Ormonde, Dowager Countess of Harrington, Countess of Belmore, Countess of Clarendon, Countesses of Effingham, &c.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM]

### GREAT MEETING AT SONEPORE TO OPPOSE THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We have received the following special telegram from his Highness the Maharajah of Durbhanga, the chairman of the great meeting held at Sonapore last Tuesday, to express the feelings of the province of Behar against the Bengal Tenancy Bill :—

An enthusiastic meeting of the Behar landowners was held on the 4th instant at Sonapore. The Maharajah of Darbhanga presided, and over two thousand zemindars were present. There was hardly room enough in the great Shanyana, and numbers had to stand outside. A great many ryots also attended. Every district was represented, and numerous letters of sympathy were received. Among those present were the following :—His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhanga, the Maharajah of Deo, Babu Sham, Sevendra Sahee, of Manjha; Babu Sidhenwaree Prasad, of Chainfore; Babu Tantradhary Singh, of Madhubnee; Nawab Takee Khan, the Honourable Hurbuns Sahoy, Rai Jai Krishna, and representatives of the Maharajah of Doornoon, Huthwa, and Ticaree Rao. The following resolutions were passed :—

"That this meeting strongly protests against the principles and provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which have been repeatedly pronounced by the highest judicial authorities of the Crown to be a clear invasion of the vested rights of the zemindars, as confirmed to them by the solemn declarations of the Permanent Settlement and by the Royal proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

"That considering all the facts bearing on the question of the Rent Law necessary to be ascertained are not yet before Government—as was admitted by the Government of India by their letter dated 5th May.

"This meeting is of opinion that the Government of Bengal should have appointed a competent commission for holding the fullest inquiry on the point, or points, involved before replying to that letter, and that in sending the reply it should not have disregarded the many weighty opinions against the principles and provisions of the Bill.

"That a memorial in the terms of the above resolutions be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council."

The following is a summary of the President's speech :—After expressing his thanks to those who had attended he reminded them of their having expressed in their last meeting their indignation at the memorandum published by the Bengal Government, which regarded the Tenancy Bill as no breach of the pledges given at the time of the Permanent Settlement. He laid special stress upon the able Minute of the Chief Justice, and criticised the hostile remarks that have been made on it. He next referred to the very able minute of Mr. Justice Field, a member of the first Rent Commission, whom he described as one of the best jurists in the country; and he went on to say that the opinion of such high judicial authorities ought finally to settle the question.

He then quoted remarks of Sir Richard Temple and Sir Ashley Eden, and showed that the condition of the peasantry was daily improving. He also quoted a similar passage from the annual report of the Commissioners of Patna, and said that under the circumstances there was no necessity of having a Land Bill similar to that of Ireland, which country was in a state of anarchy, and wherein special measures were needed. He also referred to the necessity of having a roving commission, which ought to have been appointed long before. These facts ought to have preceded theories. The reports of the Divisional Commissioners were valuable in one way, as very few, if any, were in favour of the Bill in its entirety. But the judicial officers ought also to have been consulted, as for the last few years executive officers have had nothing to do with the trial of rent suits. The dissenting members of the Select Committee had noted the absence of statistics, and it was the duty of the Government to have collected information, either through a roving commission or by any other means. Of opinions he said they have already more than enough.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Nov. 9 :—

"The Mahomedan festival of the Mohurram, which is always an anxious time for the local authorities in places where the Mussulman element is strong, has this year produced disturbances in three cities. I have already mentioned the riots at Agra, which were promptly suppressed by the district magistrate. A still more serious affray has occurred at Cambay, not, as at Agra, between Hindoos and Mahomedans, but between rival Mahomedan sects, the Shias and Sunnis. The efforts of the Dewan and the officials having failed to pacify the rioters, troops and guns were ordered out. They were charged by the mob, who were eventually repulsed after a fight, in which several men were wounded.

"But the most serious disturbance of all occurred in that hotbed of Mahomedan fanaticism, Hyderabad. The immediate cause of the affray appears to have been action on the part of the police in stopping the passing down a certain street of an elephant, on which was seated the son of a powerful noble named the Nawab Sultan Nawab Jung. The Arab retainers of the Nawab resented this action and fired on the police, killing seven and wounding four. Accounts differ as to whether the police wantonly insulted the Nawab's son, or whether the Arabs disregarded police authority and were the aggressors, and this question will doubtless be sifted by a commission of inquiry which is about to sit. Whichever of these versions as to the origin of the affair may be correct, this at least is certain—that the turbulent Arabs who swarm in Hyderabad attacked and looted a police station and several houses, and held some streets for a time. Salar Jung appears to have acted promptly, calling out troops, including the new Golconda Brigade, who succeeded in restoring order. The troops were kept under arms all night, but no recurrence of the riot took place.

"It is to be hoped that the Nizam's Government will seize this favourable opportunity of removing an ever-present source of danger to the peace of Hyderabad—namely, the permitting nobles to entertain large bodies of well-armed Arab retainers and other mercenaries.

"The opponents of the Bengal Rent Bill have held several meetings of protest in various parts of the province during the past fortnight. The most important took place at Patna on Tuesday, the Maharajah of Durbhungah presiding. The speeches and resolutions were very similar to those of previous meetings, but the president laid especial stress on the necessity of appointing a roving commission of inquiry before the Bill was advanced further. It may be doubted, however, whether any practical good would result from such a step, and it certainly seems to be one which the Government is reluctant to adopt.

"Thanks to the timely rain, and thanks in no small degree to prompt and effective action on the part of the Bengal Government, all danger of famine in this province is now at an end. The Lieutenant-Governor returned to Calcutta on Thursday, after a tour through the various districts of the Burdwan division, in the course of which he satisfied himself that, although the crops in many places were scanty, there was no longer any cause for anxiety. The number of people on relief works has varied from 251 in the beginning of September to 6,159 in the middle of that month. Since then it has continued to decline. Able-bodied men requiring help will now be transferred to the works of the new Bengal Nagpore Railway, but it is not likely that their number will be larger, as even the worst tracts will probably yield some harvest, varying from a quarter to one-half of the average return.

"It will be recollected that in the course of the Ilbert Bill discussions last year reference was frequently made to the danger incurred by residents outside the Presidency towns of having false charges brought against them. According to a return lately issued by the Bengal Government it appears that the percentage of intentionally false cases during 1883 was 7.1 of the total number of cases tried. The Lieutenant-Governor, while remarking that this about the lowest percentage yet reached, adds that it is still far too high, representing as it does the infliction of a large amount of suffering on innocent persons.

"Some months ago native feeling in this province was much, and not unreasonably, excited by foolish action on the part of the district magistrate and the superintendent of police of Nuddea in instituting a criminal prosecution against some schoolboys for a trumpery piece of misbehaviour, which after all was only a breach of good manners and of school discipline. The assistant magistrate who tried the case very properly dismissed it, and the Lieutenant-Governor awarded a sharp reproof and substantial punishment to the two erring officials for their indiscreet excess of zeal. It might have been fairly hoped that the matter would now be allowed to drop to oblivion. Certain native newspapers, however, which lose no opportunity of attacking Mr. Rivers Thompson, and which were loud in asserting that he incited the prosecution, now persist in declaring, without a jot of proof, that his published censure of the magistrate and the police officer was issued by him unwillingly and under direct orders from the Viceroy. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no foundation for this statement. The Viceroy never interfered in the matter, and Mr. Thompson acted entirely on his own motion. The persistency with which certain leading native journals continue to reiterate this absolutely groundless assertion affords a good example of the reckless spirit which animates a large proportion of the native Press.

"Lord Ripon leaves Simla to-morrow and visits several places of interest in Northern India on his way to Calcutta, where he will arrive on December 2. Great preparations are being made, chiefly by native associations, to welcome him at his various halting places. It is understood that his progress will be made the occasion for delivering a series of speeches, indicating the policy of his Viceroyalty. The Bombay Corporation are preparing a farewell address, and subscriptions for a memorial have been opened in that city. Steps are also being taken to give a fitting reception to Lord Dufferin.

"The news of the death of Mr. Fawcett reached Calcutta on

Friday evening. All the English newspapers of yesterday contain laudatory notices of him. The native journals have not yet referred to the occurrence, doubtless owing to the fact that none of them receive early telegraphic news. It cannot, however, be doubted that all of them will join in expressing their sense of the loss India has suffered by the death of one whom all classes and races recognized as a true and warm friend of this country, and who was commonly described as the member for India."

"According to the *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* Mr. Griesbach, the geologist with the Boundary Commission, describes the route between Quetta and the Helmund as presenting features very similar to those in the Pishin Valley and Candahar—namely, a system of precipitous, deeply eroded ridge, extending from north and south to north-east and south-west. Extensive post-tertiary deposits fill the intervening valleys. The south-west extremity of the Ghazarband range is composed of sandstone shales and grits of the Flysch facies of eocene rocks. A series of low hills and valleys stretch between Canjpai and Nushki, which from their composition appear to be merely continuations of the Kojah Amran range, but near Galiahah the formation is distinctly younger, the epoch being mostly trap-rock, which in places bursts through the cretaceous limestone overlying it, and locally converts it into white marble.

"The same paper mentions a trans-frontier report which, if true, is of considerable importance. It is that the Governor of Badakshan has applied to the Badshah of Chitral to sell the district of Latku to the Ameer, and on meeting with refusal has gone to Cabul to consult the Ameer on the subject. Should the Afghans succeed in obtaining that district it will give them command of both ends of the Dura pass, between Badakshan and Chitral—an easy pass, estimated not to exceed 14,000 feet in height, and which the military authorities consider would be the probable route of one of the invading columns in the event of a Russian attack upon India. It would hardly be politic on the part of the Indian Government to permit a doubtful ally like the Ameer to possess himself of this point of vantage."

The following extra telegrams have been received during the week from the *Times* correspondent:—

"QUETTA, Oct. 29.—Colonel Ridgeway's expedition is within two marches of Lash Jowain, and has opened communications with Sir P. Lumsden. The people are friendly and Ameer's officials obliging. The party is in excellent health."

"CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.—The opposition to the Zhoib Valley expedition appears to have entirely collapsed. Several of the chiefs have surrendered to the British, and Shah Jehan's son-in-law has been captured. Shah Jehan himself has fled, and has, it is believed, taken refuge among the Ghilzais."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The first meeting of the 131st Session of the Society of Arts will be held on Wednesday, 19th November, when the opening address will be delivered by Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Chairman of the Council. Previous to Christmas there will be four ordinary meetings, in addition to the opening meeting. The following papers (among others) will be read during the session:—"The International Health Exhibition," by George Buchanan, M.D., F.R.S.; "Electric Lighting in America," by W. H. Preece, F.R.S.; "Education at the International Health Exhibition," by J. G. Fitch, M.A.; "The Employment of Hydraulic Machinery in Engineering Workshops," by Ralph H. Tweddell; "The History and Manufacture of Playing Cards," by George Clulow; "The Musical Scales of Various Nations," by A. J. Ellis; "The Painless Extinction of Life in the Lower Animals," by B. W. Richardson, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.; "Marine Biological Laboratories: their Organisation, Work, and National Importance," by Professor E. Ray Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.; "The Preparation of Butterine," by Anton Jurgens; "Recent Improvements in Coast Signals," by Sir J. N. Douglass; "Prospective Sources of the Timber Supplies of Great Britain," by P. L. Simmonds; "The Influence of Civilisation upon Eyesight," by R. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S.; "The Evolution of Machines," by Professor H. S. Hele Shaw; "Tempered Glass," by Frederick Siemens. The first course of Cantor lectures will be on "The Use of Coal Gas," by Harold B. Dixon, M.A.; the second course will be on "Climate, and its Relation to Health," by G. V. Poore, M.D.; the third course will be on "The Distribution of Electricity," by Professor George Forbes; the fourth course will be on "Artists' Colours," by J. M. Thomson, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., Lecturer on Chemistry at King's College, London; the fifth course will be on "Carving and Furniture," by J. Hungerford Pollen; the sixth course will be on "Photography and the Spectroscope," by Captain W. de W. Abney, R.E., F.R.S.; the seventh and concluding course will be on "The Manufacture of Toilet Soaps," by O. R. Alder Wright, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.C.S. A special course of lectures will be delivered under the Howard trust, on "The Conversion of Heat into Useful Work," by W. Anderson, M.I.C.E. The two juvenile lectures will be given on Wednesday evenings, December 31, 1884, and January 7, 1885; particulars will be announced in the *Journal*.

## Selected Articles.

### ARE THE ZEMINDARS OPPRESSORS?

#### I.

THE charges made against the zemindar, by implication, in the framing of this Tenancy Bill, are: 1st, that he has oppressed the ryot by unduly severe rentals, and 2nd, that he subjects them to the cruelty of eviction. It is true that these charges are not formally and expressly made, but throughout the long discussions that have taken place upon the subject since 1879, it has been assumed by the framers of the Bill that so prevalent are these two practices that it is necessary for the Government to interfere for the protection of the oppressed class. When Mr. Mackenzie apologetically writes—"All that is being done in favour of the ryots is to protect them against the horrors of eviction, and to secure to them that reasonable share in the profits of cultivation which is essential to the stability of an agricultural community, and their undoubted and ancient right,"—the inference is obvious that the zemindar *does* subject his tenantry to the horrors of eviction, and that he rack-rents them. Now, we ask the Viceroy, with all respect, whether it is really right that charges of this nature should be assumed to be true without inquiry of any kind into the facts—and that, in spite of all remonstrance, a Bill of the most sweeping order should be brought forward that will practically revolutionise the whole system of land tenures throughout the provinces. The zemindar calls in vain for an inquiry, while the strongest presumptive proof exists that the charges are untrue. The Bill that is brought in, moreover, to remedy these alleged practices is so wide-reaching that there is not an incident in any of the tenures of the provinces that will not be affected by it. Suppose it were even true that the zemindar did oppressively increase the rental upon his tenants, and was given to the practice of evicting them, why is our legislation not confined to these specific evils? The zemindar complains that the provisions of the Bill violate the agreement made with him in 1793 at all points, and earnestly petitions for inquiry into his complaint. The Government simply replies that the Bill does *not* violate the Settlement, and proceeds with the measure as before. Practically the whole zemindar class have the stigma put upon them that they are oppressive and cruel landlords, and that they have so stretched the powers and rights conferred upon them by the Settlement that it is necessary to remodel it altogether. For this is really what is being done, and it is being done in defiance of the reasonable demand for an inquiry, as though the facts were matter of such notoriety that we might as well inquire whether the sun was shining or under an eclipse. The position is so monstrous that we do really believe it would be impossible to match it in modern times under a civilised Government. There would be no difficulty whatever in ascertaining what the general conduct of the zemindars is towards their tenantry, and what the general character of their relations with them. But the notion has been taken up that before the Permanent Settlement of 1793 the ryot was very much better off than he is now, and that the zemindar has used the powers which he obtained under that Settlement to reduce the cultivator to a condition of great misery, by selfishly engrossing to himself all the profits of cultivation, and indeed something more, and that so extreme has the oppression become that it is absolutely necessary for the Government to interfere in his behalf. In doing so, and perhaps trenching a little upon the letter of the Settlement—we may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, and so a bold attempt, it is thought, may as well be made to resettle everything while we are about it, upon the views held by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Kinealy as to what a settlement of land *ought* to be. Without any exaggeration this is precisely what is being done. All inquiry into the relations that really do exist between the zemindar and ryot is declared to be superfluous, and all inquiry to what the position of the latter was at the time of the Settlement and before it, compared with what it is now. There is such high-handed injustice in a course like this, that it is most difficult to know how to meet it. It is of no use to be violent, for violence would only recoil upon the party already injured, and it is of as little use to be quietly and respectfully remonstrant. "You are an oppressor and a thief," say the framers of this Bill to the zemindar. "You have taken from the ryot by violence or chicanery what we have determined shall be given back to him. He was indefinitely better off, poor fellow, before we made this miserable Settlement with you by which we handed him over to your tender mercies, and as your tender mercies are cruel, we are going to strip you of what you say is yours and give it to him, for we know very well to whom it belongs, or, at all events, *ought* to belong." Put it into plain English, this is precisely what the Government is saying. It is in vain, we say, that the zemindar asks for inquiry. What evidence do you want, says Mr. O'Kinealy, of the oppressive rental levied upon the ryot? Have we not already the facts? It is of great importance that the public should know, and that the Government itself should recognize the sort of evidence upon which the necessity of this Bill is affirmed. We shall, therefore, take a crucial passage from Mr. O'Kinealy's note of 16th June, 1880, to which we have been pri-

vately challenged to reply, and show how absolutely worthless are the impressions on which the Bill is based. At page 443, then, of Vol. II. of the report of the Rent Law Commission we read as follows:—

"I would ask the members of the Committee to consider how far it is advisable to give any further facilities for enhancement, without protecting the ryots from the ejection theory which has more or less developed within the last seven or eight years. The Government *jumma* of the Permanent Settlement was about Rs. 2,85,87,772, and eight-tenths of the gross rental. One-third of the land was waste, it is said. On these conditions, if the whole of Bengal had been under cultivation, the gross rental would be Rs. 4,76,46,203. According to the Board of Revenue it was in 1877 equal to Rs. 13,03,78,935. In other words, the rates of rent which were intended to be fixed by the Permanent Settlement have been trebled, and the ryots are now being compelled to pay an excessive exaction of Rs. 8,27,32,733 yearly. If this annuity be valued at twenty years' purchase it appears that we have deprived the cultivators of the enormous sum of £165,000,000 sterling, and given it to the zemindars who still cry for more."

Now we have been privately challenged, we say, to reply to this very note of Mr. O'Kinealy's by gentlemen who confidently tell us that until we have done so it is idle to oppose the measure. As the Note is a volume in itself it is impossible for us, in these columns, to attempt to review it, but we have read it carefully, and can only say that we have done so with amazement and despair. Were the Note submitted to some such Committee as the House of Commons resolves itself into on the third reading of a Bill, there is not a paragraph of it that we should not challenge if we were on that Committee. It is impossible to do so in a newspaper, and it was with almost childish delight that we found Mr. O'Kinealy condensing into the above passage the general impressions with which *he* had approached the inquiry and played his part in the framing of this measure. We ask, therefore, the attention of the Government to an examination of Mr. O'Kinealy's statement. Its honesty is unimpeachable, while it shows with lightning clearness the absurd impressions from which this Bill has originated. The zemindars have been promised over and over again proper legal facilities for the recovery and fair enhancement of their rental, but a Bill for the purpose is no sooner brought forward than it transpires that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Kinealy believe rents to be already exorbitant, and that instead of giving the zemindars facilities for their recovery and enhancement the Government should modify the existing facilities and do its best to stop fresh enhancements altogether. And such is our fatal system of Government that the mere accident of these two gentlemen being at the right hand of the local Government suffices to inaugurate the revolution with which we are threatened. In any other country their "impressions" would have gone for nothing, nor the "impressions" of any twenty men. Their representations would have been heard, and if thought reasonably well founded would have been followed by an exact and searching inquiry into the facts—the inquiry which the zemindar has so earnestly demanded, and which, if the Government is wise, it will institute *now*. The impressions entertained by these two gentlemen, who are the authors of this legislation, would have been subjected, we say, to the test of inquiry by any other Government in the world. We ask Mr. Ilbert and the Viceroy pointedly whether it is not so? In what other country in the world would a measure of this sweeping order have been brought forward on the strength of vague impressions entertained by two comparatively young members of the public service as to the relations subsisting between landlord and tenant therein? It is literally what is being done here, and in the teeth of the strongest presumption that their impressions are erroneous, as Mr. O'Kinealy has given us the opportunity of showing.

The first of Mr. O'Kinealy's errors is that he compares the *jumma* of 1793 with the *rental* of 1877—in other words, he compares the *assessment* which the zemindar was required to pay to the Government in 1793 with the *rental* which the zemindar was receiving in 1877. It is enough that we merely indicate the error. What Mr. O'Kinealy undertakes to establish is, that rentals have been so heavily enhanced by the zemindar since 1793, that we ought not to allow him to enhance them any further. But instead of comparing the rentals of 1877 with the rentals of 1793, he compares the present rentals with the old assessments paid by the zemindar. We presume that he has done so by an oversight, but this oversight at the very beginning of his statement upsets the whole of his figures. Mr. O'Kinealy makes the blunder at starting of comparing the rents of 1877 with the assessment which the zemindar was made to pay to the Government in 1793, instead of the rentals of 1793 being measured by the assessment of Rs. 2,85,00,000, there is the strongest reason to believe that the rentals were well on to double that amount. Mr. O'Kinealy starts therefore with this gigantic initial error, and it vitiates of course the whole of his subsequent calculations. Bad as this error is, his next is the assumption that two-thirds of the land were under cultivation. "One-third of the land was waste, it is said." It is difficult in this case to acquit Mr. O'Kinealy of bad faith. He must know as well as we do that he has reversed the proportions of the cultivated and the waste land. A whole host of authorities

tell us that from one-half to two-thirds of the cultivable land had been reduced to jungle, partly by the century of extortion that had preceded the Settlement, and partly by the dreadful famine of 1770, in which ten millions of the people of these provinces were computed to have died of hunger and disease. Mr. O'Kinealy must know that in assuming the extent of the waste lands to have been but one-third of the provinces, he was selecting the lowest estimate he could find for his purpose. For at page 422 of his own Note, he himself quotes the famous Fifth Report to the effect that the waste lands in the Company's provinces were "estimated at one-third by Lord Cornwallis, at one-half by others, and at two-thirds by some."

Mr. O'Kinealy's assumption that two-thirds of Bengal were under cultivation in 1793 cannot be allowed for a moment. In the absence of the exact inquiry that ought long since to have been made, the highest estimate that can be allowed would be one-half. The population of the provinces was, estimated by Colebrooke in 1794 to be twenty-seven millions where it is to-day between sixty and seventy millions, and if we estimate the cultivated area at one-half the present acreage, it is as much as we are entitled to do. Making these two corrections only in Mr. O'Kinealy's figures—and they are after all of a minor order compared with what follow—they show the utter worthlessness of his impressions. For if the rental was Rs. 4,00,00,000 in 1793, and the area under cultivation but one-half the present area, the gross rental would to-day be Rs. 8,00,00,000, and not Rs. 4,76,00,000, as Mr. O'Kinealy makes it. But what utter trifling with a great question is it, when estimates of this order are put forward as evidence that the present rental of Rs. 13,00,00,000 is excessive, when the questions of prices, wages of labour, increase of the population, introduction of railways, and growth of a vast export trade are all ignored. We shall show almost immediately that the true rent of these provinces cannot fall short of sixty to eighty crores, estimating it at one-third to one-fourth of the produce.

## II.

We have noticed above Mr. O'Kinealy's preposterous conclusion that the cultivators of these provinces had been "deprived of the enormous sum of £165,000,000 sterling" under the Permanent Settlement, and that this sum had been given "to the zemindars, who still cry for more." We pointed out that instead of comparing the rentals of 1877 with the rentals of 1793 he had compared the present rentals with the old assessments paid by the zemindar, and we presumed, we said, that he had done so by an oversight, but that this oversight at the very beginning of his statement upset the whole of his figures. We showed in the next place that he had unwarrantably assumed but one-third of the land to be "waste" at the time, the strong presumption being that the area under cultivation in 1793 did not exceed one-half the area now occupied. Not only has the population increased from 27 millions to upwards of 60 millions, but so vast an area is under cultivation for export produce that we may conclude with certainty the present cultivated area to be at least double what it was in 1793. Making these necessary corrections we should arrive at the conclusion that while the rentals of 1793 amounted to between four and five crores of rupees they fell upon but one-half or less than one-half the area of land now under cultivation. For the population was less than one-half what it now is, and the export trade was so trifling as not to be worth taking into the account. No people ever grow more food than they actually require for their numbers, and independently of the immense acreage in Bengal now under the growth of export produce there must be double the area under food-grains alone that there was in 1793.

But these are minor errors of Mr. O'Kinealy's altogether, as we shall show presently. Before doing so, however, we must notice his statement "that the rates of rents were intended to be fixed by the Permanent Settlement." A very general delusion exists upon this point, Mr. O'Kinealy, like so many more, mistaking a settled "share of the produce" for a settled money rental. The *khiraj* was a settled share of the produce, and the settled money rental was nothing more than a commutation of that share for fixed periods, calculated upon the prices prevailing at the time. Rents were *not* fixed by the Permanent Settlement of 1793 in the sense Mr. O'Kinealy and so many with him suppose. As we have shown, and as Mr. Justice Field has shown, it was not the rental that Lord Cornwallis transferred and sold to the zemindar, but the Mahomedan land-tax of the *khiraj*, concerning which we have the most exact information and directions as to its levy. In Baillie's "Appendix" we have the precise conditions laid down in the imperial firman of Aurungzebe to the Amils for the levy of the impost:—

"They shall settle for such a rate that the ryots may not be ruined by the lands; and they shall not on any account exact beyond the value of half the produce, notwithstanding any particular ability to pay more. In a place where neither *asher* nor *khiraj* is fixed they shall take what has been agreed for, provided that in *khiraj* it does not exceed half the produce in money, that the ryots may not be ruined."—(P. 75.)

A permanent *khiraj* settled in money is unknown to the

Mahomedan law. The general directions of that law receive full expression in the firman we have just quoted:—

"We have caused to be issued this sublime mandate in order that the Amils now in office, as well as those who may be hereafter employed in the affairs of the protected dominions of Hindoostan, from one extremity to the other, be informed on all points concerning the tribute as to the quantity and mode directed in the enlightened law."—(P. 72)

The only restriction upon the collector (*amil* or *zemindar*) that we believe is to be found in the whole law of procedure as to the share of the produce to be taken is contained in the sixteenth direction of the same firman, which runs as follows:—

"Every one who is not the hereditary proprietor of such *khiraj* land, whether infidel or Mussulman, having bought it or taken it in mortgage, shall receive the profits with permission of Government. From whatever is produced on that land they shall exact the settled rate of tribute, provided it be not more than half of the produce, in which case they shall reduce it; but if it is less than the third they shall increase it as far as they may deem fit."—P. 78.

We have italicised the concluding lines of this passage because they contain the ground on which so many erroneous impressions have been entertained as to settled *pergunnah* rates. It was the custom under Mahomedan procedure to fix the *khiraj* for longer or shorter periods of time, at rates that were supposed to be the money value of one-half the produce, and those rates were not to be disturbed unless they were found to fall short of one-third of the produce, when the *amil* (collector) or *zemindar* was at liberty to increase the rates up to the limit of one half the produce. There is not the slightest difficulty in ascertaining what the law of the *khiraj* was. Colonel Galloway, General Briggs, Neil Baillie, the *Ain-i-Akbara*, the *Futwa-Alumgherie*, and the imperial firmans that are to be found in considerable number, all show that at the time when the company received its *sunnud* of 1765, that *sunnud* carried with it the grant of the *khiraj* on the land, and it was this *khiraj* that Lord Cornwallis ignorantly made over to the *zemindar* in perpetuity. The endless controversies of the period arose from Mr. Shore, Mr. Grant, Lord Cornwallis, and their predecessors failing to make exact inquiry into the Mahomedan law on the subject, under the impression that the land revenue was an ancient Hindoo tax, burdened with incidents of all kinds of intricacy. And our officials, from that day down to Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. O'Kinealy, and Mr. Reynolds, are under the same delusion. The only restriction the *zemindar* is under by law to this hour is the restriction that he may not increase his claim upon the ryot, where that claim amounts already to one-third share of the produce. Wherever the rental, as we call it, falls short of that proportion of the produce he has the constitutional right to increase it, as he may see fit, up to one-half the produce.

The utter purposelessness, however, of all these discussions, and the truly amazing delusions under which not only the Rent Commission, but both the Local and Supreme Government lie, become at once apparent, when we point out that instead of the *zemindar* taking one-half, or one-third of the produce as rental (*khiraj*), it is susceptible of the simplest proof that he is not taking more than 1-15th to 1-20th. While Mr. O'Kinealy and Mr. Mackenzie are working themselves into a frenzy in the belief that the *zemindar* is a rack-renting oppressor, it is susceptible, we say, of the clearest and simplest proof that it is little more than a pepper-corn rent that he is really taking. We cannot help the exposure which this fact makes of the discreditable ignorance out of which this Bill and these discussions have arisen. It is easy to show conclusively that the lands now under cultivation cannot produce a gross harvest of less than 250 crores a year; while the whole body of our officials of both Governments have persuaded themselves that the thirteen crores which the *zemindars* claim out of these 250 crores as rent are a rack-rent. The disclosure we are now making reduces the Bill of course to an utter *fiasco*, and covers the whole official body with shame. They have been pursuing the *zemindar* with reproaches as an oppressor, only to discover that with such timidity has he asserted his claims that he is taking but 1-20th of the produce—where the young lions of the Secretariat continue roaring at him that he has taken everything, and left the ryot stripped and bare. There is the simple fact, that the produce of these lands cannot be less than 250 crores a year—and the *zemindar*, who is unable as landlord, to get 1-20th of the produce, is a rack-renting oppressor! We should be glad to see Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. O'Kinealy reply.—*Indian Statesman*.

## THE TENANCY BILL IN A NUTSHELL.

The Government, having sagely determined to dispense with all inquiry into the weight of the present rentals levied by the *zemindars*, and to trust the intuitive discernment of Mr. A. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Kinealy, that those rentals are excessive—although neither of these gentlemen has had any experience of district life whatever—we have been moved by the Mahatmas, we suppose, to inquire into the facts for ourselves, and the result of our inquiry is the conviction that the present rentals represent about one-twentieth of the gross money value of the annual pro-



duce of Bengal. The Government will understand that our estimates are, in general, based upon Dr. Hunter's *Gazetteer* of Bengal, which, we presume, was intended to be a work of reference and authority. We have not trusted implicitly, however, to Dr. Hunter, but have checked his statistics by methods familiar to economic writers upon such subjects, and the general result of our inquiry is—that the annual harvests of these provinces may be approximately estimated in money at 200 to 250 crores of rupees. The following estimates will now speak for themselves:—

	Rs.
Gross money value of the annual harvests of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	2,50,00,00,000
The zemindars' right under the Cornwallis Settlement is one-half the gross produce as rental	1,25,00,00,000
The Government proposes, by this Tenancy Bill, to strike down the present oppressive rentals to one-fourth the produce, or	62,50,00,000
The oppressors are themselves meanwhile ineffectually attempting to realise the enormous exaction of	13,00,00,000

We have here then at last the facts of the case "in a nutshell." This astonishing Government of ours, having made up its silly mind, without inquiry of any kind, that the zemindars are a body of rack-renting oppressors, has now to suffer the humiliation of the public Press pointing out to it the delusion it is under as to the facts. Five years of passionate conflict have not sufficed to awaken it to the knowledge, that in legislation of the kind which is attempting, not a step can be safely taken that does not rest upon ascertained facts. In the densest ignorance of what it is really doing, it has brought in a Bill to abolish all freedom of contracts whatever between the landlord and tenant in these provinces, from a foregone conclusion that the landlord was greatly abusing the rights conferred upon him by the Settlement of 1793, to rack-rent the ryot. So absolute is its conviction upon the subject, while so profoundly ignorant at the same time of the facts with which it is dealing, that it brings forward a Bill to restrict the rental by statute law to one-fourth of the gross produce of the land, while the zemindar is positively claiming but *one-fifth of one-fourth*. The estimates we have given above show clearly the heavy wrong that has been done to the zemindar by withholding from him the necessary legal power to recover the moderate rentals he has been attempting to levy. Instead of abusing his powers, the zemindar has shown a moderation that has produced nothing but mischief, from the room it has given for the growth of the immense mass of middlemen interests to which his moderation has given rise. What, then, are you going to do? To persevere with this Bill, and the wild pretences upon which it is founded, is, or ought to be, impossible. The strong Secretariat bias that exists against the zemindar has led to the constant refusal to give him that assistance from the law to which we pledged ourselves by the Settlement, until the ryot has made up his mind to pay no rent at all. We presume that the official gentlemen at Simla who constitute the Council, and the Secretaries, have sufficient acquaintance with economic subjects to know that the rental in settled and civilised countries is believed to average about one-third of the gross produce, or the same proportion at which the khiraj was fixed by Akbar under the great settlement of the Hindoo minister Todur Mull. The true rental of these Lower Provinces at this moment bears probably about this very proportion to the gross annual produce, or about eighty crores of rupees. The zemindar is really entitled to one-half, and in such strange and total ignorance of the most ordinary facts around us do we administer the country that we have the head officials of the local Government and the Supreme Legislative Council employed for years together in settling a new rent law without one single man amongst them all asking for the facts on which they are going. It is left to the journalist at the eleventh hour to point out that they are going to relieve the tenant by fixing his rent at one-fourth the produce, whereas his oppressive rack-renting landlord is ineffectually trying to obtain *one-twentieth*! What stronger testimony could we have to the moderation of the zemindar, or what more conclusive proof of his consideration for the tenant, than these strange figures supply? Instead of the ryot needing protection, he has used his freedom of contract with the zemindar to keep down the rental to rates that makes himself the virtual landlord of the soil. No more wild crusade was ever seen than this attack upon the zemindar body by the Bengal Secretariat. The young lions of that institution have about as much real knowledge of the relations subsisting between the landlord and tenant in these provinces, as they have of the agriculture of the fixed stars. It has been in vain that the district officers protested that they were wrong, as they protest to this hour. The Bill is a gigantic delusion and imposture throughout, and should be withdrawn instantly, that exact inquiry may be made of the order we have so strenuously insisted upon.

We shall show presently, from Colebrooke's *Husbandry*, in what complete ignorance of the sacrifice they were making, Lord Cornwallis and his Council decreed the Settlement a century ago. The very year after it was passed Mr. Colebrooke pointed out that the

gross value of the produce of the Bengal districts was 40 crores a year, without taking any account of the vast item of dairy produce. And the same crass ignorance of every fact prevails to this hour. The greatest legislative feat of the age, we venture to say, is this attempt of the Bengal Secretariat to reduce the zemindars' rental from 13 crores a year to five times that amount, on the ground that the 13 crores are certainly a rack-rent! The exaction of 13 crores has been most cruel; so let us decree them 62. Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert will perhaps understand now why it is that we so urgently demand inquiry. Has it never struck either of them as certain that if the agricultural rental of the United Kingdom, in spite of its poor soil, is about 40 crores a year, 13 crores a year must be a very low rental for an agricultural population of 60 millions, cultivating the richest soil in the world? Let either of them ask Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Reynolds for an intelligent explanation of the fact—How is it that 13 crores are a rack-rent in these wealthy provinces, when 40 crores are not so in the small acreage of England growing nothing but food?—*Indian Statesman*.

## Home News.

### DEPUTATIONS TO LORD DUFFERIN.

On Tuesday last a deputation of the London committee of landholders and others interested in the welfare of the agricultural community of Bengal and Behar, waited upon his Excellency to present a memorial from the committee, in which they expressed the concern and apprehension with which they regarded the scope of the proposed alteration in the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal, as contained in the provisions of the Tenancy Bill now before the Legislative Council of India. The committee consists of a large number of gentlemen formerly connected with the Bengal Administration, as well as of many zemindars, planters, and merchants formerly resident in that province. The deputation was limited to seven representatives of these various classes and interests:—Sir George Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B., late Bengal Civil Service and member of the Supreme Council of India; Mr. C. T. Buckland, late Bengal Civil Service and senior member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta; Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., late Press Commissioner of India; Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, late officiating Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; Mr. J. D. Ward, late Bengal Civil Service and Judge of Dacca; Dr. J. Berry White, late Civil Surgeon in Assam and tea-planter; and Mr. J. Dacosta, late merchant and zemindar, Calcutta. After each of the members of the deputation had briefly addressed his Excellency in opposition to the Bill, Lord Dufferin thanked them for the clear expression of their views, assuring them that he approached the important subject with an open mind, anxious only to see justice done to all classes; and the proceedings terminated with hearty thanks to his lordship for his courteous reception.

On the same afternoon a deputation from the Committee of the Council on Education in India waited on Lord Dufferin, by appointment, to lay before his Excellency a memorial. The memorial, after referring to the state of the education question in India, and especially to the appointment of the Imperial Commission on Education in the beginning of 1882 and the recommendations of that Commission, called particular attention to one feature of the policy recommended by the Commission—namely, the policy of calling forth private effort and liberality for the support and extension of education, supplemented and encouraged by the system of grants-in-aid. In conclusion, the memorial pointed out to his Excellency the fact that education in India had suffered much in the past from the want of any legislative measure on the subject, and that the present time was peculiarly advantageous for its introduction, and the demand for it urgent. The education of the masses was a necessity for the future well-being of the country. Even the higher education of a few made the ignorance of the multitude the more deplorable, and also the more dangerous to society. Lord Dufferin showed much interest in the subject, and spoke of its important bearing on the welfare of India, and assured the deputation that it would receive his early and earnest attention on his arrival in India.

On Thursday last a deputation from the East India Association had a private interview with Earl Dufferin. Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, the chairman of the association, presented a memorial from the council congratulating his lordship on his appointment, and calling his attention to various subjects that would require the gravest consideration. They particularly referred to the extension of the railway system, and the construction of works of irrigation and inland navigation; the abolition of the duty on gold and silver plate, and the general encouragement of native manufactures; the removal of race antagonism, the formation of agricultural banks, the general introduction of the principles of municipal government, the conditions under which admission to the covenanted and statutory Civil Service is obtained, and the organisation of the native army and the expediency of offering suitable openings for advancement to native officers. Lord Dufferin, in reply, said he had been very glad to receive the deputation, because the association they represented was in no sense a party one. The

suggestions made in the memorial should have his best consideration.—Lord Dufferin also received a deputation at Brown's Hotel from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, consisting of the following members of Parliament:—Mr. Slagg (who introduced the deputation), Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Grafton, Mr. Hutton, and others. They drew attention to railway extension in India, and to the development of art. Special stress was laid upon the existing railways with Burma, and more diplomatic arrangements were advocated with Mandalay, in view of the attitude of the French both in Burma and Siam, the possible railway extension through Burma to China, and the probable development of trade with the Shan States. They congratulated Lord Dufferin on his appointment. Lord Dufferin, in reply, expressed his extreme pleasure at having the goodwill of Lancashire on his appointment. He would pay every attention to the representations of the deputation, especially as to the railway extension in India, and to the well-being of the people. He considered that a pacific policy was of the highest importance, and that was in accordance with his own tastes and views.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs.15,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills—on Calcutta, Rs.2,97,000, average rate 1s. 7 065d.; on Bombay, Rs.11,91,000, average rate 1s. 7 08d.; and on Madras, Rs.12,000, average rate 1s. 7 0625d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs.14,25,000, average rate 1s. 7 125d.; and on Bombay, Rs.6,00,000, average rate 1s. 7 125d. Total, Rs.35,25,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 1-16d. will receive about 18 per cent., and above in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7½d. about 75 per cent. Special allotments of bills for Rs.52,000 for Bombay and a similar amount for Madras were subsequently made at 1s. 7 5-32d. From April 1 to last night the total sales of drafts had reached Rs.8,00,02,467, realising £6,555,624.

Mr. LALMOHUN GHOSE will address the Liberal Five Hundred at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, on Wednesday next.

**THE GWALIOR GATEWAY AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The final consignment of the carved stone-work at the gateway presented to the South Kensington Museum by his Highness the Maharajah Scindiah has recently arrived in London, but owing to the great size and weight of the pieces of masonry it has been found impossible to assign a suitable place to it in any part of the present buildings. The Indian collections being located in the galleries of the Royal Horticultural Gardens until the completion of the western wing of the South Kensington Museum, no site can be found on which the gateway can be incorporated with the permanent buildings. As it would be a regrettable circumstance if, for this reason, this magnificent gift could not be exhibited to the public for some years, we are glad to learn that it has been proposed that the authorities of the museum should be requested to allow this imposing example of Indian art workmanship to be lent to the Commissioners for the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition which is to be held in London in 1886, on the grounds of which there would be space to erect it. The place of honour would be assigned to it in the Indian Department, and the Maharajah's gift would attract a wide notice, and doubtless be duly appreciated.

At the Anglo-Indian Club, Harley-street, on Saturday, the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of Indian residents in London, in the name of the people of India, beg to express their deep regret at the death of Mr. Fawcett, and condole with Mrs. Fawcett and family."

**THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.**—In the House of Lords a conversation took place with respect to the transfer of the Madras Government to the Hills during the hot weather, in the course of which the Earl of Kimberley stated that Lord Lawrence, one of the most hard-working Viceroys, had always advocated the removal of the supreme Government to Simla during the hot season, and a similar change was as necessary for the Government of Madras. In this view the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and the Marquis of Salisbury expressed concurrence, and the subject dropped.

#### NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, ETC.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the new Oriental Bank will be held at 40, Threadneedle-street, on Monday next, November 17th, at 1 P.M.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

On Tuesday the price of refined bar silver fell ¼d. to 50½d. per ounce, at which rate a small amount of business was done, but there still continues to be an absence of dealings in Mexican dollars. Indian exchange rates remain at 1s. 7 1-16d., Hong Kong at 3s. 8½d., Shanghai have receded to 4s. 11½d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was unchanged at 81½, but the Four per Cent. were ¼ lower at the close to 78½, 79½.

On Wednesday Rupee Paper and Indian Stocks were unaltered.

The market for bar silver was steadier at 50½d. per ounce. Business in Mexican dollars continued so completely at a standstill that no price is obtainable for them. Bombay telegraphic transfer rate is unaltered, but Calcutta is harder at 1s. 7 3-32d. to 1s. 7½d. The Hong Kong and Shanghai rates are 3s. 8½d. and 4s. 11½d. respectively. The *Nepaul* has left with £15,450, including £15,000 in bar silver, two-thirds being from Bombay and the balance for Calcutta.

On Thursday the Eastern exchange rates were unaltered, but the Bank of Bengal discount rate, which was fixed at four per cent. on the 17th of July, has been reduced to three per cent. Bar silver remains at 50½d. per ounce, and the market was very quiet. The complete absence of business with Mexican dollars, which has had to be recorded for days past, continues. Four-and-a-Half Rupee Paper closed at 81½, and the Four per Cents. at 79½.

On Friday a trifling amount of business was done with bar silver, but the same absence of business with Mexican dollars has to be reported, and as the remittance per French steamer is not looked for until towards the end of next week, no actual price for coined silver can be obtained from the brokers at present. Exchange rates in India are scarcely so firm as they were, the Calcutta and Bombay quotations being 1s. 7 1-16d. and 1s. 7 3-32d. respectively. Four-and-a-Half Rupee Paper closed at 81½, and the Four per Cents. at 79½.

There was no alteration in Saturday's silver market. Indian exchange rates are quoted at 1s. 7 16d. in Bombay and Calcutta. Rupee Paper was unchanged, and was very quiet all day.

On Monday bar silver declined to 50½d. per ounce. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was unaltered at 81½, but Four per Cents. declined ½ to 79½. The Eastern exchanges were unaltered.

### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

#### THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 23rd ult., the Hon. C. P. Ilbert obtained leave to introduce a Bill amending the law in force in the Panch Mahals. The object of the Bill, Mr. Ilbert stated, was to regulationise that locality so as to bring the law in force in it into harmony with that in force in the neighbouring district of Khajra. The Bill was introduced on the proposal of the Bombay Government.

The Hon. J. W. Quinton introduced a Bill making certain technical amendments in the Oudh Estates Act; also a Bill amending the Excise Act of 1881, so far as it relates to the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

The Hon. T. C. Hope obtained leave to introduce a Bill amending and consolidating the law regulating the construction and working of railways. Mr. Hope observed that the existing body of railway laws provided for a variety of questions arising out of the construction of railways, but it not only did so in a haphazard manner, but it did not deal adequately with many such questions affecting the actual working of railways as arose between the railways and the public. Such subjects were those relating to the obligation of railways to work in safety and convenience the interests of landowners, the institution of proper inquiries as to accidents, the regulation of fares, to systematise the keeping of accounts. In the constitution of some railways little or no provision had been made for many of these matters. Others had been incidentally dealt with by the railways in their contracts, but the general result was a considerable degree of chaos where simplicity was required. Then, again, several companies had urged the passing of an Arbitration Act, and Government itself had sometimes found the necessity of compulsory arbitration in the public interests. The present Bill proposed to deal with those various matters. It was only a rough draft prepared in the Public Works Department. Before further action was taken with regard to it the Bill would be submitted to the opinions of the local Governments and Chambers of Commerce and various railway companies.

The Hon. C. P. Ilbert said that the Bill had been scrutinised in the Legislative Department, but a better opportunity for further considering it would arise when the external criticism invited had been received.

The Viceroy wished it to be understood that he was not committed to the Bill as it now stood. He was glad to observe that it was proposed to consult the public bodies before proceeding further with it. He was entirely of opinion as to the desirability of amending the railway laws.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

#### THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

1884.  
Nov. 10, Monday—Leave Simla for Pinjore at 10.45 a.m.; lunch at Solon at 2 p.m.; and arrive at Pinjore at 7 p.m.  
" 11, Tuesday—Halt at Pinjore.  
" 12, Wednesday—Leave Pinjore at 3.30 p.m., and arrive at Umballa at 7.30 p.m.; dine in train; proceed to Umritsur.

- Nov. 13, Thursday—Arrive at Umritsur about 7.30 a.m.; visit the Golden Temple and city; breakfast in train, and leave for Delhi.
- " 14, Friday—Arrive at Delhi.
- " 15, Saturday—Halt at Delhi; visit Kutub, returning in the evening.
- " 16, Sunday—Halt at Delhi.
- " 17, Monday—Leave Delhi at night for Agra.
- " 18, Tuesday—Arrive Agra, en route at Allyghur for a few hours.
- " 19, Wednesday—Halt at Agra.
- " 20, Thursday—Halt at Agra.
- " 21, Friday—Visit Muttra, and return in the evening.
- " 22, Saturday—Halt at Agra.
- " 23, Sunday—Halt at Agra.
- " 24, Monday—Leave Agra for Benares in the evening.
- " 25, Tuesday—Arrive at Benares in the morning.
- " 26, Wednesday—Halt at Benares; shoot.
- " 27, Thursday—Halt at Benares; shoot.
- " 28, Friday—Leave Benares for Darjeeling.
- " 29, Saturday—Arrive at Darjeeling.
- " 30, Sunday—Halt at Darjeeling.
- Dec. 1, Monday—Leave Darjeeling in the evening for Calcutta.
- " 2, Tuesday—Arrive at Calcutta.

THE Viceroy probably leaves Calcutta on his return to England two days after Lord Dufferin's arrival. His Excellency travels by the *Olive* from Bombay, and will probably spend some time on the Continent before going home.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has ordered a full and formal inquiry by the magistrate of the district into the Arrangatta railway accident.

A LETTER has been addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division censuring the latter for not stopping at an initial stage the proceedings in the Krishnagar students' case.

THE Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill are meeting three times a week at Simla, in order, it is suggested, to finish their report before the departure of the Viceroy for the plains.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has gone through the papers connected with the Nuddea students' case. He censures Mr. A. Smith, the Commissioner, and reduces Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate, and Major Ramsay, the District Superintendent, by one grade—the former for six months and the latter for twelve months.

THE title of Maharajah Bahadoor, conferred upon the Maharajah of Cooh Behar, has been declared hereditary.

GREAT satisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace to be Lord Dufferin's private secretary.

IN the course of November the following members of the Government of India will be on tour:—H.E. the Viceroy, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. T. C. Hope, and the Hon. General Wilson.

HOAXING THE "STATESMAN."—The *Bombay Gazette* is authorised to contradict, without reserve, the statement that the Viceroy had asked for the removal of Sir Richard Garth, and it adds:—"Nor is there any truth in the statement that the Home Secretary was censured on account of the memorandum which Sir R. Garth in his Minute characterised as a scurrilous libel. Mr. Mackenzie's memorandum, which was a confidential document, was written two years ago, and the whole case was submitted to the Secretary of State, who saw no reason to interfere. Our contemporary, the *Statesman*, has evidently been hoaxed."

DHERE SHUMSHERE, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal Army, died at Katmandu on Tuesday night, the 12th instant. His illness was acute rheumatism, involving much sleeplessness and derangement of the kidneys. He had been suffering for a long time. Death occurred more suddenly than had been anticipated, but Dhere Shumshere was conscious to the last. Two of his five wives wished to become *suttee*, but were successfully dissuaded. Due military precautions against disorder were taken, but no disturbance has occurred or is expected now. The Prime Minister of Nepal remains well in health, but feels his brother's death keenly.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are now at Nowboog, in Kashmir, enjoying the splendid scenery and a glorious climate. There has been fair sport so far.

SOME changes has been made in the winter tour of the Commander-in-Chief, who will leave Simla on November 2nd instead of the 5th. His Excellency, who will not visit Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, or Dinapore, is timed to arrive in Calcutta on November 26th.

COLONEL E. F. CHAPMAN, R.A.—Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is about to resign his appointment, as he has been medically recommended not to stop in India another rainy season. Colonel Chapman probably goes home in February to regimental duty. Colonel Chapman will not be easily replaced on the head-quarter staff, and Sir Donald Stewart has not yet chosen his successor.

## BOMBAY.

AN apology having been tendered and the offending article unreservedly withdrawn, the charges of defamation brought against the *Deccan Herald*, in respect of the Poona racing dispute, have been dropped.

THE charge brought by Messrs. Latham and Co., of Bombay, against their manager, Walter Bennett Williams, who was accused of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000, has been dismissed.

H.E. SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, arrived in Bombay on the 20th ult. by the Raichore mail train. His Excellency, who comes to Bombay to meet Lady Roberts on her arrival from England, will be the guest of Mr. Justice Kimball during his stay in the city. Captain Hamilton, aide-de-camp and acting military secretary, accompanied his Excellency to Bombay. He has obtained six months' leave of absence, and will shortly proceed to Cairo on active service.

THE Port Trustees at their last meeting sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 19,655 to cover the cost of a system of lighting the approach and entrances of the Prince's Dock.

CAPTAIN H. M. TEMPLE, Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, has been appointed Boundary Settlement officer in Bundelcund and *ex officio* Assistant to the Political Agent at Bundelcund.

THERE was a grand display of gas lighting at Wudhwan on the 22nd ult., the palace and city gates being splendidly lit by that means. The apparatus was brought from England by the Thakore, to whom great credit is due. It is thought that the whole city will soon be lighted with gas.

IN consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Khared in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach District in suppressing evidence of a murder which occurred in their village, a punitive police force, consisting of one fourth-class head constable and four third-class constables, is to be quartered in the village for the period of one year at an annual cost of Rs. 601-5-9.

FROM the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ended October 2, it appears that there has been good rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, excepting at Kaladgi, where it is much wanted; more rain also is required in parts of Poona, Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar. The crops were slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Nasik and Khandesh. Kharif harvest and rabi sowing are in progress in most districts. There is fever in parts of fourteen districts; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts.

DR. AGLIARDI, the titular archbishop of Cezarea, is expected at Bombay about the end of November, as Apostolical Delegate to India. His mission will probably be to settle disputes of long standing between the jurisdictions of the Archbishop of Goa on one side and the Vicar Apostolic on the other.

OF the subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per month paid by the British Government to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the agents to the B.S.N. Company, for the conveyance by steamers of the daily mails to the coast towns, Goa contributes Rs. 200 as her share for the early delivery of letters effected by this new arrangement.

THE following sums have been subscribed to the Dulpotram Dayabhoy Memorial Fund in addition to the Rs. 4,636-8 already acknowledged; Hon J. B. Peile, Rs 100; Mr. S. Tagore, Judge Sholapore, Rs. 20; the Prag Dayan Wurdhah Subha, Rs. 12-4-0. The total now reaches Rs. 4,768-12.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—A large gathering of influential Mahomedans of all sects assembled at the Zakria's mosque on the 20th ult., at 10 a.m., to witness the prize distribution to the successful students of the Madrasai Hashamia. Maulawi Mahomed Siddik, the principal of the Madrasa, read the report, stating that the annual examination was commenced in the beginning of September and was concluded about the end of that month. The examination was conducted in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Gujarati, and classes in medicine and mathematics were examined. He further said that the number of students since the last year showed an increase, for at the last year's examination the number of boys was somewhat less than five hundred, while the number of students examined this year was 517. The progress of studies was also fairly carried on. In conclusion he thanked those gentlemen who had taken the trouble to examine the institution. Passages from the Koran, verses in Persian, Hindustani, and Gujarati were recited by some of the successful students of the Madrasa. Prize-books were distributed to the successful students, and a shawl was presented to the principal, and pieces of cloth to every member of the teaching staff. Sherbet, nose-gays, and rose-water were distributed, and the meeting dispersed.

VISIT OF THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—His Excellency Khan Bahadur Kajeesaheb ShaSudin, C.I.E., Dewan of Baroda, arrived at Bombay during the Dewalee holidays, and returned by a morning train on the 20th ult. from the Church-gate station. The Dewan's health has much improved since his return from Mahabaleshwar. It is probable that Lord Ripon will visit Baroda before handing over charge to Lord Dufferin. In that case his

Highness the Gaekwar will return the compliment by coming to Bombay, to bid the Viceroy a last farewell.

**PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S TOUR.**—The following will be the programme of the approaching tour of Sir James Fergusson, the sea portions of which will be performed in I.G.S. *May Frere*. His Excellency will be accompanied throughout by the Military Secretary (Captain G. H. Dean) and an A.D.C. Major-General Merriman, who starts with the Governor's party, will not proceed beyond Kurrachee:—

Nov. 5th.—Leave Bombay, 8 p.m.  
Nov. 8th.—Arrive Kurrachee, 7 a.m.  
Nov. 11th.—Leave Kurrachee.  
Nov. 13th.—Arrive Mandvi (for Bhuj) 6 a.m.  
Nov. 15th.—Leave Mandvi, arrive Nowanuggur, same day.  
Nov. 18th.—Leave Nowanuggur, arrive Rajkot, same day.  
Nov. 21st.—Leave Rajkot, arrive Gondal, same day.  
Nov. 22nd.—Leave Gondal, arrive Bhowanuggur, same day.  
Nov. 24th.—Leave Bhowanuggur, arrive Cambay, same day.  
Nov. 26th.—Leave Cambay, arrive Anand, same day, leave Anand, by mail-train 8.5 p.m.  
Nov. 27th.—Arrive Bombay, 7.10 a.m.

## MADRAS.

JUDGMENT was delivered in the Bangalore breach of promise of marriage case on Monday in favour of Miss Sherwood, the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at Rs. 500.

**THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.**—The Army *versus* Volunteers contest was won by the former team, who scored 1,022 points against 968 points scored by the latter. The Lord Lindsay contest was won by G. Troop Team of the 12th Lancers. Private Shaik Emam, 9th Bombay N.I., wins the Hyderabad Medal for the highest aggregate in match 14. Match 14, 800 yards, was won by Havildar Lalkhan, 9th Bombay N.I., with 30 points. Match 20 was won by Niaque Coustan D'Souza, 9th Bombay N.I., with 46 points. The Viceroy's Cup, 1,000 yards, was won by Sergeant Whitty, G.I.P.R.V. Match 25 was won by Sergeant McKay, R.E., with 49 points. Sir Frederick Roberts distributed the prizes on the 12th ult., and delivered a long address, in which he spoke highly of the shooting of the 9th Bombay team. Some of the competitions were fired for on the 18th, and this closed the meeting of 1884. Match 35 was won by the 15th Madras, with 427 points; the 9th Bombay being second with 421 points. Nine teams competed. Naique Ameen Khan, 15th, the best shot of the combined teams, wins a purse of Rs. 25. The native championship of the meeting falls to Havildar Coustan D'Souza, 9th Bombay, with a total of 332 points in matches 13 to 19. He also wins the Southern India medal and Rs. 75. Naique Abdul, 9th Bombay, wins the first prize in the match for the highest aggregate. The volley firing for natives was won by the 15th Madras. Volunteer Domingo, of the G.I.P.R., wins the championship for Europeans. The weather has been very monsoonish.

WHAT is fame? asks the *Madras Mail*. A copy of the pamphlet containing the report of the proceedings at the public meeting in Madras on the 3rd July, which was addressed to Mr. J. G. Biggar, M.P., at the address given in Dod's "Parliamentary Companion," has been returned to the Madras Committee by the London Post Office, superscribed "Not known!"

MR. H. ST. A. GOODRICH, of Exeter College, Oxford, Acting Collector of Bellary, has, in obedience to a telegram from the Chief Secretary to Government, proceeded to Ootacamund to see the Governor. The *Madras Mail* conjectures that his Excellency will offer him the vacant seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council, which, coupled as it is with peculiar conditions, has been going a-begging among his many seniors. Mr. Goodrich has put in rather less than seventeen years' service. He has commended himself to the Governor as a "highly educated man, with rare intelligence."

It is announced by the *Madras Mail* that the Government of India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,85,600, chargeable to capital, of the cost of four engines and 200 high-sided open goods waggons required for working the Madras Harbour Works traffic of the South Indian Railway. The Supreme Government has also sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 73,464 for the proposed rectification in the alignment of the beach line between the General Hospital and Penitentiary, Madras, and an estimate of Rs. 10,682 for a forty-two feet turn-table at Pallaveram; tank-house and water-columns at beach. These works have been rendered necessary on the South Indian Railway to meet the probable increase in traffic, on account of the demand for stone in the reconstruction of the Madras Harbour.

**THE NIXON CASE.**—The result of the appeal that was made by Mr. R. B. Nixon, against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kernan, having failed, and the month that he was allowed to make it in having expired a fortnight ago, he was arrested on Tuesday, and conveyed to jail, there to undergo the six months' simple im-

prisonment awarded by the Judge. In former days Mr. Nixon was widely and very favourably known in Madras, and regret is felt by those who are not his creditors that he drifted into irregularities of which the High Court was bound to take severe cognisance.—*Mail*.

## BURMA.

**BASSEIN.**—The Deputy Commissioner recently administered a very salutary lesson to three young Burman reprobates for writing a scurrilous and obscene epistle relative to the antecedents of a certain young Burmese damsel, and posting it upon the door of the house in which the girl resided. They were originally tried by the Honorary Magistrates, who, on finding the offence proved, and thinking the men deserved more severe punishment than they were empowered to inflict, sent the case up to the Deputy Commissioner. The Honorary Magistrates, it is presumed, had no cause to regret their proceeding, for immediately sending off to the jail for the triangle and two experienced whippers, and summoning the pupils of the Government school to which the offenders belonged, the Deputy Commissioner ordered his court prosecutor to proclaim to all assembled the heinousness of the offence of which the accused were guilty, and cautioned them to take warning by the manner in which he intended to punish similar offences. Each of the three urchins was then tied up and received 30 lashes. A little more whipping instead of accommodating these scoundrels in well-fed ease in jail will bring even a mature Burman to his senses.

**RANGOON.**—The Chief Commissioner has promised to submit the indignation meeting's memorial regarding the Mandalay massacres to the Government of India.

THREATENING anonymous letters have, it is stated, been received by the two Burmese speakers at the late meeting to protest against King Theebaw's misgovernment and by a Burman honorary magistrate who subscribed to the expenses. There is some excitement in the province as to the probable action the British Government may take, and trade naturally suffers from the uncertainty prevailing.

**CELESTIAL HOTEL-KEEPERS IN RANGOON.**—We cannot help observing the decided success of one or two of the so-called Chinese hotels that started here some months ago. One in particular, that belonging to Take Lee, has so far prospered that he has been enabled to open a second and much larger and comfortable house in Soolay Pagoda-road. Here again we have an example of the success attending the Celestials. Without attempting to draw comparisons which are always invidious, it is impossible to refrain from remarking, that many in Rangoon, with but the veriest trifle of a capital, might succeed as easily if they would only throw energy and zeal into the matter, but this is just what they will not do, hence the poverty of a certain class of the community.—*Rangoon Times*.

## THE ANTWERP AND LONDON EXHIBITION.

The following Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the appointment of an *interim* Committee for collecting and forwarding articles to the Antwerp and London Exhibitions was issued on the 23rd ult.:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH OCTOBER, 1884.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to form an *interim* Committee for the purpose of collecting and forwarding articles to the International Exhibition to be held at Antwerp in 1885, and to the Royal Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886:—

**PRESIDENT.**—The Honourable F. Forbes Adam.

**MEMBERS.**—John Gordon, Esq.; Haji Karim Mahamad Suleman, Esq.; E. T. Leith, Esq., LL.M.; Dr. D. MacDonald, M.D.; Nanabhai B. Jijibhai, Esq.; E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S.; Major A. B. Portman; and Vrijbhukandas Atmaram, Esq.

**SECRETARY.**—Mr. J. Griffiths.

2. Mr. J. Griffiths will, while holding the appointment of Secretary to the Committee above named, draw an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem in the event of the proposal submitted with the letter from this Government No. 3,492, dated 24th ultimo, being sanctioned by the Government of India.

3. The Accountant-General should be requested to honour promptly the drafts of the Committee signed by two members to the extent authorised by Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3,110, dated 19th September, 1884.

4. The Government grant sanctioned in the Resolution above quoted is intended rather for the transport of exhibits to Antwerp than for the purchase of goods, which, it is hoped, will be forwarded by the owners on their own account.

W. P. SYMONDS,  
Acting Under-Secretary to Government



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1884.

THE SONEPORE MEETING AGAINST THE  
BENGAL TENANCY BILL: AND THE  
DEPUTATION TO LORD DUFFERIN.

TUESDAY last, November 4th, was a memorable day in the history of Mr. Ilbert's last surviving bantling, the Bengal Tenancy Bill. On that day the representatives of the whole of Behar, both zemindars and ryots, to the number of over two thousand, were gathered together at Sonapore to protest against the Bill; whilst simultaneously here in London the chosen representatives of all the most important sections of the Anglo-Indian community of Bengal and Behar waited upon Lord Dufferin in deputation, for the same purpose. There can be no doubt whatever of the powerful effect on English public opinion produced by the combination of these two most significant demonstrations; and whilst the new Viceroy is most certainly justified in preserving (as he told the deputation) "an open mind" on the subject, and the most perfect freedom of action, pending that complete and careful examination of the question in all its bearings which can only be carried out on the spot, his Excellency cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the reality and the unanimity of alarm with which the Bill is regarded by all those most closely affected by it, as well as by those most competent to form a disinterested opinion about its mischievous tendencies.

The lucid and interesting telegraphic summary of the proceedings of the Sonapore meeting, for which this journal and some of our daily contemporaries are indebted to the courtesy of the chairman, his Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga, puts in a striking light the representative character of the gathering, as embracing the whole of the great province of Behar; and to all who are familiar with that province, the list that is given of the leading noblemen and gentlemen present will speak for itself as to the great weight and authority attaching to the resolutions that were passed. A remarkable feature of this meeting—as of most of the more recent meetings in Bengal—was the attendance in considerable numbers of *jotdars* and

ryots, who already perceive clearly enough the fatal nature of the gifts that Mr. Ilbert would force upon them.

The Bengal ryots, as a body, are far too shrewd not to understand that Mr. Ilbert's pet doctrine of "Free Sale," if carried into law, will inevitably result in handing them over to the tender mercies of the money-lender—into whose hands all these saleable occupancy-rights will soon pass, leaving the ryots as mere serfs or (at the best) as rack-rented sub-tenants. It is indeed possible that in some of the indigo districts of Behar the money-lender will be outbid by a more merciful purchaser, the indigo planter, who will buy these occupancy rights, not so much for the purpose of squeezing cruel rack-rents out of the sub-tenants, as with the object of forcing them to sow indigo; but it is notorious that the ryots do not look with much favour on even this more merciful alternative, whilst the more thoughtful and far-sighted of the planters will not incur the odium of this procedure, and are extremely averse to any change in the law that will give such a power to the "weaker brethren" in the planting community, thereby imperilling the good feeling that at present obtains between planters, zemindars, and ryots in those districts.

The rapidity with which the alarm at the treacherous boons offered by Mr. Ilbert has spread among the ryots of the province, has been remarkably evidenced by the recent telegrams from various rural centres that have appeared in the *Indian Mirror*, a journal that professes to be an organ of the ryots, and that has certainly been not unfriendly to the Tenancy Bill. Very frequently of late have appeared in its columns such telegrams as the following one, which is dated Joyrampore, October 4 :—

An enthusiastic meeting of Durputonidars, Jotdars, and ryots was held at Joyrampore in Nuddea on Friday, the 3rd-October. A resolution was passed expressing dissatisfaction at the tendency to ruinous litigation of the proposed rent law, and asking for a representative of the middlemen in Council, and praying to be exempted from stamp fees in rent suits, and claiming reduction of the limit of enhancement of tenure-holders' rent from a double to a fourth of the rent previously paid.

The *Indian Statesman*, too, and many other Bengal papers have borne testimony to the anxiety which the proposals of this Bill have already produced among the very classes whom it was fondly supposed to be intended to benefit. But still more remarkable is the agitation which has sprung up among the tenants on the estates of the Government itself. With cynical audacity Mr. Ilbert has, throughout this controversy, maintained that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander—that an arbitrary and tyrannical law is needed to keep the landlord in his place when that landlord happens to be a private individual, but that such a law would be too dreadful for the landlord to bear if the landlord happens to be the Government! But now the cry is coming up from many districts of Bengal that no ryots are so hardly treated as those on the estates that are managed by Government, and that, if whips are needed for the zemindar, scorpions at the least will be required for the Government.

Precisely the same point, the injury threatened to the ryot by this ill-advised measure, that was so strongly brought out at the Sonapore meeting, was also insisted on by the deputation that waited on Lord Dufferin last Tuesday. The memorial presented by that deputation, on behalf of the London committee, quoted numerous authorities in condemnation of the Bill, as now diverted from its original intention; and dwelt on the fact that Mr. Ilbert himself, in his "Statement of Objects and Reasons," calmly admitted that one of the effects of his measure might be to leave the sub-tenant "with little or no protection from the law"! We think it an exceed-

ingly fortunate thing for the Bengal ryot that the new Viceroy of India is a statesman of Lord Dufferin's calibre and experience. A weaker man, or one with a less firmly-established reputation, might not improbably be tempted to look with favour on proposals that hide their ruinous tendencies under the specious guise of benevolence. To a weak Viceroy, desirous of making a name for himself by sensational philanthropy, the *civium ardor prava jubentium* is as the divine law; and to such there would be something very attractive about a Bill that pretends only to rob the rich zemindars in order to benefit the poor ryots. Nor, in face of such a brilliant speciousness, would it avail much to urge that some 97,000 out of your 236,000 "rich" zemindars, enjoy a rent-roll (when they can realise it) of less than ten pounds per annum—nor to urge that the inevitable effect of your boon to the poor ryots will be infinitely to pauperise and degrade them—for these are minor details, unworthy of the attention of those philanthropists of the Radical Clubs, whose praise has been so much sought after of late. Happily for ryots, no less than for zemindars, Lord Dufferin does not stand in need of the ill-informed plaudits of either Radicals or Tories; nor, even if the case were otherwise, does his previous career permit the belief that he would condescend to win those plaudits by claptrap or cant. The fate of the Bengal Tenancy Bill will be decided on its merits. And those merits will be determined, not by the credulity of London Radicals—nor by the avariciousness of Indian financiers, eager to introduce the tax-gatherer to a newly-enriched class of money-lending landlords who shall be unprotected by the Permanent Settlement—but by the hard facts of the case.

**THE NIZAM'S VISIT TO AURUNGAHABAD.**—Preparations are being made for a visit of his Highness the Nizam to Aurungabad some time next month, but whether he will go or not is a question. It is expected, or rather it is hoped, that Lord Ripon might be induced to pay the famous Caves of Ellora and Ajanta a visit, and his Highness is no doubt anxious to do him honour before he quits India. We believe that Nawab Sa'ar Jung was the bearer of an invitation to Lord Ripon from the Nizam, but it has not yet transpired whether his lordship has accepted it. All the same, however, great preparations are being made at Aurungabad for the reception of the departing Viceroy, as well here for the Nizam's trip. It was only the other day that in a spirit of "economy" a number of horses and carriages belonging to the Nizam were disposed of by public auction. Now we hear that horses and carriages have been ordered from Madras—horses to the value of Rs. 25,000, and carriages Rs. 50,000. Some of the horses and carriages are to go direct to Aurungabad from Madras for the visit.—*Deccan Times*.

The centenary of Sir Moses Montefiore has been commemorated by a medal, bearing on the obverse his bust with a Hebrew inscription round it, and on the reverse the words, "A universal tribute of respect and esteem to Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., Philanthropist, from his admirers and friends, centenary, 27th October, 1884." As this medal was essentially designed to commemorate the fact of his having attained the age of 100 years, it is extremely unfortunate that the date of the 27th of October should have been inscribed upon it instead of the 24th of October. Sir Moses was born on the 24th of October, 1784, and therefore was a hundred years and three days old on the 27th of October, 1884. It appears, however, that the day on which, according to Jewish computation, Sir Moses attained his hundredth year was the 8th of the month Hesvan, and it must be assumed that the 8th of the month Hesvan in 1784 occurred on the 24th of October. But, however this may be, it is, of course, an utterly impossible thing to reconcile one hundred years of Gregorian or Christian time with one hundred years computed according to the new moons. The inscription, therefore, is misleading and should have been simply the 8th Hesvan, or the 24th of October. There is no doubt that Messrs. A. D. Loewenstark and Sons, who have produced and published the medal, must have been actuated by a desire to preserve a record of the Jewish day, and to do it with greater emphasis they have adopted the Christian date of that day. Medals, however, frequently survive for many centuries, and although it may appear a small matter whether on a given day a benevolent gentleman was three days older or three days younger, the circumstance to which we have drawn attention may hereafter cause some trouble to the readers of *Notes and Queries* in a future century.—*Broad Arrow*.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, October 18.)

- THUILLIER, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. R., R.E., officiating deputy surveyor-general in charge of revenue surveys, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 1st inst., vice Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S., retired.
- HAIG, Brevet Colonel C. T., R.E., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Survey in India Department, is appointed to officiate as deputy surveyor-general in charge of trigonometrical surveys, from the same date.
- TEMPLE, Captain H. M., 2nd assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is appointed Boundara Settlement officer in Bundelcund, and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelcund, from the date of assuming charge.
- VAN-SOMEREN—The services of Major G. J. Van-Someren, assistant comptroller-general (forests), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Forest Department under the Government of India, from Jan. 6, 1885.
- LOGAN, Mr. R., having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant-general, Bengal, received charge of his duties from Mr. T. H. Biggs on Sept. 18.
- BIGGS, Mr. T. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant account-general, Bengal, assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 18.
- VAN-SOMEREN, Major G. J., assistant comptroller-general in charge of the forest branch of the office of the comptroller and auditor-general, having been granted privilege leave for three months, made over charge of his duties to Mr. T. H. Biggs on Sept. 23.
- BIGGS, Mr. T. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant comptroller-general in charge of the forest branch of the office of the comptroller and auditor-general, made over charge of his office as officiating assistant accountant-general, Bengal, and received charge of the duties of assistant comptroller-general on Sept. 23.
- BURRARD, Lieutenant S. G., R.E., who has been appointed an assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of assistant superintendent, from Sept. 2.
- MAITLAND—ROBERTS—Major F. H. Maitland surrendered, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts received, charge of the office of political agent and superintendent of Charkhari on Sept. 27.
- COLE, Major H. H., R.E., executing engineer, is appointed executive engineer, Mhow Fort Division.
- The following officers are also posted to the Mhow Fort Division :—
- SCOTT, Mr. F. W. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade.
- LITSTER, Mr. D. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade. Mr. Litster will remain in the Indore Division until completion of the Daly College at Indore.
- TUSON—Consequent on the departure of Mr. F. E. Tuson, officiating 3rd assistant superintendent, Port Blair and Nicobars, on privilege leave, on the 4th inst., the following officiating appointments are made from that date :—
- BROOKES, Mr. O. H., from extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to officiating 3rd assistant superintendent.
- JESSOP, Mr. W., from officiating extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, to officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.
- WISEMAN, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, attached to the office of the Director-General of Railways, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, northern section.
- HODGES, Mr. R. N., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sind-Sagar Railway Surveys.
- FOWLER, Mr. F. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, is posted to the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway.
- WADLEY, Mr. H. T., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Rajpootana-Malwa State Railway to the Sind-Sagar Railway Surveys.
- McMILLAN, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Jhansi-Manickpur to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.
- BRASSINGTON, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily under the orders of the Punjab Government is transferred to Rajputana.
- SMART, Mr. O. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, is transferred to Assam.
- WILKINSON, Mr. J. W., examiner, Public Works Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
- OGDEN, Mr. W., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner of accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to that of the accountant-general, Public Works Department.
- WYNNE—The services of Mr. T. R. Wynne, executive engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the

Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, with effect from Oct. 13, the date on which his furlough expires.

**SHEPHERD**, Major C. E., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as engineer-in-chief of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. T. Mallet, or until further orders.

**BRAND**, Mr. W. H., examiner of accounts, is appointed to the charge of the Imperial State Railway Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Central India.

**GRANT**, Mr. A., deputy examiner of accounts, is appointed to the charge of the State Railway Accounts, Madras, as a temporary arrangement.

**LARGE**—The services of Mr. P. T. S. Large, executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment in the railway branch.

**THOMSON**—The services of Mr. C. Thomson, executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, are placed temporarily at disposal of the agent to the governor-general, Rajputana, for employment on the Oodeypore-Chittore Railways Surveys.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**BISCOE**, Mr. C. L., district traffic superintendent Rewari-Sirsa district, in Class IV. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' sick leave in extension of the six months' leave on medical certificate granted him.

**CARDEW**, Mr. C. E., assistant locomotive superintendent in Class III. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India three months' furlough in extension of the fifteen months' furlough granted him.

### MILITARY.

**MARROTT**, Lieutenant H. R., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be superintendent Hissar Cattle Farm, vice Colonel J. I. Robinson, who resigns the appointment, dated Oct. 15.

**PHILIPS**, Lieutenant I., 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, from Oct. 8.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**MARTELLI**, Captain N. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, dated Oct. 11.

**HILSON**, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., Military Department, to be Brigade-Surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon A. M. Dallas, promoted, dated Sept. 9.

**BROWNE**, Lieut. T. R., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Captain, vice C. H. Denham, promoted.

**COMPAGNE**, Surgeon-Major H. D. S., M.D., is permitted to retire from Nov. 13, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

**BROWNE**, Lieutenant-Colonel S. J., Bengal S.C., commandant 6th Punjab Infantry (p. a.) for two years.

**TROTTER**, Major W. F., Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, and political agent, Manipur, Assam (p. a.), for one year.

**WALKER**, Major P., Border Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry (m.c.), from date of embarkation to the 23rd March, 1885.

**GORDON**, Lieutenant G. H. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department (u. p. a.) for 182 days.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**POLDEN**, Surgeon R. J., M.B., 30th N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major D. N. Martin.

**SPOTTISWOODE**, Major R. C. D'E., 10th Hussars, will, on the termination of his appointment as aide-de-camp on the personal staff to Lieutenant-General C. Cureton, C.B., commanding Oudh Division, on Oct. 22, proceed to England.

**O'DONNELL**, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps, has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department.

**HAMMOND**, Major W. W., Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to Belgaum, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

With the sanction of the Government the following order is confirmed:—

**DUN**—Peshawar District order, dated Sept. 6, appointing Lieut. E. W. Dun, 38th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Peshawar District, as a temporary measure, vice Captain Young, proceeded to Simla to join the Quartermaster-General's Department.

October 13.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**NANDI**—Surgeon S. C., M.B., 13th N.I., to the temporary medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major T. G. Skardon, about to retire from the service.

**GRIMES**, Captain H. E., South Lancashire Regiment, is directed to

proceed to Natal to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

**RAMSAY—SCOTT**—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Department:—Surgeons-Major T. Ramsay and J. A. Scott.

**MORRIS**—G.O.C.C., directing Captain F. Morris, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment on promotion, is cancelled.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**INGLIS**, Lieutenant A. G., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

**TULLOCH**, Major J. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 15.)

The following promotions are sanctioned in the Behar Light Horse from the 8th ult.:—

**MACLEOD**, Lieut. M. N., to be Captain, vice Captain J. J. Macleod, promoted.

**COFFIN**, Troop Sergeant-Major S. W., to be Lieut., vice Lieut. M. N. Macleod, promoted.

**MACPHERSON**, Mr. W. C., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the district of Gya, and to have charge of the Nowada sub-division of that district. Mr. Macpherson is also to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

**DUTT**, Mr. R. C., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. J. F. Stevens. Mr. Dutt will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

**MATHEWS**, Mr., will continue to act as district and sessions judge Furreedpore.

**WIGHT**, Mr. J. K., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. R. C. Dutt. Mr. Wight will continue to be employed on his present deputation in Assam.

**GRIERSON**, Mr. G. A., temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, vice Mr. W. H. M. Gun. Mr. Grierson will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Gya.

**GODFREY**, Mr. G., temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, vice Mr. H. F. Mathews. Mr. Godfrey, being employed in Assam, is seconded in the grade.

**MACKIE**, Mr. A. W., temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, vice Mr. G. Godfrey, seconded. Mr. Mackie will continue to act as deputy commissioner, Manbhoom.

**GUPTA**, Mr. K. G., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, to act temporarily as magistrate and collector, Pooree, from date he received charge of that office, until relieved by Mr. R. Porch.

**PORTER**, Mr. G. E., district and sessional judge, 2nd grade, is promoted to 1st grade district and sessional judge from 29th ult., vice Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge. Mr. Porter will continue to act as judicial commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

**LOWIS**, Mr. E. E., commissioner of Chittagong, to act as commissioner of Dacca, during absence, on furlough, of Mr. N. S. Alexander.

**LYALL**, Mr. D. R., inspector-general of police, to act as commissioner of Chittagong, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. E. Lowis.

**TAYLOR**, Mr. W. V. G., magistrate and collector of Nuddea, to be magistrate and collector of Bankoora.

**LARMINIE**, Mr. W. C., to be magistrate and collector of Nuddea on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating commissioner of the Orissa division.

**COXHEAD**, Mr. T. E., magistrate and collector, to be magistrate and collector of Burdwan.

**VEASEY**, Mr. J. C., magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, to be magistrate and collector of Beerbohm. Mr. Veasey to act as Inspector-General of Police during absence of Mr. D. R. Lyall.

**ANDERSON**, Mr. J., magistrate and collector of Bancoorah, to be magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad.

**FARRER**, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Moorshedabad, to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of that district until relieved by Mr. J. Anderson.

**PETERSON**, Mr. W. E., to be a 1st grade inspector of police, vice Mr. G. Arrakiel, retired.

**GRAHAM**, Mr. G. D., to be assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, by Mr. H. G. Wilkins.

**RAMSAY**, Major H. M., district superintendent of police, Nuddea, is transferred to Monghyr.

**WILKINSON**, Major A. R., district superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Nuddea.

**DYER**, Rev. A. S., officiating chaplain of Fort William, to act as one of the chaplains, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, from 30th ultimo, during the absence of the Venerable B. T. Atlay.

**NASH**, Mr. A. M., inspector of European and Eurasian schools, Bengal, is promoted to Class II. of the Bengal Educational Service, from April 3, 1883.

**POPE**, Mr. J. V. S., inspector of schools, Behar Circle, is promoted to Class III. of the Bengal Educational Service, from April 3, 1883, vice Mr. A. M. Nash. This cancels order promoting Mr. J. Van Someren Pope to Class III. of the Bengal Educational Service, from July 24, 1883.

**MOWAT**, Mr., Professor, Patna College, is promoted to Class III. of the Bengal Educational Service from 24th July, 1883, vice Mr. W. Griffiths.

**DOWNING**, Mr. S. F., Principal, Engineering College, Howra, is pro-

moted to Class II. of the Bengal Educational Service from March 28, vice Mr. A. W. Garret, retired.  
 ROY, Surgeon-Major G. C., civil surgeon, Beerbhoom, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.  
 MAC EWEN, Mr. R. S. T., barrister-at-law, third judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, to be second judge of that Court, from 20th inst.  
 SCONEE, Mr. G. C., barrister-at-law, officiating third judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, is confirmed in that appointment from 20th inst., vice Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.  
 JONES, Mr. T., barrister-at-law, officiating fourth judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, is confirmed in that appointment from 20th inst., vice Mr. G. C. Sconce.  
 MITCHELL, Mr. A., to be an honorary magistrate for the Bench at Howrah, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate, third class.

The following postings of officers in the Forest Department are made :—

GRANT, Mr. A. R., deputy conservator of forests, on return from leave, to the Julpigoree forest division.  
 FUCHS, Mr. E., assistant conservator of forests, on return from leave, to the Singhbhum sud-division of the Chota Nagpore division.  
 JOHNSTONE, Mr. W., assistant conservator of forests, on return from leave, to the office of the conservator of forests, for special duty.  
 HERNLE, Mr. O., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Dacca division.  
 LE PELLEY, Mr. E. B. assistant engineer, second grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Eastern to the Western Circle.  
 TAYLOR, Mr. C., executive engineer, fourth grade, who reported his return from furlough on forenoon of 12th inst., is posted to the Orissa Circle.

#### FURLOUGHS.

RAWSON, Mr. F., deputy examiner of accounts, is, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, granted privilege leave for three months, from 4th inst.  
 ALEXANDER, Mr. N. S., Commissioner of Dacca, furlough for thirteen months, from Nov. 1.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 16.)

FAIRWEATHER, Brigade Surgeon J., medical officer, Kapurthala State, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three weeks, under Section 74 of the Civil Leave Code, from Sept. 19.

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions among officers of the Settlement Department from the dates specified, consequent on the reversion of Mr. T. G. Walker, settlement officer, 2nd grade, to the general line on April 2 :—

MCDONNIE, Mr. J., settlement officer, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.  
 KENSINGTON, Mr. A., assistant settlement officer, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Douie.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. E. B. Steedman settlement officer, 2nd grade :—

KENSINGTON, Mr. A., settlement officer, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

ROBERTSON, Mr. F. A., assistant settlement officer, to be settlement officer, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Kensington.

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., is appointed to officiate as judicial assistant of Mooltan, from forenoon of Oct. 4, 1884.

CLIFFORD, Mr. S. Le P. T., extra judicial assistant, Shahpur, is recalled from the privilege leave of absence granted him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 2,134, dated August 27, 1884, and is placed temporarily on special duty at Murree, from the forenoon of Sept. 11, 1884.

SMITH, Lieutenant W. J., 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Calcutta from 5th Oct., 1884, to 5th April, 1885.

Regimental orders confirmed, dated Sept. 30, making the following temporary appointments in the 2nd Punjab Infantry :—  
 LEWES, Captain J. M., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major A. H. Turner, officiating 2nd in command.

Regimental order, dated 3rd Oct., making the following temporary appointment in the 3rd Sikh Infantry :—

GORDON, Lieutenant W. D., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his own duties as wing officer, vice Lieutenant W. Cook, on general leave, from Oct. 2.

#### FURLOUGH.

DEMPSTER, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Swat River Canal Division, is allowed one year's furlough, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from Nov. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 13.)

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, and is posted to the Bilaspur district.

VERTUE, Colonel W., deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, is transferred to the Chindwara district.

THOMAS, Major B., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, has returned from the leave granted him, and assumed charge of his duties on the 10th current from Mr. W. A. Nedham.

HARTLEY, Mr. J. W., traffic superintendent, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway, returned from the privilege leave granted to him,

and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. P. Rainier on the 1st inst.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette* Oct. 13.)

STURT, Mr. J. V., assistant commissioner, 1st class, at present manager of the Awa estate, is posted to the Jhansi district when he has made over charge of the estate.

PORTER, Mr. J. S., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from special leave, is posted to the Shahjahanpur district.

RIDS DALE, Mr. S. O. B., officiating commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned districts, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Foreign Department, is posted to the Fatehpur district as magistrate and collector.

CREAK—From September 16, the date on which Colonel G. Wheeler, cantonment magistrate, Chakrata, retired from the service, Major H. C. Creak, officiating cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, to be confirmed in that appointment, but to continue to do duty at Roorkee.

STURT—From the date on which Mr. J. V. Sturt, assistant commissioner, 1st class, assumes charge of his office at Jhansi :—

QUIN, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., assistant commissioner, 1st class, sub pro tem, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

TUCKER, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

HARRISON, Major W. P., officiating district judge, Rae Bareilly, on being relieved by Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Marett, to revert to his substantive appointment as cantonment magistrate, Lucknow.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., officiating magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, on being relieved by Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, to revert to his substantive appointment of joint magistrate, and to be posted to the Fatehpur district.

WALLERSTEIN, Captain P. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, on being relieved by Major W. P. Harrison, is transferred to Chakrata as cantonment magistrate.

MACCARTHY, Rev. W., chaplain, is transferred from Mussooree to Meerut, from Nov. 9.

WATKINS, Rev. O. D., chaplain, is transferred from Meerut to Mussooree, from Nov. 9.

GARSTIN, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

#### FURLOUGH.

PLOWDEN, Mr. W. C., commissioner, has been granted furlough for seven months and two days, in extension.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Oct. 4.)

MOULTRIE, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Pegu sub-division of the Pegu district.

MAC EWEN, Mr. R. S. T., barrister-at-law, relinquished charge of his duties as additional recorder of Rangoon on Sept. 25.

MARTIN, Mr. R., officiating assistant superintendent of police, was transferred from Thayetmyo to Allanmyo, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties of district superintendent of police, Thayetmyo, to Mr. J. Dixon.

PETLEY, Mr. J., who has been appointed an honorary magistrate, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Toungoo district.

CUMMING—The services of Major W. G. Cumming, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as superintending engineer, Rajputana, with effect from this date.

SMART, Mr. O. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Rangoon Division to the Pegu Division.

BLACKER, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Pegu Division to the Tavoy Division.

MORSE—The Chief Commissioner sanctions Mr. A. Morse, assistant engineer, 1st grade, being appointed to the charge of the 3rd division Sittang Railway, during the absence of Mr. R. C. Beeston, executive engineer, on leave.

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., made over, and Mr. J. E. Moultrie, received, charge of the court and office of the Assistant Commissioner, Pegu, on Sept. 24.

GARDINER, Mr. E., assistant superintendent of police, assumed charge of the Myanaung subdivision on June 1.

#### ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Oct. 11.)

BROWNE, Lieutenant H. R., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be sub-registrar of the sudder sub-district of Sibsagar in addition to his other duties.

TROTTER—From the date of his making over charge of the office of political agent, Manipur, to Colonel Johnstone, Major W. F. Trotter 1st grade assistant commissioner, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Khasi and Jaintia hills and posted to the headquarters station.

MACPHERSON—The services of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Civil Service, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal in Home Department, Mr. R. T. Greer, Civil Service, officiating



assistant secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, is confirmed in that appointment from Oct. 6.  
**STRINBERG**, Mr. A. P., Civil Service, supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is absorbed in that grade.

#### FURLOUGH.

**HEATH**, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, Jowai, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for six months, from Oct. 14, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 14.)

**WELD**, Mr. M. R., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Salem, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. E. C. Johnson, on other duty.  
**THOMPSON**, Mr. A., to be senior assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the absence of Mr. Kough, on privilege leave.  
**SHIPLEY**, Mr. R. H., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Tanjore.  
**RICHARDS**, Mr. A. F., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Salem, but to continue to act as head assistant in that district during the absence of Mr. Mullaly.  
**FARQUHAR**, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., is reappointed to be medical officer at Ootacamund, for two years, from expiration of present tour.  
**GIBSON**—The appointment of Mr. F. E. Gibson to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Anantapur, is cancelled.  
**THOMAS**—The Hon. Mr. H. S. Thomas, of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.  
**YOUNG**, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool District, to act as superintendent of police, Jeypore District, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. T. Egan.  
**CHRISTIE**, Lieut.-Colonel G., superintendent of police, North Arcot District, to officiate as superintendent of police, Kurnool District, during the absence on furlough of Major G. R. Hodgson.

The following posting is ordered:—

**THOMPSON**, Lieut.-Colonel R., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, on arrival from furlough to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The following transfers are ordered:—

**THOMPSON**, Lieutenant-Colonel R., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the office of the chief engineer for irrigation, to the 4th circle, for charge of the west coast division.  
**BELL**, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the Salem to the Buckingham Canal division.  
**PENNYQUICK**, Lieutenant Colonel J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed superintendent of works, temporary, from April 18.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India:—

**LUXMOORE**, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T., Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department.  
**COAKER**, Major W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Government of India railway branch.  
**WALKER**—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major G. D. Walker, dated Oct. 4.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, Oct. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**CRAWLEY**, Major T. G., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be interpreter, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, vice Lieut. W. A. Cuppage, appointed a probationer for the staff corps, dated Sept. 5.  
**COMBE**, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel B. A., 10th Hussars, having completed his tenure of appointment as Assistant-Adjutant-General, is directed to proceed to England.

The following departmental transfers are ordered:—

**YOUNG**, Captain G. F., deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, Peshawar district, and temporarily employed in the Intelligence Branch, Simla, vice Captain P. J. Maitland, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, absent with the Afghan Boundary Commission, is transferred to the Oudh division.

**ELLIS**, Major E. R., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Oudh division, is transferred to the Peshawar district, to proceed to Peshawar on relief by Captain Young.

#### FURLOUGH.

**COOKE**—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers, is extended to Feb. 5, 1885.  
**DYER**—The leave granted to Lieutenant J. H. Dyer, Lancers, is further extended to Dec. 30.  
**GRUBBE**—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant E. A. Grubbe, 1st battalion Connaught Rangers, is extended to July 13, 1885.  
**THOMAS**—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. E. A. D'A. Thomas, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is extended to Feb. 13, 1885.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**BENSON**, Major S. M., 17th Lancers, for five months, on urgent private affairs.  
**WILSON**, Major W. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.  
**FENWICK**, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.  
**FORBES**, Lieut.-Colonel G., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for six months, on medical certificate.  
**SLATER**, Lieut. M. J., R.E. (officiating doing duty officer Bombay Sappers and Miners), to England, on urgent private affairs, for four months, from Oct. 20.  
**MOSS**, Mr. J. B.A., acting inspector of schools, 1st division, furlough to Europe for two years from Oct. 1.  
**LEWIS**, Mr. W. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for one year eleven months and nineteen days from Jan. 1, 1885.  
**EGAN**, Mr. G. T., superintendent of police, Jeypore district, furlough for one year from Nov. 1.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 23.)

**FOXTON**, Mr. W., judge of the Small Cause Court at Karachi, was, in addition to his own duties, appointed to act as superintendent of the district jail, Karachi, from Aug 1, 1884.  
**FERNANDEZ**, Mr. J. F., city magistrate, Ahmedabad, is appointed, in place of the collector of the district, to take part with the sessions judge of Ahmedabad in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors at trials held before the Court of Sessions at Ahmedabad, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.  
**MACPHERSON**, Mr. G. M., judge and sessions judge of Surat, resumed charge of his office on the 11th inst.  
**MORIARTY**—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Civil Service, to be assistant collector, Poona.  
**LEEKIE**, Mr. M. C., second class assistant collector of Salt Revenue Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.  
**DREW**, Mr. W. W., Civil Service, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.  
**HARVEY**, Mr. W. S., C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 4th inst., and to be assistant to the collector of Ahmednagar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the date of Colonel L. D'A. Dunsterville vacating the appointment of collector of Hyderabad on succeeding to collector's allowance:—

**TREVOR**, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W., to be collector and magistrate of the district of Hyderabad, and district registrar, Hyderabad.  
**MAYHEW**, Major A. H., to be deputy commissioner Upper Sind frontier.  
**ADAMS—HUMFREY**—Mr. J. B. D. Adams delivered and Captain J. Humfrey received charge of the office of assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 6th inst.  
**SPENCE—SHEWAN**—Mr. J. K. Spence delivered over and Mr. A. Shewan received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement officer, Panch Mahals, on the 4th inst.  
**CRUICKSHANK—MORRISSON**—Major J. H. R. Cruickshank, R.E., and Mr. E. C. Morrison, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Malegaon, on the 1st inst.  
**PANSE—LAMB**—Messrs. G. D. Panse and R. A. Lamb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector and magistrate, eastern division, Khandesh, on the 7th inst.  
**DISNEY**, Mr. H. K., assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, returned to duty on Oct. 15.  
**ERSKINE**, Mr. C. F., assistant superintendent Revenue Survey, joined his appointment in the Poona and Nasik Survey on Oct. 10.

The following transfers are ordered:—  
**FARRELL—RODRIGUES**—Assistant Apothecaries J. B. Farrell, from civil medical department to general duty, Presidency; and C. M. Rodrigues from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Presidency.

**MILITARY.**

**BAKER**—The services of Surgeon R. J. Baker, B.A., M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Zhoob Expedition.

**LUCKHARDT**, Colonel W., C.B., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

**MACDOUGALL**, Brigade-Surgeon H. R. L., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave for six months on medical certificate.

**CARTHEW-YORSTOUN**, Lieut. M. E., of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 1st Sind Horse, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from April 26, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

**HORE**, Major F. S., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed to officiate as commandant during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley on leave.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 17.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**GARDINER—HAMILTON**—No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery—Lieutenant L. H. Gardiner, R.A., 2nd subaltern to be 1st subaltern; Lieutenant C. de C. Hamilton, R.A., to be 2nd subaltern.

**COX**, Lieutenant C. L. H., 4th N.I., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 5th N.I., to be wing officer. This cancels the appointment of Lieutenant Cox to the 13th N.I.

**PERKINS**, Lieutenant J. D., 8th N.I., 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

**FORBES**, Lieut. W. J., 2nd Battalion South Suffolshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

**CARTER**, Lieut. E. J., 14th N.I., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer.

**ADEN**, Lieut.-Colonel F. J., 25th N.L.I., Staff Corps (attached to 7th N.I.), to be second in command, vice Major Marshall, retired.

**SINGLETON**, Lieut.-Colonel E. C., 20th N.I., second in command (officiating commandant) to be commandant, vice Colonel Nimmo, who has vacated the appointment.

**PAYNE**, Major C. D. P., Staff Corps, Wing Commander 17th N.I. (officiating 2nd in command, 16th N.I.), to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Singleton, appointed commandant.

**SMITH**, Lieut. G. B., C Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A., is appointed to officiate as 1st subaltern No. 4 (Native) Mountain Battery, vice Elliott, proceeded on sick leave.

**WILSON**, Lieut. A., officiating wing officer 13th N.I., on probation, is attached to the 31st N.I. as a temporary measure.

**TURNER**, Lieutenant G. W., officiating wing officer 24th N.I., on probation, is attached to the 25th N.L.I., as a temporary measure.

**KIRWAN**, Lieutenant C. H., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, has been transferred to the Madras Presidency, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

**FURLOUGH.**

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—

**CHAMBERS**, Colonel R. M., Bombay Infantry, commandant 24th N.I.

**WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOV. 4.****INDIAN STAFF CORPS**

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—William Wheeler Hume, Bengal; John Newbold Wilson, Madras; Oswald Menzies, Bengal.

**INDIA OFFICE.**

Nov. 7.

**ARRIVALS REPORTED.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Major F. H. Maitland, S.C., Lieut. J. G. Day, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. T. W. Stansfeld, S.C., Maj. R. T. Chapman, Inf., Lieut.-Col. T. J. Cotton, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. G. H. Bull, M.D.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—G. H. List.

**PERMITTED TO RETURN.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Brig.-Surg. J. J. Brake, Surg.-Maj. T. S. Veale, M.D., Maj. E. Harvey, R.E., Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, S.C., Maj. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. S. E. Rolland, S.C., Maj. E. Persse, S.C., Surg.-Maj. A. M. Branfoot.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—R. P. Dease.

*Madras Estab.*—W. J. A. Sullivan.

**PERMITTED TO REMAIN.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., seven days; Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, S.C., fourteen days; Capt. G. E. Money, S.C., ninety-two days; Maj. E. C. Elliston, S.C., 183 days; Lieut.-Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, S.C., thirty-one days; Surg.-Maj. R. Pringle, M.D., 150 days.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. F. J. Hicks, S.C., three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., ninety-two days; Col. B. H. Mathew, R.E., 182 days; Maj. A. M. Hogg, S.C., two months.

**EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.****CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—G. E. Manisty (Gov.), nine months and eight days' furlough.

**INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.****BIRTHS.**

**BALDWIN**—Oct. 19, at Columbian House, Maria Hill, Mazagon, the wife of G. J. W. Baldwin, Commander s.s. *Columbian*, of a daughter.

**CLIFFORD**—Oct. 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of Miller H. Clifford, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun, of a son.

**FARMER**—Nov. 3, at Madanapalli, Cuddapah District, Madras, the wife of H. R. Farmer, Madras Civil Service, of a son. (By telegram.)

**HERBERT**—Oct. 30, at Mount Aboo, Rajputana, India, the wife of Charles Herbert, Assistant Agent Governor-General, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

**HILL**—Oct. 29, at Seerah, Chumparum, Bengal, the wife of H. W. J. Hill, Esq., of a daughter.

**HILL**—Nov. 2nd, at Turcoolah, Chumparum, Bengal, the wife of Dr. James H. G. Hill, of a daughter.

**LANGFORD**—Oct. 19, at Badnera, East Berar, the wife of Thomas Langford, G.I.P. Railway, of a daughter.

**RICHTSTEIG**—Oct. 5, at Calcutta, the wife of Carl Theodore Richtsteig, of a daughter.

**WALKER**—Oct. 9, at Bartlett House, Kodaikanal, Pulney-hills, Madras District, the wife of Mr. William Walker, of a son.

**WARRINGTON**—Oct. 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of Colonel H. H. C. G. Warrington, Madras Infantry, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

**LEA-BIRCH—SIDDEN**—Oct. 11, at Coonoor, by the Rev. A. S. Morley, Lieutenant Percy Lea-Birch, R.A., to Maud, second daughter of the late T. Sidden, C.E., of Rochester, Kent, and South India, and niece of Colonel C. O'LL. Prendergast, B.S.C., British Burmah Commission.

**MAXWELL—WEST**—Oct. 15, at All Saints, Malabar-hill, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Ralph Wilford Maxwell, to Florence Grace, eldest daughter of the late Walter West, Esq., of Merton, Surrey.

**DEATHS.**

**DIVECHA**—Oct. 21, at Quilon, Meherbai, the beloved wife of Surgeon F. R. Divecha, I.M.D., and daughter of Mr. Nowroji Edulji Muncherji Gadiali, aged 22.

**DICKINSON**—Nov. 2, at Morar, India, of cholera, Daniel Dickenson, major H.M. Norfolk Regiment (9th), aged 40, second son of the late Rev. D. Dickinson, rector of Bambridge, county Down, Ireland. (By telegram.)

**JORDAN**—Oct. 19, at European General Hospital, Mr. William James Jordan, Bombay Municipality, and of Rochester, Kent, aged 45.

**LINTON**—Oct. 12, at his residence, at Entally, of fever, William Wilson Linton, solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, aged 58 years.

**MILLER**—Oct. 13, at Dinapore, after 18 months' continued illness, Annie, the wife of James Cleveland Miller.

**WAGHORN**—Oct. 12, at Quetta, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major Waghorn.

**WALKER**—Oct. 18, in the Red Sea, on s.s. *Merton Hall*, on voyage home, Major Philip Walker, D.A.A.G., Border Regiment.

**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN INDIA.**—Excitement has been caused among the Roman Catholic community by the decree of the Vatican abolishing the ecclesiastical jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the Archbishop of Goa in Hyderabad, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Malacca, Eastern Bengal, Colombo, and Jaffna.

**THE command of the Oude Division of the Bengal Army falls vacant on the 22nd inst. on the expiration of Lieutenant-General Cureton's term of appointment. His successor will, it is understood, be Major-General J. Murray, lately officiating in the Allahabad command.**

**PURE INDIAN TEAS.**—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as abo

**INDIA! INDIA!!**—"India and Tiger Hunting," by Colonel Julius Barras, cannot be got in India; take it with you; two vols., 10s. nett.—Army and Navy Stores and Rastall, 81, Ebury-street. Highly extolled by the cream of the London Press.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 3, Slieve Bawn, Calcutta; Nagpore, Bimlipatam.—5, General Napier (s), Colombo.—6, City of Hankow (s), Calcutta.—8, Loch Linne, Akyab; J. C., Rangoon; Zandla (s), Bassein; Oswald, Calcutta; Star of Denmark, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 17, Scindia (s), Kurrachee; Arabia (s), Bussorah.—19, Hindostan (s), Mauritius.—20, Clan Macdonald (s), Glasgow; H.M.S. Crocodile (s), Portsmouth; Assam (s), London.—21, I. M. Canning (s), Mandvee.—22, Bessie Morris (s), Liverpool; Othello (s), Hull; City of Manchester (s), Liverpool; Electra (s), Hong Kong; Titania (s), Trieste; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—23, Belgravia (s), Liverpool; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Trafalgar (s), Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 13, City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Shahzada (s), Calcutta; Clan Mackenzie (s), Glasgow; Maharani (s), Rangoon.—14, Khandalla (s), Bombay; Armenia (s), Liverpool; Calcutta (s), Rangoon; Malda (s), Rangoon.—16, Indus (s), Melbourne; Ravenna (s), London.—19, Earl of Shaftesbury, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Oct. 16, Asia (s), Rangoon; Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Pelican (s), London.—18, Clan Graham (s), Liverpool; Chilka (s), Moulmein.—19, Agra (s), Bombay.—20, Badsworth (s), Bombay.—21, Almora (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 3, Sagitta, Mauritius.—4, Nepaul (s), Bombay.—6, Kenion, Calcutta.—7, Strathearn, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 17, Hydaspes (s), Marseilles; Rosetta (s), China.—18, California (s), New York; St. Dunstan (s), Kurrachee.—19, Henry Balckow (s), Persian Gulf.—20, Satara (s), Persian Gulf; Canton (s), Marseilles; Darien (s), Bimlipatam.—21, Victorine, False Point.—22, Chanda (s), Calcutta; H.M.S. Malabar (s), England; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.—23, Merka (s), Zanzibar; Yeddo (s), Hull; Pythomene, Calcutta; Scindia (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 13, City of London (s), Berryer.—14, Goorkha (s).—16, Investigator (s), Vega (s), Pemba (s), Commilla (s).—17, Nerbudda.—18, Chupra (s), Crown of Arragon (s), Golden Horn, Flying Venus, Scammel Brothers.—19, Avocet (s), Britannia (s), Flying Venus, County of Selkirk.

MADRAS.—Oct. 14, Nowshera (s), Calcutta.—15, Clan Macintosh (s), London; Culna (s), Bombay.—19, Goorkha (s), London.—20, Agra (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Nov. 12; from Venice, Nov. 20; from Brindisi, Nov. 24.

For Bombay: The Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Mr. Wallace, Mr. McFerran, Lord Herbrand Russell, Major Cooper, Mr. Balfour, and attendants, Viscount and Lady Parker, Lady Wedderburn, Miss Shaw and friend, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Branfoot, Mr. Macnab, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawley Bovey and child, Colonel J. Miller, Mrs. H. M. Burlton and Miss Campion, Mr. and Mrs. Best and party, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mr. S. H. Hammock, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Mr. Creswell, Mrs. and Miss Dunbar, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. J. E. Hilton and child, Mrs. Rosetti, Mr. T. Booth, Mrs. Jukes, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. J. Jacob, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. and Miss Coates, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tooney and three children, Mrs. Truman, Mr. P. Ellison, Colonel Boyd, Major Lang, Mr. J. Longmur, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. C. White, Mr. Darley, Mr. J. Nugent, Hon. Justice Field, Mr. F. Ledger, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Miss A. Holland, Mr. F. D. Sherman, Mr. Dyce Nicol, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Brooking, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. White, Mr. E. C. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Beatrice, Miss Bell, Major Bissett, Miss C. E. Riddell, Miss Bell Teil. From Brindisi: Captain and Mrs. Stainer, Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Agelasto.

For Suez: Mr. C. Falkner, Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Jones and child, Miss Jones, Mr. Floyer, Miss R. Harvey.

For Malta: Mrs. O'Connor, the Misses O'Connor, Mr. W. O'Connor.

For Aden: Captain and Mrs. C. W. H. Sealy.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Madras: Surgeon and Mrs. Brockman, Miss Le Hardy, Mrs. Walton, son, and child, Colonel Philips, Mrs. Bird and child, Miss Pollard Urquhart, Mr. H. P. Leresche.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Brool e, Mr. Brooke, General and Mrs. Scott and Miss Bradley, Mr. Schloss, Miss Schloss and friend, Mr. Archer, Mr. Felix Webber and daughter.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. L. Nash, Mr. T. Eyre Smith, Mrs. O'Reilly and child, Miss Hastie, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Major J. S. and Mrs. Tait, Miss Carrick, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bailey, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Bird, Mr. J. E. Orr, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Thorn, Captain and Mrs. Bradish, Mr. C. R. Elderton, Mr. G. Gough, Colonel and Mrs. Tytler, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. Von Ivertschekoff.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grinlinton, Mr. Dampier Bide, Miss Dampier, Mr. G. W. Proom, Mr. W. D. Crask, Mr. C. Nicholas, Mr. Weeks, Miss E. Hutchinson, Rev. A. Sims, Mr. Vanderspar.

For Suez: Captain Boyle, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Penwarden and child, Messrs. Moon, Mr. Frizell, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.

For Aden: Mr. W. Still.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and friend, Mr. Owen, Captain T. T. Vaughan, Mr. G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Pile and child, Mr. Moorhead, Messrs. Campbell, Mrs. Durham, Captain E. Chalmers, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Hardio, Lieutenant and Mrs. Milford, Colonel T. Obbard, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. W. Furnival, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Colonel Moberley, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and two children, Mr. Guilmarin, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. Fred Archer and children, Mrs. Taylor, Miss O'Donoghue, Mr. W. Giles, Mr. F. H. Elderton, Mr. Luckham.

For Port Said: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Worsley.

For Suez: Mr. Holland.

For Malta: Miss Marrian and Mrs. Farrer, Miss Calaban, Miss K. M. Jones.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Nov. 20 (for *Australia direct*); s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Malta: Miss Darlot.

For Colombo: Mr. W. King.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Nov. 26; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Dec. 4; from Brindisi, Dec. 8.

For Bombay: Captain R. and Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. G. Scaramanga, Mr. Parodi, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Colonel and Mrs. E. Temple, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Glover, Captain and Mrs. Low and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solano and child, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. J. Dane, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. Bedford, Hon. — Latham, Miss Clay, Colonel P. W. Powlett, Mr. W. Bell Irving, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mrs. Barton, Captain and Mrs. J. W. Wray, Mr. Bridgewater, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Miss Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Elderton, Mrs. Blight and two children, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. Scaramanga. From Suez: Mr. A. Seiger, Mr. Fachiris, Mr. Calvocaressi, Mr. G. Henricks, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.

For Malta: Mrs. W. D. Anderson and child, Mrs. Watson and friend, Miss B. Speed, Colonel Somerset, Mrs. and Miss Somerset.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss Carlisle.

For Port Said: La Baronne Malortie.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 3; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 11; from Brindisi, Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Bulkeley, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Newell, Mrs. F. Murdoch, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. L. H. Davies.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fox, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Colonel A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. A. W. Story, Mr. Hudson, Miss E. Bell Irving, Mr. Netherlands, Mr. R. A. Gamble, Mr. G. S. F. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. Basil Lang. From Suez: Mr. F. Rawson. From Venice: Mr. Backhausen.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maltby.

For Port Said: Miss Wheeler, Rev. — and Mrs. Greenwood.

For Madras: Miss B. White.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 18; from Brindisi, Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mrs. Vibart, Miss Robertson, Dr. Craddock, Brigade-Surgeon W. Collis, Mr. G. W. Moir.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. F. Crook, Mrs. Gough and sister.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Port Said: Messrs. H. and M. Biddulph.

For Madras: Mr. Martin.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 24; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 5.

For Bombay: General Sir J. McNeill, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. W. S. Forman, Major W. H. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ravenhill, Miss L. Ravenhill.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. J. C. Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Walker, Mr. J. White, Mr. Maddock.

For Calcutta: Miss A. Robinson, Mr. H. Luson, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Mr. Lorch, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. McMillan and infant, Mr. A. E. Macdonell, Mr. C. E. Skinner, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. J. Jamieson, Miss R. Tiltneess, Mr. Walkeys, Mr. R. Bean.

For Rangoon: Mr. C. Bachmann, Mr. H. A. Haughton, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. C. H. Hobart Haupden, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. L. Eyre, Miss R. W. Ramsay, Miss L. Tochirer.

For Chittagong: Mr. Pritchard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Kurrachee: Misses Graham, Misses McArty.

For Bombay: Messrs. A. Mackay, Mrs. H. Phillips and child, Rev. F. and Mrs. Nicholson and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. Bartrum, Mr. W. F. Lindsay.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Muspratt, Miss Home, Mr. Henderson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Rolland.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ghoorka*, to sail Dec. 10.

For Colombo: Mr. T. Gray.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child.

For Calcutta: Captain A. W. Bull.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, sailing Dec. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. C. T. Hildyard, Mr. Lidderdale, two children, and nurse, Miss Nellie Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Allen, Miss

Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tilly, Mr. A. Drake, Mr. Keith Sim, Mr. Vincent.

For Colombo : Mrs. Henderson, Mr. B. Metcalfe Smith.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For BOMBAY, s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 11.

For Bombay : Mrs. Edgelow, two children, and ayah, Mrs. Cambridge, Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Rubic and son, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Young and servant, Miss Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, Mr. Greenway, Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Williams, child, and servant, Mr. J. B. Macbeth,

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 22.

For Colombo : Mr. Betton.

For Madras : Mr. Whale, Mr. and Mrs. Lechler and child.

For Calcutta : Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Frame, Mr. Blair.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, Per. s.s. *Assam*, October 20.

From London : Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Dr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. White, Captain and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. H. Cherry, Mr. J. R. Crosthwaite, Miss Wickinson, Miss Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. J. R. Anscrough, Mr. J. Arkemelos, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. B. Span, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. A. Merrett, Lady Roberts, Mr. B. M. Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Mr. H. W. Smith, Mr. McMeekin, Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Kemble, Miss L. Cassells, Mrs. Smallwood, Mr. H. M. S. Bacon, Mr. T. R. J. Ward, Mr. C. E. A. Jones, Mr. H. Hackman, Mr. A. E. Orr, Mr. J. A. Devenish, Mr. J. B. Fuller, Mr. Lawrence, Lieutenant S. Western, Mrs. Shaw, Captain Gardiner, Captain Grant, Mr. E. Arundel, Mr. Evelyn Gamble, Mr. A. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. Colsclough, Miss Morrison, Mr. Hogarth, Mr. Growse, Mr. Bowen, Major P. Gough, Mr. S. Elliott, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Ogbourne, Mrs. Ford, infant and two children, Mr. G. Gough, Mr. C. A. Furson, Surgeon S. Rean, Mr. Lovelock, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. J. West, Dr. Gibson, Mrs. Anscrough and three children, Mr. W. Taylor, Miss Hind, Mr. G. Rudolph, Mr. Trevettick, Mr. G. C. Hodson.

From Suez : Mr. Sajjid, Colonel Gerrard, Mr. Hirschorn, Mr. Straus, Mr. Dennan, Mr. Glover.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. *Nizam*, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailing on October 31 :—

For London : Major J. F. Kennedy, Mr. C. Grant, Hon. E. C. Buck. By the s.s. *Shannon*, Captain J. S. Murray, sailing on November 7 :—

For London : Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Mr. Hynes, Mr. C. R. Hawkins. By the s.s. *Surat*, sailing on November 14.

For London : Mrs. Dupree, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Mrs. FitzHugh, Colonel FitzHugh, Mrs. St. E. C. Gare and two children, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander.

From SYDNEY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Nov. 3.

At Suez : Mr. W. H. Attwood, Mrs. C. C. Churchward, Mr. M. C. Canty, Mr. R. W. Roberts.

From Melbourne : Miss A. Mathias, Mr. R. Matthias, Mr. C. Noke, Mr. Haymanson, Miss Haymanson, Mr. Gething, Mr. Castel, Mr. Wainman, Mr. J. Chisholm.

From Glenelg : Mrs. Brind, Miss Watkins, Miss E. Watkins, Miss Way, Miss Ingleby.

From Bombay : Lieutenant J. M. Slater, Mr. J. Cuthbert Scott, Mrs. Armine and three children, Miss Arthur, Mr. Payne, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Keiley, Mrs. Durand and three children, Mrs. Spence and infant, Mrs. Worsley and infant, Major Hume, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Mrs. Aitcheson, Mrs. Saunders and three children, Colonel Frith's two children, Mrs. Nutt, Mrs. Manson, Mrs. Morant and infant, Dr. B. Envers, Mr. De Mello, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, General Curilton, Mr. W. D. Francis, Mrs. H. James, Mr. Gordon, Mr. R. W. Roberts.

From SYDNEY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*, Nov. 8.

At Brindisi : Mr. W. H. Attwood, Mr. M. C. Canty.

From Bombay : Lieutenant P. M. Slater.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Captain Alderton, from London, Nov. 5.

For Bombay : Mrs. Bliss and child, Captain and Mrs. G. Martin, Mr. C. Roberts, Mr. T. H. Moore, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Colonel C. H. Grace, Surgeon-Major Adye, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. W. L. Ewing, Captain Carew, Mr. J. Smith, Rev. and Miss English, Dr. Winstone, Mr. H. Walsh, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Miss Hooper, Mr. Last, Mr. W. M. Halliday.

For Madras : Miss T. E. Dukinfield, Rev. and Mrs. Credwell, Miss Banks, Miss Hayne, Mr. H. J. Clipperton, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Tinney, Mrs. Watson, daughter, and sister, Mr. M. R. Trower, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and children, Mr. H. T. D. Sweet.

For Port Said : Mrs. and Miss Lowe, Rev. T. Dowell.

For Calcutta : Captain and Miss Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Delay, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrell, Mr. R. J. Begg, Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Deane, Miss Ula Rands, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Braesecke, Captain G. F. Stevens, Mr. C. H. Converse, Miss Judge, Rev. J. L. Bryans, Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Robertson, Mr. G. McNair, Mr. A. C. Sherriff, Mr. C. D. White, Dr. J. S. Ireland, Miss M. Roby, Miss Hornidge, Mr. F. Paget.

For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Black, Captain Harrison, Miss Lees, Mr. H. Power, Lieutenant Dundas, Surgeon Johnson, Deputy Assistant Commander-General Beale.

For Malta : Mr. Cullman, Captain Lye, Colonel Toppin, Major and Mrs. Herbert, Major Cotton, Mr. Ward.

By the s.s. *Rome*, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on October 26 :—

For London : Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds

and infant, Colonel Firth's two children, Mrs. Durand and three children, Mrs. Worsley and child, Mrs. Saunders and four children, Major Hume, Mrs. E. W. L. Morant and infant, Mr. C. W. Gordon, Mrs. Nutt, Mrs. E. W. Kelly, General Cureton, Mr. G. D. Churchward, Mr. C. Churchward and four children, Mr. R. N. Roberts, Mr. M. C. Canty, Miss A. Mathias, Miss R. Mathias, Mr. Chas. Noke, Mr. Heymanson, Miss Heymanson, Mr. Gething, Mr. Castel, Mr. C. S. Warriman, Mr. John Chisholm, Mr. Brind, Miss E. Watkins, Miss Watkins, Surgeon-Major B. Enners, Miss Way, Miss Ingleby, Mrs. Spence and infant, Mrs. Bell, Lieutenant M. J. Slater, Mrs. Manson, Mr. C. F. de Mello, Mrs. Harvey James.

For Venice : Mr. W. H. Attwood.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, left Liverpool Nov. 2.

For Algiers : Miss Spiers, Master James A. Ackers, Dr. K. C. Gardner, Miss Jennings, Miss Ronalds.

For Port Said : Mr. and Mrs. J. Oakley, Mrs. H. P. Blavatsky.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hamilton, three children, and servant, Mr. Joseph Soares, Mrs. Burton, child, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crampton, Mr. William Malcolmson.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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THE Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a dispensary in the cantonment of Neemuch and the appointment of a hospital assistant thereto. This dispensary is to be used for the treatment of persons not connected with the garrison, and the cost thereof will form a charge against the cantonment fund.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUBERT MACPHERSON, K.C.B., V.C., having returned from sixty days' privilege leave, has resumed command of the Allahabad Division.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphed on the 20th ult. :—Lieutenant Fleming, of the Carabineers, has been brought to Umballa under arrest from Bombay, charged with an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, preferred by Mr. Davies, of the traffic department, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. The accused has been admitted to bail.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the provision of free passages from Aden to Kurrachee and back for soldiers of the Aden Troop of cavalry and their families, when proceeding on furlough to Sind and the Punjab.

THE date of the departure of the Commander-in-Chief from Simla has been changed from the 5th to the 2nd November. The programme of his Excellency's tour will be correspondingly affected. Sir Donald Stewart arrives in Calcutta on the 26th November.

LIEUT.-COL. J. A. TILLARD, R.A., who has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Madras, in succession to Lieut.-Col. W. H. Caine, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired, arrived in Bombay by the troopship *Crocodile* on the 20th ult.

THE command of the Royal Irish Rifles (83rd) has fallen vacant on the expiration of Colonel E. Meurant's term of appointment. His successor is Lieutenant Colonel F. Karlake. Both officers took part in the Indian Mutiny campaign and in the Transvaal war of 1881.

THE wing of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, consisting of 11 officers, 2 warrant officers, 304 rank and file, 30 women, 60 children, and 6 horses, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 27th instant from Khundwa, by a troop special train. The troops on arrival will be landed at the Sassoon Dock, and will embark on board the I.M. steamer *Olive*.

THE garrison of Peshawar, as regards British troops, now consists of about 280 men of the Wiltshire Regiment ; 200 of the Dorset, and 150 men, without arms, of the South Lancashire Regiment. The last are a particularly useful lot for a frontier garrison.

It has been decided that the allowances sanctioned in India army circulars, clause 60, of 1883, for the charge of transport in charge of regiments and batteries will only be passed when such transport is in permanent charge. When the transport is temporarily attached to a regiment or battery marching on relief no allowances are admissible.

THE following promotion, &c., has been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Military Account Department :—Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. P. Luxmore, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, with effect from the 29th September, 1884. From the above date those officers of junior grades who are officiating in higher grades will revert to their substantive appointments in the department.

THE following additions have been made to the Regulations of the Indian Army :—"Para. 2,795 B. No recruit enlisted after the 1st January, 1885, will be permitted to marry, or, if already married when he enlists, to have his wife to reside in the regimental lines, for three years after his enlistment. This order is to be clearly explained to every candidate for enlistment." "Para. 2,795 C. The restriction as to marriage will not apply to



recruits enlisted for a regiment *under orders* for Burmah, or to men of less than three years' service already serving in such regiment."

COLONEL ROWCROFT, on vacating the command of the 40th N.I., has been posted to Jhansi for duty.

The military authorities at Simla appear to have hit at last upon a khakee dye that will withstand the abuse of the Indian dhobie. A circular has been issued from army headquarters to officers commanding regiments, stating that a khakee dye, invented by a Mr. Leeman, has been thoroughly tested by a British infantry regiment during the past hot season, and that the dye has withstood the washing and bleaching process successfully.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Charles Mathew Griffith and Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, of the Indian Staff Corps, are promoted to colonelcies.

On the 15th ult. his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presided at the distribution of prizes at the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar. General Wright, C.B., commanding the Sirhind Division, was also present, and inspected the boys, who are now drilled every day, and are much the better for it. The school is already showing signs of improvement under the energetic management of the Rev. A. Hildersley, the new principal. Sir Donald Stewart expressed himself highly satisfied with the reforms that are being carried out.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. E. HUGHES, Director-General of Ordnance in India, has started from Simla on his 'cold-weather tour. His first halting place will be Rawal Pindi, where he will meet the Inspector-General of Military Works, and discuss the wants of the local arsenal. General Hughes will afterwards visit Ferozepore and Kurrachee, and eventually reach Calcutta about November the 25th. After disposing of the most important office work there he will proceed by sea to Madras, and thence journey to Bellary, Secunderbad, Poona, Kirkee, Bombay, returning to Calcutta by way of Allahabad and Cawnpore.

THE 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment proceeds to Aden in a very depleted state as regards officers. Lieutenant-Colonel White and Lieutenants Phillpott and Campbell remain at Peshawur; Captain Turnbull goes home on medical certificate; Captain Richardson joins the garrison class at Poona on November 1; Captain Grimes goes to the Cape to the 2nd battalion; Lieutenant Vans Agnew has gone off to Burmah on probation for the Madras Staff Corps; and the following officers are at home:—Majors Wilkinson and Linton, Captain Mansel and Lieutenant O'Brien. Besides the above, Lieutenants McSwiney and Seward are probationers for the Bombay and Bengal Staff Corps respectively.

SHOULD Colonel Bushman accept the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, going on half-pay and so giving the command to Lieutenant-General Abadie, both Captain Lord William Beresford and Brevet Major Chisholm will, a contemporary remarks, obtain the Majorities, the former being seconded, and so giving the latter promotion; the Adjutancy will thus be vacant. Lord William Beresford has over 17 years' service, whilst Major Chisholm will only have 13 next January; consequently he may be considered tolerably lucky. Both officers have served all their time in the 9th Lancers, the former obtaining his troop in 1876, and the latter in 1878, his appointment as Adjutant dating from November, 1882. These promotions will not give any step to the sub-alterns unless a Captain is appointed to succeed to the Adjutancy.

THE Lahore paper says:—"The intended movement of the wing of the West Yorkshire Regiment from Umritsur to Sealkote for instruction during the cold season will not now take place. To remove the British portion of the garrison of a big city like Umritsur, with a population half Sikh and half Mussulmen, for a great portion of the year for purposes of training, may well be deemed inconsistent with the object which led to the placing of that garrison, namely, to counteract the constant tendency of the rival Hindoo and Mahomedan elements to mutual repulsion. Where one-half the people of a city slaughter cows, and the other half worship them, the cow-worshippers may be expected to rise periodically against the cow-slayers, and make their blood mingle with their sacrifices; and nothing tends more powerfully to tone down this kind of religious zeal than the sight of the stolid and unsympathetic countenance of Tommy Atkins.

No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Western Division, and No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, will this season proceed to Roorkee, for the purpose of carrying out the annual combined instructions of Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners, in siege operations and practice. The batteries will proceed by rail, and will leave their stations so as to arrive at Saharunpore by the 12th November, where a small siege equipment will be received by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, and they will march with this to Roorkee. The Lieutenant-Colonel to command the Royal Artillery, with an adjutant and clerk, will be detailed by the Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery in India. Cattle for moving the siege guns, &c., will be provided by the Commissariat on the requisition of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Meerut Division. Under the orders of the General Officer commanding the Meerut Division one or two companies of the regiment of

British Infantry stationed at Roorkee will be placed at the disposal of the Commandant Sappers and Miners, in order that they may take part in the construction of the batteries and siege works.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—From Messrs. G. White and Co's. Report:—"The smaller supplies placed on the market at the beginning of the week appear to have restored the confidence of buyers a little, and the sales have passed with better spirit and at firmer rates for all useful descriptions. Some invoices of Darjeelings, showing considerable improvement in quality on that of previous shipments, have been sold at full prices on account of the scarcity of fine flavouring kinds, especially Ceylons. The figures just published are satisfactory, as the deliveries for October were 6,160,000 lbs. against 5,662,000 for the same month last year; and for the past four months were at the rate of seven and a half millions per annum in excess of the corresponding period of 1883. Latest telegrams confirm previous statements that the original estimates will not be reached, although the shipments are in excess of last season at the same date. These figures, however, vary considerably, as there is a discrepancy in the Calcutta circulars of the export for the month of September of nearly two millions. It would be much more satisfactory if the Calcutta statistics could be properly adjusted each month so that they might be reliable instead of being as at present misleading.—Ceylon: Only a small quantity offered without any special feature to note.

COFFEE.—From Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's market report:—"There have been only 363 casks, 68 barrels, 137 bags, plantation Ceylon offered for auction, which went as follows: Pale and low middling, 54s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; middling dull to colory, 58s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; good middling to fine, 65s. to 75s.; bold, 70s. to 86s., as in quality, with a few lots fine up to 99s. 2,605 bags East India were partly disposed of: low middling Wynaad, 54s. 6d.; good middling, rather bold, 64s. 6d. to 67s.; medium Coorg, 56s. 6d. to 58s.; bold 76s. 6d. 146 bags Liberian included good bold 52s. 6d. to 55s. 74 packages Jamaica part sold: Ordinary, 39s. 6d. to 40s.; fine ordinary to low middling, 46s. 6d. to 49s. 299 bags Manila part sold at 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. for yellowish and pale.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

COSSER—Oct. 30, at The Laurels, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Cosser, Kurrachee, India, of a daughter.

GREY—Nov. 1, at 7, Bayshill-terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of Captain W. F. H. Grey, Deputy Commissioner, British Burma, of a daughter.

HOGGE—Nov. 4, at Sunnyside, York Town, Surrey, the wife of Captain J. W. Hogge, 14th Sikhs, of a daughter.

PRINGLE—Nov. 4, at 2, Aberdeen-terrace, Blackheath, the wife of R. Pringle, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ATLWARD—PRESTON—Nov. 6, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. F. F. Goe, William Price Aylward, of Homeleigh, Salisbury, to Mary Maria Harriett Synnot, daughter of the late James Blair Preston, Physician-General to the Madras Establishment.

RUTHERFORD—HUTCHINSON—SPENCER—HUTCHINSON—Nov. 6, at St. Matthew's, Bayswater, by the Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A. (brother of the brides), assisted by the Rev. Flavel Cook, D.D., the Rev. Henry Rutherford, Rector of Hereford, South Devon, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford, Bengal Artillery, to Emily Catherine Montgomery, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers; also, at the same time and place, the Rev. Frederick Hamilton Spencer, youngest son of the Rev. S. M. Spencer (C.M.S.), of New Zealand, to Evelyn Dora Esdaile, youngest daughter of the above-named Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutchinson.

### DEATHS.

ALLEN—Nov. 5, at 10, Norton Tenby, Charles Allen, J.P., Member of the Legislative Council of India (retired), aged 76.

CODDINGTON—Oct. 31, at Hereford-road, W., Julia, wife of Lieut. Colonel Fitzherbert Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 42.

LORD DUFFERIN.—With regard to the questions discussed by the deputations that waited upon him on Thursday last, the *Daily Chronicle* hopes that Lord Dufferin "will recognise the importance of adopting a sound public works policy, and that before he leaves India he will have materially aided the development of what he described recently as the elaboration of a railway system which will ultimately connect the Indian with the Chinese Empire. On the Burmah question Lord Dufferin also proved that he takes the view which the majority of his countrymen adopt. 'I am well aware,' he said, 'how desirable it is, from a political point of view, that we should be, as it were, in as advantageous a position in that region as any other Power which may be establishing itself in the Eastern hemisphere.' France is seeking to extend her influence in Burmah, and we must take care that it is not extended to our detriment. Lord Dufferin also assured the deputations that they might have confidence, not only in his natural love of peace, but in his horror of war, and in his determination to pursue a cautious and moderate policy."

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99 3-16to	99 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102 1/2	to 102 1/2
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1372	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent.	100 nom.	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	105	—

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cashrates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	860
Bank of Madras ...	all	610
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	330
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95

## LAND COMPANIES.

olaba Co. ...	700	760
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	920

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	9 1/2
Albert Ginning ...	all	405
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,840
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	310
Bellary ...	1,000	5 1/2
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	all	635
Breach Cotton Ginning ...	all	42
Osarwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,830	1,510
Dollera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,300
Fort ...	8,500	2,800
French ...	500	570
Mofussil Co. ...	400	412 1/2
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	2,129
Prince of Wales ...	510	633
Fassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Nind Press Co. ...	all	560
Volkart ...	640	800

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	115
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	470
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	730
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	30
Bombay United ...	1,000	950
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	475
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	685
D. Spinning ...	all	395
Empress Co. ...	all	770
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	770
Hindustan ...	1,000	825
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	1,080
Khandeish ...	1,000	1,060
Khatao Macknungee ...	1,000	910
Madras United ...	1,000	3,100
Manockji Pettis ...	all	1,175
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	2 1/2
Morari Goudas ...	1,000	1,385
National Spinning ...	1,000	750
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	950
Oriental ...	625	545
Parrell Mill ...	all	230
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,400
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,350
Soonderdas ...	1,000	775
Southern India ...	30	400
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	560
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-6	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5	52

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,800
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Land and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	100	155

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 20.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

1/2 Promissory Notes ... Rs. 97 2 to	—
44 of 1870 (1885) ...	99 5 to
44 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 5 to 102 6
44 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 5 to 102 6
1/2 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to	—
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 12 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 0 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 4 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	188 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	82 1/2 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	218 to —

Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to 108
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	184 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	70 to 71
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,450 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	100 to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,900 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	105 to 106
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	45 to —
Budre-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	86 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	100 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	700 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	156 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	90 to 91
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	96 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	185 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	37 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	190 to —
Gouripore ...	100	74 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	71 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	136 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	135 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	107 to 108
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	100 to —
Nanthore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerboon Coal ...	100	89 to —
Oriental Jute Manufactory ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	90 to —
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	100	67 to 68
Riverside Press ...	90	81 to 82
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seabpore Jute Manufactory ...	100	45 to 46
Strand Bank Press ...	100	100 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	120 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amlucable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amlucable ...	100	95 to —
Amlucable ...	100	91 to —
Arantipore (Cachar) ...	£20	540 to 565
Assam ...	100	93 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	40 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	167 to 168
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	100	79 to 80
Do. contributory ...	100	— to —
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Chinatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Cochoela (Cachar) ...	100	41 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to —
Dehra Ooon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to 56
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	45 to —
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	67 to 68
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	230	— to —
Jheer Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ...	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	300	— liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallooli (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree Darjiling ...	100	76 to 77
Putarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par —
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	102 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	60 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	176 to 180
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

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Do. Tele.	1s. 7 7-16 d.	1s. 7 7-16 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.
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Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 15-16 d.

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3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	— to 91 1/2
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan 5, 1831 ...	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	101 to 101 1/2
4 India Encased Paper ...	78 1/2 to 79
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1839 ...	80 1/2 to 81 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	103 to 105
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	104 to 106
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
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Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 24 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. ...	100 — to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 117 to 119

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	5	4 1/2	to	5
Bengal Central, Lm. Shs. ...	5	5	to	5 1/2
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	148	to	150
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	24	to	25
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A. 1853 ...	—	25	to	25 1/2
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann.(less 1/2) ...	—	24	to	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	120	to	125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	140	to	145
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	125	to	128
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	118	to	122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	112	to	116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	125	to	128
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4 1/2	4 1/2	to	4 1/2
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua 5 p.c.	100	123	to	126
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	—	to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	125	to	128
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	—	to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	20	to	20 1/2
Do. do. ...	16	4 1/2	to	5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	17	to	18
West of India Port, Ld. ...	30	20	to	21

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Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

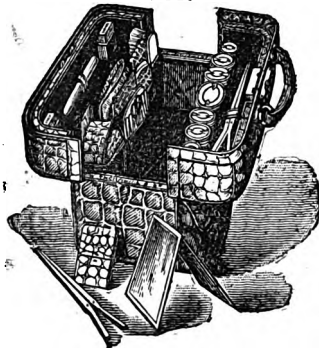
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Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.  
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Carruthers, Rev. G. T., 20 ms., Feb. 15, '84, B.  
Dall, Rev. T. F., 12 ms., March 11, '84, B.  
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Gell, Right Rev. Bishop, 6 ms., May 6, '84, M.  
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French, Right Rev. T. V., D.D., Bishop of Lahore, 16 ms., May 17, '83.  
Gray, Rev. T. D., 24 ms., April 20, '83, B.  
Greig, Rev. T. H., 24 ms., April 1, '84, Bo.  
Hubbard, Rev. E. J., 6½ ms., May 1, '84, B.  
Johnston, Rev. C. F. H., 12 ms., April 16, '84, Bo.  
Kidd, Rev. D. W., 24 ms., July 25, '82, M.  
Leening, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.  
Lewis, Rev. A. G., 24 ms., Jan. 29, '83, Bo.  
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Morley, Rev. S., 24 ms., Aug. 29, '82, M.  
Pearson, Rev. A. C., 20 ms., March 20, '84, B.  
Rebsch, Rev. A. W., 24 ms., Oct. 1, '82, B.  
Robartes, Rev. A. G. A., 3 ms., Dec. 2, '83, B.  
Wace, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 22, '84, M.  
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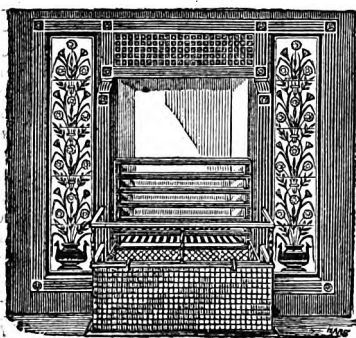
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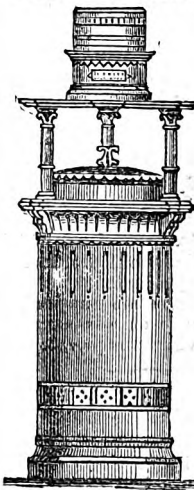
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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XLII.  
[No. 1,671.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18, 1884.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of "The Eastern Bengal Railway Act, 1857," and of "The Eastern Bengal Railway Company Purchase Act, 1884," a General Meeting of the persons whose names were, on the 17th day of June last upon the Register of Proprietors of Consolidated Stock of the Company, will be held at the Company's offices, 44, Gresham Street, E.C., in the City of London, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts, and for the purpose of dealing with the Property of the Company mentioned in the above last-mentioned Act, and for the purpose of declaring a dividend.

AND SPECIAL NOTICE is hereby given that at such meeting it is proposed, prior to the declaration of such dividend, to authorise the payments out of the sum reserved for the purpose by the last Ordinary General Meeting, of certain gratuities to certain officers and servants of the Company whose services have been or may be dispensed with in consequence of the purchase of the Railway by the Government.

Dated this eighth day of November, 1884.  
By order of the Board,  
E. H. SMITH,  
Secretary.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Acts of Parliament require that the Meeting of which Notice is given above should be held in the month of November. As, however, the accounts from India will not then have arrived the Meeting will be adjourned to a subsequent day, of which Notice will be given, and no business other than the motion for adjournment will be transacted at the Meeting on the 24th November.

By order of the Board,  
E. H. SMITH,  
Secretary.  
No. 44, Gresham Street, E.C., London,  
5th November, 1884.

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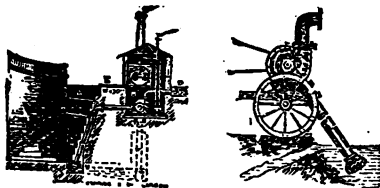
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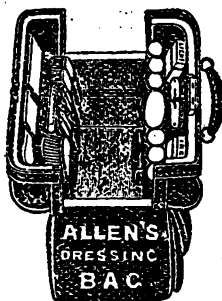
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BY  
APTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken: and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab heik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

### COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, October 31st; Madras and Allahabad, October 29th; Calcutta, October 28th; Burma, October 24th; Ceylon, October 28.

AN extra supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 11th of October runs to the inordinate length of 694 pages! Herein we get a vast mass of official papers on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, with the letter of the Government of Bengal reviewing them. We have no hesitation in saying that if the amendments and suggestions formulated in that letter were carried into law, they would tend to make the Bill far more unjust to the landholders than it was before. And as to the original object with which legislation was at first proposed—to facilitate the punctual recovery of rents by the unfortunate victims of the Sunset law—it will be further off than ever.

HAPPILY—for this as for so many other reasons—we shall soon have at the helm in India a statesman strong enough to insist on justice being rendered to all, and one by no means likely to sanction a breach of the Permanent Settlement merely to please a Radical colleague, or to increase the taxable area in a country already heavily taxed in proportion to its wealth.

THE new Viceroy, accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, and his personal staff, left London for Bombay in the *Tasmania* on November 12th. We heartily wish his Excellency God-speed in his mission, an Indian reign worthy of his great talents and reputation, and a happy return.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY has once more done good service to India by supporting in the House of Lords the Madras petition against "government by hill-picnics." We are glad to observe that the petition was presented by an ex-Governor of the Presidency, Lord Napier and Ettrick, and we are sure that the prayer of the petitioners will derive additional force from the practical knowledge of the facts possessed by his lordship.

LORD KIMBERLEY's reply was worthy of Mr. J. K. Cross. It was to the effect that "government by hill-picnics" had been originated by a great and good Liberal statesman, and must, therefore, be beyond criticism. This reply epitomises the present creed of the great and good Liberal party.

If the rumour be true that Mr. Gladstone only succeeded in "choking off" Lord Ripon so promptly by the promise of a dukedom, we shall doubtless be told that every great and good Liberal statesman has a natural claim to be made a duke, if he only submits to be "choked off" while there is yet time for someone else to undo his misdeeds before the usual catastrophe.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, as a practical politician, hinted at a compromise that commends itself to common-sense. He would not, by any inexorable law of the Medes and Persians, bind down the Indian governments to perpetual residence in a hot climate. But on the other hand he would not sanction the lotos-eating and lawn-tennis of the great and good Liberals; he would prefer to see a considerable part of the time during which the governments are every year absent from their capitals spent in the acquisition of a personal knowledge of the country and its people, by means of extended tours. Of the enormous advantage of such tours—provided they are made in a simple way, like that in which Lord Lytton traversed the

famine-stricken districts of Western and Southern India in the summer of 1877, and not in the locust-like visitation of an enormous encampment—no one who knows anything of India will entertain the slightest doubt. Lord Salisbury has hit the right nail on the head. We shall be surprised if Lord Dufferin does not accept the hint, and insist on his *entourage* seeing more of the country than has been the fashion during the last three or four years.

BUT these tours must not be "Royal Progresses," such as that of which the *Times*' correspondent used to tell us two years ago. These "Progresses" have been known to sweep a clean path through a province, leaving neither sheep, nor fowl, nor forage behind unrequisitioned, and dragging in their train every bullock-cart within a mile of two on each side of the line of march.

WE observe, from the *Times*' telegram of Monday, that Lord Ripon has commenced his final tour through Northern India. On Wednesday, in replying to a native deputation at Umballa, he said he was gratified to know that the reins of Government were about to pass into hands so worthy as Lord Dufferin's.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette* says:—

Government (through the *Pioneer*) has no sympathy with a man who has, like Mr. Newberry, the courage to confess an error in judgment when, in hastening to repair it, he runs counter to a proposed Government measure, but no one should be more careful than the *Pioneer* itself to observe the good old advice given to those who live in glass houses. We have seldom read anything more unfair than that journals remarks on Lord Ulick Brown's report, which it describes as "in point of fact a root-and-branch condemnation of the proposed measure, and more than this, a vehement attack on the motives and policy of the Bengal Government." From this we can gather a Liberal Government's idea of how to govern India. Officials when asked to report on any measure are not to give the reasons for their opinions. In this case it was impossible for Lord Ulick to show how he had arrived at his conclusions without adducing how thoroughly peculiar were the views of the Bengal Government and how subversive of all national faith in British honour. The *Pioneer*'s term for an expression of opinion is "license." Well, let it be so. But there is only one view to be taken of this Bill. British faith was pledged by Lord Cornwallis.

The *Times of India* thus speaks of Mr. Blunt in reference to his recent article, "Race Hatred," in the *Fortnightly Review*:—

A rich Radical globe-trotter known for his sentimental views is likely to be received with great cordiality by the native community. The road to popularity in India is extremely simple. A man has only to attack his own race, sneer at their creed, and abuse the Government to be regarded as the friend of the people.

WE have received from Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds a list of armour-clads of the English, French, and Italian navies, which completely refutes Sir Thomas Brassey's speech, in which he is reported as stating "he could confidently say, as regards the important class of battle-ships, that we stood at the present moment in a commanding position," unless we are to understand that no attention is paid to ships building and fitting. From the list—which is compiled from official sources—we find that the French have fifty-nine armour-clads built and building, and that we possess a like number. Of armoured cruisers they have eight and we four. Added to which nineteen of our most modern ships are only armoured about one-third the length of their waterline, while the French ships are armoured the whole length; and the heavy guns of our commissioned fleet are of an obsolete type, while the French carry breechloaders. The Italians have twenty-two armour-clads of the first and second class. We are glad to see that this important question is to come before Parliament, and trust that immediate attention will be given to the deterioration of the British fleet. All praise is due to Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds for his noble advocacy of this question, which till recently was treated as the subject for pessimists.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE has accepted the invitation of the Greenwich Liberal Five Hundred to contest that borough as second Liberal candidate at the next general election, and as such had to decline the offer of addressing the Liberal Five Hundred of Lambeth.



THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to Oct. 28:—

We have to report upon another very quiet week in our freight market. As will be seen from the list of engagements below, only a very limited amount of business has been done at previous rates, and there is no indication of higher rates of freight being paid. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 21,000 tons.

We take the following on the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

Auctions were held on the 16th and 23rd insts. At the first series of sales 18,732 packages were offered and about 18,000 changed hands; the only alteration to notice was a slight decline in the values of common to medium Pekoes and common Souchongs. On the 23rd inst. 11,787 chests were catalogued, of which 11,200 found buyers. There was more animation shown generally, and a rise mostly noticeable on the commoner classes, of from a quarter to half an anna per pound.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market:—

Only a few small parcels of Native Indigo have so far arrived, and we do not as yet hear of any parcels of importance being on the way. The season is likely to open a good deal later than was the case last year, and very probably the public sales will not commence before the middle of November. A good many boiling musters have come to hand, but scarcely sufficient to give any reliable indication as to the quality of the crop.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, October 31:—

Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Noservanjee Jamaspjee, high priest of the Parsees in the Deccan; Major Walker, Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry, Lahore Division; the Very Rev. Father Cherubim, vicar of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Cochin.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following telegrams have been received from the *Standard* correspondent:—

"CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.—Lord Ripon's Valedictory Tour has excited much enthusiasm among the natives. The Viceroy is generally received with considerable warmth on his descent from the hills at the chief native centres in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. On the present occasion, however, the natives have assembled in great numbers to greet the returning Viceroy on his last progress towards the capital.

"Complimentary addresses have been presented at Umballa, Umritsur, and Delhi. Ovarions are being arranged at Benares and Calcutta. In the West extensive preparations are being made to fête Lord Ripon on his homeward journey."

"TEHERAN, Nov. 14.—According to information which reached Meshed on the 11th, Colonel Ridgway and the Indian section of the Afghan Frontier Commission had arrived at Kusan, on the Heri-Rud, all safe.

"They have probably before this time encountered Sir Peter Lumsden and the European contingent advancing from Meshed."

The following is from the *Times'* correspondent at Quetta, dated Nov. 15:—

"The Afghan Frontier Commission was one week's march from Herat on November 7. The health of the party was excellent. No serious complications had presented themselves. The Governor of Herat, with 700 horse, was to meet Colonel Ridgway on the 10th."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Nov. 16:—

"Lord Ripon's final tour through Northern India has commenced, and has so far been marked—as was expected—by the presentation of a series of adulatory addresses from native associations. He left Simla on Monday last and arrived in the evening at Pinjore, where he stayed two nights as the guest of the Maharajah of Puttiala. On Wednesday he proceeded to Umballa, where a native deputation met him at the railway station with an address expressing appreciation of his administration and regret at his departure. The measures specially mentioned were the Local Self-Government Acts, the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the appointment of a native to act temporarily as Chief Justice of Bengal. Lord Ripon's reply was vague and general. He had tried, he said, to do his duty to Queen and people. He would always take a deep interest in India, and he was gratified

to know that the reins of government were about to pass into hands so worthy as Lord Dufferin's.

The Viceregal train left Umballa on the same night and arrived at Umritsur on Thursday morning. After a visit to the Golden Temple the work of receiving and replying to addresses was again commenced. The topics touched upon were similar to those dealt with at Umballa, but the Viceroy replied in fuller detail, dwelling chiefly upon the subjects of education, the Vernacular Press Act, and Local Self Government. On Thursday afternoon he left Umritsur and arrived in Delhi on Friday morning. He was there met by the Duke of Connaught, and still remains in the city. The flood of flattering addresses from political and semi-political bodies will doubtless continue to follow him through the North-West Provinces, but it will be curious to watch whether the Bengal province, which his measures touch most deeply, will show equal enthusiasm in speeding the parting of his Excellency.

"The Calcutta Corporation, in which the Young Bengal party has a commanding majority, has determined to present a farewell address to the Viceroy, but the British India Association, which represents the landed aristocracy, shows no sign of moving. The native newspapers, following the lead of two or three journals published in Calcutta, are agreed in crediting Lord Ripon with the best intentions and with an especial wish to advance native interests, but are almost equally unanimous in lamenting his weakness. While thus practically damning him with faint praise, they continue to urge their countrymen to get up farewell addresses and testimonials, apparently with the view, not so much of expressing gratitude to the departing Viceroy as of impressing his successor with the advisability of carrying on Lord Ripon's policy in a more resolute manner.

"The Commission appointed to inquire into the recent disturbances in Hyderabad does not seem to give entire satisfaction. Sultan Nawaz Jung, whose retainers were implicated in the affray, has protested against the Commission, on the grounds that it is wholly composed of persons in the Nizam's service, that it has assembled with undue haste, not giving him time to prepare an answer to the charges brought against him, and that it is unfair for it to conduct its proceedings in secret and to refuse to allow him to appear by counsel, which refusal, he says, will render it impossible to cross-examine the police witnesses.

"Some excitement has also been caused by a report that the Kotwal, or head of the police, intends to prosecute the editor of the *Deccan Times* for imputing cowardice to him during the riot.

"The only other domestic event of interest during the past week has been the publication of the draft of a new Bill for consolidating and amending the law relating to railways. The chief features of this measure are that it will give the Government power to prescribe the details of the construction of new railways and rolling-stock, and to make rules regarding the conduct of the traffic, the fares, accommodation for passengers, statistics and so on."

"The note of alarm on the subject of the Russian menace which was lately sounded at home has found an echo in this country. It is admitted by every one who has studied the question that at present Russia could seize Herat and Cabul by a *coup de main* and place a considerable force on the Cashmere border before we could move a man to prevent her. The danger of the situation is recognised by the native newspapers as clearly as by their European contemporaries, and some of them go as far as the most extreme alarmists in holding that the appearance of the Russians within striking distance of India would be followed by serious troubles in this country.

"Whether this last source of danger has not been exaggerated is perhaps open to question, but I think it clear that it is not entirely illusory. There are problems of foreign and domestic policy awaiting Lord Dufferin which will demand his best energies for their solution, and it is to be earnestly hoped that he will not allow his attention to be distracted from them to sentimental theories and experiments for which the country is not yet fitted."

"The hopes of the establishment of a steady trade between India and Tibet by way of Darjeeling have been quenched, at least temporarily, by the recent treaty between the latter country and Nepal. The Nepalese, jealous of any alternative route, have insisted that the trade shall pass through their country, as heretofore. This necessitates a long detour and will greatly hinder the development of trade. The richest provinces of Tibet lie due north of, and at a distance of a few marches only from, Darjeeling; the passes are comparatively easy, and at Darjeeling the trade would be brought into direct railway communication with Calcutta. Therefore, in the interests of England, India, and Tibet, it is to be hoped that the Darjeeling route will shortly be reopened.

"Mr. Macaulay, Secretary to the Bengal Government, in the course of a recent trip into Sikkim, a native State through which the Darjeeling-Tibet routes pass, had an interview with the Rajah,

who is understood to have expressed a cordial desire to co-operate in the work of opening the roads and establishing a regular trade."

"The Zhob Valley expeditionary force has now practically accomplished its object. Shah Jehan has fled, and his fort has been blown up. The Musa Kheyl chiefs have surrendered to the authorities at Dera Ghazi Khan.

"It would probably be wise before withdrawing the force to restore Shah Baz Khan, the hereditary chief, who was dispossessed by Shah Jehan, and who has shown himself friendly. Shah Jehan has acquired a reputation for piety and fanaticism, and there is, perhaps, some reason to fear that he may use this reputation to our detriment among the Ghilzais, with whom he is said to have taken refuge."

## Selected Articles.

### THE STUDY OF ARABIC.

Captain Burton, in recently reviewing the "Book of Sindibah," which is a translation from the Arabic, makes the following remarks on the neglect of England to encourage the study of that beautiful and useful language. He says—"Of late years she has systematically neglected Arabism, and, indeed, actively discouraged it in the examinations for the Indian Civil Service, where it is incomparably more valuable than Greek and Latin. Hence, when suddenly compelled to assume the reins of government in Mohammedan countries—as Afghanistan in times past and Egypt at present—she fails after a fashion which scandalises her few (very few) friends. When the late regrettable raids were made upon the gallant Soudan negroes, who were battling for liberty and escape from Turkish task masters and Egyptian tax-gatherers, not an English official in camp was capable of speaking Arabic. Even our energetic opponent, Mohammed Osman Dakanah, "of the Beard," will go down to posterity as "Mohammed Osman Digma. But is not this again *vox clamantis in deserto*?" As not one in ten thousand Englishmen have the faintest idea that gallant Osman's surname has anything to do with the fact of his having a noticeable beard, it does not appear to matter particularly whether his name gets a little corrupted or not; but Captain Burton is quite right to enter a vigorous protest against the want of encouragement to study Eastern languages, of which so many complaints have been urged against the English Government. One would have thought that in India it would be a common thing to see officers devote their leisure time to the study of Persian and Arabic. But it is not so. Persian is one of the easiest of languages to master, and when mastered is a source of perpetual pleasure to the student, who cannot fail to be delighted with the wit and wisdom of Sheik Sadi, and the never-ending, always fresh stories of the renowned Kalila and Dumnah. But as a knowledge of Persian has been popularly supposed to lead to banishment to the Persian Gulf, in the position of an acting Political, it has not hitherto found much favour with the studious youth of the army. One of the most accomplished linguists that ever came to India is a young officer who joined the Bombay Army in 1877. He has in the space of seven years, during part of which time he was on service in Afghanistan, passed the ordinary examination in Hindustani, Mahrathi, and Guzerati; while he has taken a degree of honour in Persian, Urdu and Arabic. This is, we believe, a feat unparalleled in the history of linguistic acquirements in India. Other men have learned more languages, and of course we do not forget Sir William Jones, but we think that no army officer has nearly approached this record in such a comparatively brief space of time, and with the interruption of a campaign. And even Captain Burton will be surprised to hear that an officer who has shown such an extraordinary aptitude for languages is only quartermaster of his regiment—a post not generally supposed to require any extraordinary amount of talent to fill. At the present time, when British interests are so closely mixed up with people whose language is Arabic, one would have thought that suitable employment could have been found for an officer who had performed the very difficult task of taking a degree of honour in that language. As regards Persian, we are glad to see that the study of it has revived, and that a fair number of officers present themselves for examination. Formerly a knowledge of Persian was the stepping-stone to honourable employment of every kind in this country, and it will be a good thing if Government promote the study of it by advancing those who are at the pains to qualify in it. A young officer who resolutely overcomes the many inducements to idleness offered by regimental life in time of peace, and sets to work to acquire Eastern languages conclusively shows that he has in him the making of a useful member of the great Indian service. But Government should not be backward in recognising and advancing merit of this sort. The love of study is not a plant of such universal production in the Indian army that it can be regarded as a spontaneous growth. It should be fostered and encouraged if it is to flourish for any appreciable extent.

### MADAME COULOMB AND THE THEOSOPHISTS,

On Saturday night, the College Hall, Madras, was half filled by an audience comprised of all classes of the community, including many natives, on the occasion of an "entertainment" given by Madame Coulomb, formerly on the staff of the Theosophical Society. As an entertainment it can hardly be said to have been successful, and as an exposure of Madame Blavatsky we know that many of the audience were rather disappointed. The Rev. Mr. Goudie presided, and introduced Madame Coulomb, who, he said, had no quarrel with occult science. Her motive was, in the interest of truth, the exposure of certain false phenomena which had been displayed as belonging to the occult world, and used spiritually. This was her first appearance as a lecturer.

Madame Coulomb now commenced her "entertainment," which mainly consisted of a lecture directed chiefly, in a sarcastic vein throughout, against Madame Blavatsky. It was partially inaudible, even to reserved-seat holders. She said that necessity compelled her to take the course she was now pursuing. The fable of Koot Hoomi was not suitable for the nineteenth century. Reason should accompany our researches after truth. We should see whether these phenomena of the Mahatmas were possible. Was there a law in chemistry, or any other branch of science, by which a letter could be written by a Mahatma, and then travel instantly hundreds of miles to Madras, appearing here on ordinary paper and exactly as written in the Himalayas? The Mahatmas had been described by Mr. Srinavassa Row, a judge in Madras. (Here the chairman read Mr. Srinavassa Row's description.) The Mahatmas, as believed in by the Hindus, said Madame Coulomb, were real flesh and blood; by Madame Blavatsky's Mahatmas were made of bladders and masks. To the sham Mahatmas the Hindus bowed their heads to the ground. Blind faith had even made them confess their weaknesses, and state their wants. The Hindus, she admitted, entered into the matter *bona fide*, and did not suppose they were being made dupes of. How much better would it have been for them to look into the matter scientifically! Why did these blessed Masters, the Mahatmas—who had left aside all worldly cares to contemplate the Supreme Being—select a Russian lady and an American gentleman as their means of communication with the outer world? Why were not the natives of the country given the preference? If the Mahatmas had such power as was claimed for them, why need Madame Blavatsky have recourse to masks and bladders, paper and sliding panels? One real phenomenon recently would have convinced a whole audience of the truth of Theosophy; but immediately that was demanded, of course it was found that the Mahatmas would not work. She appealed to her Hindu friends not to be misled. The Hindus had accepted the Theosophical doctrine blindly. They had no idea of where they were going; and because a few of their community joined the Theosophists, hundreds followed. Who were these Mahatmas? Would a Mahatma who had given up all worldly things to the contemplation of the Supreme Being, descend to such nonsense as boring holes in coins just to please rajahs and other dupes of Madame Blavatsky? Madame Coulomb then proceeded to explain the "phenomena," confining herself, she said, to the truth. She first called upon the chairman to read, from a Theosophical pamphlet, some reasons why so many precautions were taken in selecting houses for the headquarters of the Theosophists. Madame Blavatsky and her servants were necessary for all the phenomena, and there was another person in the secret ready at hand. It was requisite to "specially magnetise the house," all persons being sent out, excepting Madame Blavatsky and her servant; of course Madame Blavatsky, as priestess, must be present, as there were certain aaragments to be made in fixing up the panels and masks, &c. Allusion was next made to Mr. Sinnett's conversion to Theosophy, and an extract was read from his book giving a description of the phenomena of the falling of a letter from a Mahatma on to his table at Bombay. This phenomenon, said Madame Coulomb, was performed by means of an ingenious trap fixed in the ceiling of the room in which Mr. Sinnett sat. Then followed an account of Mr. Ramaswamy's interview with a Mahatma in Sikim, "the same as he had seen on the balcony of the headquarters at Bombay." The Bombay Mahatma, Madame Coulomb averred, was none other than M. Coulomb. The incident of the two vases of flowers which appeared in an almirah on its being opened by Colonel Olcott was explained. The vases had been bought for Madame Blavatsky by Madame Coulomb for Rs. 13, and were introduced to the almirah through an otherwise unused window at the back of the almirah. The whole business was one of panels, and traps, and confederates. Koot Hoomi had just come.

(Here some amusement was caused by the appearance on the stage of a tall figure, with a mask well surrounded with hirsute appendages, and wearing a long white robe. About 6½ feet high, it slowly passed across the stage and disappeared.)

This was Koot Hoomi, who had been shown on the roof of the bungalow at head-quarters. The mask and dress formed the identical Koot Hoomi which Mr. Sinnett had done poojah to. Madame Coulomb next produced the mask and dress, after it had been taken off the person who had worn it on the stage, pointing out that the head was made up of bullock's bladder, while two sheep's bladders served the Master for chests and shoulders. She had herself helped to make it. The next

phenomenon was that of the musical box, which had been worked to the great wonder of credulous natives. Madame Coulomb had her lecture written, but here departed from her notes to converse with the audience rather than lecture. She had been blamed, she said, because she did not believe all this business. How was she to "believe" in things she made with her own hands? How could she pretend to believe in a sort of god she sewed up herself?—(laughter). The Hindus would go back a thousand centuries if they went on believing what the Theosophists told them. The Hindus should raise themselves by education and not superstition. She could not understand how B.A.'s and B.L.'s, and people with all the letters of the alphabet after their names, could believe in Theosophy. She did not believe in it and was turned out of the Society in consequence. The Hindus ought to be horsewhipped for being so foolish. She apologised for the non-performance of some of the "phenomena" she had intended to include in the entertainment as she was not so used to it as Madame Blavatsky, and some of the apparatus did not work properly. She had hoped to show a "shrine," but she might be able to do so on the occasion of another entertainment.

After a few words from the chairman the audience dispersed at 10.15—*Madras Mail*.

## Home News.

**SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.**—Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, left London on Tuesday evening for India to resume charge of the Residency at Indore.

**MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE.**—On Wednesday last Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose delivered an address to the Liberal Five Hundred of Greenwich in the Lecture Hall, in connection with the representation of the borough. Mr. Ghose spoke for upwards of an hour in a manner that excited great enthusiasm. After he had left the meeting a resolution accepting him as the second Liberal candidate was adopted unanimously.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.**—Tenders were received on the 12th inst. at the Bank of England for £150,000 in Government bills and telegraphic transfers on India. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Calcutta, £14,795, on Bombay, £14,100, and on Madras, £6,300. In telegraphic transfers, *nil*. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7 1-16d. will receive in full. The amount to be offered for tender next Wednesday will again be £150,000. According to a statement issued by the India Office the amount of bills and telegraphic transfers sold is as follows:—From the 5th to the 11th of November, Rs. 36,29,070, realising £288,946, making a total since the 1st of April of Rs. 836,31,467, realising £5,844,570. Special allotments were subsequently made of £12,900 in bills on Calcutta at 1s. 7 1-16d.

## THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

The price of bar silver falls almost daily, notwithstanding that metal is scarce. On Tuesday some trifling parcels were placed in the market, and the best price obtainable was 50d. per ounce, showing a decline of 1-4d. Meanwhile there is no business to be reported and no quotation can be given. The only change in the Eastern exchange rates is a slight fall in the Shanghai rate to 4s. 11 1-4d. Rupee Paper is unaltered.

On Wednesday £25,000 in bar silver was sold at a further decline of 1-4d., the price being 49 3-4d., which is still higher than the parity of Indian exchanges. These also were flat, and the unfavourable sale of Indian Council drafts did not tend to strengthen them. There was still an absence of business in Mexican dollars. Shanghai rate of exchange was unaltered, but the Hong Kong quotation declined to 3s. 8d. The weakness in the Money Market and the renewed weakness in the Silver Market stopped business in Rupee Paper, which closed weak at 80 1-2 1-4 and 78 1-2 1-4 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. and Four per Cents. respectively.

On Thursday the Calcutta and Bombay exchange rates were reported at 1s. 6 3-4d. and 1s. 6 15-16d. respectively, and as the Indian price for refined bar silver did not exceed 49 3-4d. per ounce it was expected that the recent arrival by the *Neva*, amounting to about £66,000, would change hands at that rate for the East. A Continental order, however, was received, and as much as 49 13-16d., and subsequently 49 1-2d. per ounce, which was the final price. Rupee Paper closed at 80 1-2 1-4 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent., and 78 1-2 1-4 for the Four per Cents.

On Friday the greater part of £50,000 worth of bar silver was received, ex *Britannia*, from Chili, and was sold at 49 11-16d. per ounce, the bulk being secured for the Continent. The Indian exchanges were unaltered, but the Hong Kong quotation has fallen to 3s. 7 3-4d. per dollar. Rupee Paper continued very quiet at 80 1-2 1-4 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 78 1-2 1-4 for the Four per Cents.

Saturday's Silver Market was very quiet at 49 11-16d. per

ounce, all arrivals having been cleared yesterday. Indian exchanges are a trifle harder at 1s. 6 31-32d. in Bombay and 1s. 7d. in Calcutta. The market for Rupee Paper was rather firmer at 80 1-2 1-4 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. and 78 1-2 1-4 for the Four per Cents. The Indian Council sold five lakhs of bills on Bombay at 1s. 7 1-16d. per rupee.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**COLONEL W. LOCKHARDT, C.B., Staff Corps**, has been permitted to return to duty.

**LIEUTENANT SIR R. COLLETON, Bart., Royal Welsh Fusiliers**, has proceeded on privilege leave.

**COLONEL J. T. BUSHBY, Bengal Staff Corps**, now on furlough, is about to retire from the service.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. Way, late D.A.A.G., Eastern Frontier District**, has been posted to Jubbulpore for general duty.

**THE unmarried trained army schoolmistresses**, including widows, have been granted an increase of pay when serving in India of Rs. 10 a month.

**CAPTAIN W. CHRISTIE, paymaster 13th Hussars**, has been allowed to exchange into the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment with Major G. Shields.

**LIEUTENANT G. TOWNLEY, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles**, and **Lieutenant C. F. White, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifles**, have resigned their commissions.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, V.C., K.C.B.**, has joined his appointment at Multan, in command of the Brigade, relieving Brigadier-General Hudson, C.B.

**MAJOR G. R. GAMBIER, J Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, Allahabad**, has been ordered to proceed to Meerut to join the K Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

**THE J Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery** leaves Allahabad on the 1st November for Rawul Pindi by march route, and will probably arrive at its destination in February next.

It has, we learn, been decided to set aside the present rule requiring a military officer on joining a new appointment to serve ten months therein before becoming eligible for leave.

**THE Agent to the Governor-General in Central India** has authorized the temporary formation of a separate Executive Division of Public Works, to be styled the "Mhow Fort Division."

**LIEUTENANT M. E. CARTHEW-YORSTOUN, of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer 1st Sind Horse**, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

**MR. J. B. LYALL, Resident at Mysore**, has been appointed Colonel in-Chief of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, in the place of His Excellency the Right Hon. Grant Duff, C.I.E., resigned.

**LIEUTENANT G. WRIGHT, I battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery**, having exchanged with Lieutenant P. J. R. Crampton, O Battery 4th Brigade, has been ordered to proceed to Barrackpore to join.

**CAPTAIN W. L. C. GORDON, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, Madras**, intends retiring from the service, and has been granted general leave pending retirement.

**THE 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey (The Queen's) Regiment** left Subathu on the 20th ult., *en route* for Cawpore, at which station the battalion is expected to arrive on the 5th December.

**THE B Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery** leaves Rawul Pindi on the 1st November by march for Meerut *via* Jhelum Jullunder, and Umball, and is expected at its destination on the 26th December.

**THE Government of India** have approved of the conversion of the Farakhabad Volunteer Rifle Corps into garrison artillery, retaining their rifles in possession, and using the armament and range of the Futehgarh Fort.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. MOORE, Bombay Cavalry**, having completed the special duty on which he was employed in Bengal, in connection with Cantonment Regulations, left Simla on the 18th ult. for Poona.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CURETON, C.B.**, commanding the Oudh Division, made over command to Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B., on the 28th ult. His war-services date back to the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46.

A SEPOY named Goolab Khan, belonging to the 9th Bombay N.I., has been sentenced to death by a court-martial held recently at Dessa, for murdering a man by shooting him with a rifle on September 7. The prisoner fired at and injured three other persons, and was put upon his trial for these offences also.

**FROM the twenty-first annual report of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Battalion for the year 1883-84** it appears that the effective strength of the regiment on the 31st March last was altogether 936, consisting of 601 volunteers and 335 cadets. The number of new members enrolled during the year was only 328, as compared with 458 in the previous year. But in the latter year two new companies were enrolled. Of the new members 162 failed

to make themselves effective. The regiment includes 203 extra efficient and 571 efficient. The shooting amongst the cadet companies has not been so good as last season, the average figure of merit being only 51.36 against 81.73, whilst 63 cadets have failed to go through the course of musketry at all. There was, however, a considerable falling off in attendance at parades, though several brigade parades were held with the regiments of the garrison.

The *Englishman* learns from Umballa that Colonel Prinsep, commanding the 11th Bengal Lancers, has returned to that station, the extra cavalry escort with the Demarcation Commission not being required, and the arrangements for the transmission of the infantry across the Helmund having been successfully completed.

## BOMBAY.

A YOUNG panther has been presented to the Victoria Gardens collection of animals by H.H. the Maharajah of Rutlam.

A MEETING of the guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition Fund has been summoned to appoint a committee to draw up an address to the Earl of Dufferin.

RAO SAHEB VISHRAM RAMJEE GHOLE, first-class assistant surgeon, Bombay, has been appointed honorary assistant-surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy, vice Assistant-Surgeon Annunta Chandroba, deceased.

TWENTY-SEVEN packages of baggage, and five boxes of silver ware, belonging to Lord Dufferin, arrived on the 23rd ult. from Constantinople, per s.s. *Titanica*, and were landed at the Custom House.

MISS ELLABY, M.D., Paris, arrived in Bombay on the 27th ult. by the mail steamer in order to assist Miss Pechey, M.D., in her practice amongst the native women in Bombay.

A PARSEE gentleman, whose name has not yet transpired, has presented Rs. 15,000 for the purpose of constructing a Gymkhana building for the use of Parsee cricketers. Application has been made to Government for the grant of a suitable site on the Esplanade.

THE charge of criminal breach of trust brought by Messrs. Latham and Co. against Mr. Williams, their Bombay manager, was dismissed on the 23rd ult. by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the ground that there was no proof that the moneys, which the accused was alleged to have misappropriated, had been paid in. Mr. Cooper advised the prosecutor to have the books examined by an accountant, and promised to consider any future application which might be made.

A KURRACHEE paper remarks that during the long series of years Colonel Boulton has been serving the Government in Sind, he has won general esteem, and his departure on sick leave—not, however, with any intention of returning—has called forth sincere expressions of regret. A proof of his popularity is afforded by the fact that a meeting which was held in Frere Hall, Kurrachee, to bid him farewell, was attended by friends from all parts of the province, and by the further fact that a fund is being formed for the purpose of endowing a new scholarship at the Government High School, to be called the Boulton Scholarship. For the last three-and-a-half years Colonel Boulton has been Collector of Kurrachee, and also President of the Municipality and Chairman of the Harbour Board.

## MADRAS.

THE Maharajah of Mysore has appointed Colonel Hay, of the Amrut Mahal Department, Military Secretary to his Highness and Commandant of the Mysore troops, vice Colonel Travers, deceased.

THE *Madras Mail* states that it is understood that Mr. Grant Duff has personally offered to recommend Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Acting Collector of Bellary, for the vacant Madras seat in the Viceregal Council, and that the latter gentleman has intimated his readiness to accept the honour.

The Mysore season report to the 18th ult. shows that the prospects of the province generally are fair and improving, except at Shimoga, where they are not encouraging. The Maidan taluks are particularly bad. At Devangiri the cattle generally are poor, and still suffering from want of forage.

MR. A. M. SAUNDERS, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, was installed on the 25th ult. as District Grand Master of Freemasons in the Madras Presidency at a special communication of the Grand Lodge. The proceedings were attended with considerable éclat.

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.—We hear that the names of two Brahmin youths have been forwarded by the local Government to the Government of India, who will choose either of them for

the Statutory Civil Service. One of these two is the son of a deputy collector, and is an M.A. and B.L. of the Madras University; and the other is the son of the Hon. T. Rama Row, and possesses the valuable distinction of being a Bachelor of Laws of the first class. The choices are unobjectionable, and the Government of India cannot err in selecting either of the two.—*Hindu*.

MR. J. D. B. GRIBBLE, late of the Madras Civil Service, after a careful examination of the Blavatsky correspondence, and comparison with admittedly genuine letters, has expressed an opinion that the letters published by the *Madras Christian College Magazine* are authentic.

H.E. MR. GRANT DUFF returned to Madras from Ootacamund on the 25th ult.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—We learn that the Government of India has sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 6,000, to be included in the military budget estimate for 1885-86, for the purpose of a soldiers' industrial exhibition to be held at Bangalore, in the autumn of 1885, on or about the date fixed for the annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association. Similar exhibitions have been held periodically in the Bengal Presidency since 1864, with good results. The preparation of articles for exhibition affords soldiers, British and native, and their wives, means of usefully employing their leisure time, and encourages the men to learn and perfect themselves in trades, which will enable them to support themselves and their families when they return to civil life. There are to be money prizes amounting to Rs. 150 per regiment or battalion, and Rs. 50 per battery, for such corps and batteries as may compete, and free carriage of articles for exhibition, and selected workmen. It is, however, understood that under no circumstances will any addition to the allotted amount be sanctioned.—*Mail*.

## BURMA.

A EUROPEAN who has had long experience in the tobacco line, both as a planter and curer, and also as a manufacturer, is so sanguine of the prospects of the tobacco trade in Burma that he has started a cigar manufactory at Rangoon, where good cigars are made daily of every size and shape under his own immediate professional supervision.

DURING the recent massacre of the prisoners in the Mandalay Jail, one poor fellow got away and took refuge in the oven of a Chinese baker. He was, however, discovered and murdered. The Chinaman was accused of harbouring a rebel, and was thrown into prison.

THE REV. DR. MARKS, who has been somewhat prominently mixed up with the demonstrations in Rangoon against King Theebaw, contributes an interesting article to the October number of *Our Monthly* on "The Burmese Princes at School." They were under his tuition in 1870. The article commences:—"They all are dead except one, and he is their murderer. Theebaw is the sole survivor of the nine sons of Mindoon Men, who were pupils of the S. P. G. Royal School, Mandalay."

THE last of the Moguls, Prince Jewan Bux, when dying, left instructions that whatever property he possessed should be equally divided between his two wives. His first wife, who is nearly blind, has for a considerable time been living in a hired house in Rangoon, while his second wife, Ashae Bee, occupied a house near the jail; this was the property of Jewan Bux. When the first lady heard of the death of her husband she went to the house near the jail and took possession of it; at the same time ousting the second lady. A formal complaint was made by Ashae Bee to the officer in charge of State prisoners, who is the Secretary to the Chief Commissioners, in which she asserted her right, as the lawfully married wife of the Prince, to a share in his property. The officer in charge does not seemingly think her claim a good one, and she is therefore left in absolute poverty.

## CEYLON.

MR. C. H. DE SOYSA, the well-known Sinhalese capitalist, is, we are glad to hear, about to plant tea on an extensive scale on some of his low-country properties. Mr. De Soysa has already put some tea on Charley Valley plantation, Maturatta, and we have no doubt this will be followed ere long by operations in Hewaheta, Maskeliya, and other districts where this enterprising gentleman has land.—*Ceylon Observer*.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK is gaining the confidence of the constituents of the old institution, and it is gratifying to know that most of the depositors have gone back to their old bank. Within the short time it has resumed its business the Bank has been doing very well, and there can be no doubt that it will be as flourishing as its predecessor in the course of time.—*Kandy Correspondent*.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The session of the Legislative Council of Ceylon for the current year was opened



on the 15th ult. by H.E. the Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G. with the usual ceremonies. Precisely at three p.m. the Governor (wearing the insignia of a G.C.M.G.), accompanied by Major Knollys, A.D.C., and Mr. F. P. Murray, P.S. (both in uniform), drove from Queen's House, and immediately the firing of the usual salute of seventeen guns commenced. On the Governor entering the Chamber the audience stood up, and his Excellency, bowing to the Council and to the assembly, took his seat in the presidential chair. In a few minutes more the firing ceased, and then commenced the work of session of 1884-85 by the swearing-in of new members:—The Hon. P. A. Templer, Acting Government Agent, Central Provinces, the Hon. Major F. C. H. Clarke, Surveyor-General; and the Hon. R. A. Bosanquet as member for the mercantile community.

**THE KANDY EXHIBITION.**—We are assured by one who takes an interest in agricultural matters that the date for holding the Kandy show was well considered, and that it was thought that May was the best time for native produce as well as for flowers in the cooler regions of the hilly country. We understand that the Governor has expressed a wish that due prominence shall be given to exhibits of food, grains and products of all kinds reared by villagers.—*Ceylon Times*

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

**THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.**—The Lieutenant-Governor returned from Darjeeling on the 30th ult. He left again next day for Beerbhoom and the Western Moorshedabad districts, where deficient rainfall has caused a failure of the crops and distress among the people. He will spend about a week in personally inspecting the relief operations and seeing for himself the condition of affairs throughout the affected districts.

**THE WRONGFUL ARREST OF AN INDIGO PLANTER.**—Sub-Inspector of Police Laluram Panrai, who was charged at Purneah with wrongfully arresting Mr. Walker, an Indigo planter, and on several other counts, made a statement to the Court on the 25th ult., on the completion of the case for the prosecution, and claims that he did his duty, and that he deserves praise. He says the District Superintendent, Mr. Beamish, told him to investigate the case carefully, and not be deterred from sending up guilty persons because Mr. Walker was a great man. He denied that Mr. Beamish ordered him to send it up in criminal form; he denied having used insulting expressions; and he denied that Mr. Walker threatened to prosecute him for defamation.—Mr. Wetherall, the magistrate, has committed Sub-Inspector Laluram Panrai, charged with wrongfully arresting Mr. Walker, for trial at the Sessions on the 28th ult. He has fixed bail at four sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

**VICEREGAL COUNCIL.**—At the meeting of the Viceregal Council, on the 23rd ult., the following Bills were introduced:—A Bill to amend the law in force in the Panch Mahals. A Bill to amend the Oudh Estates, Act I. of 1869. A Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1881. A Bill to amend and consolidate the law regulating construction and working of railways. The session then closed, and the next Meeting of Council will take place in Calcutta about the end of November.

**THE NORTHERN INDIA TURF CLUB.**—As already announced, a meeting is to assemble at Meerut during the race week to discuss the formation of the proposed Northern India Turf Club. Very large and influential support has been promised to the club. General Sir Herbert Macpherson and other distinguished members of the civil and military services, and recognised authorities on the turf, have, we hear, consented to accept office as stewards of the Northern India Turf Club. It is proposed to appoint a paid secretary to the club, who will work directly under a committee, and who will attend all the race meetings held under the Northern India Turf Club rules.—*Pioneer*.

**THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday.**

**BABOO-RIPONISM.**—"Some of our native contemporaries," according to the *Indian Spectator* are delighted at the prospect of the retiring Viceroy being made a Duke. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* appeals to his Lordship to assume the title of "Duke of India." "We suggested something like it a year ago," says the *Indian Spectator*, "when Lord Ripon preferred duty to a dukedom. And it was a worthy choice." Why should he not assume the title of "Duke of Baboodom?" This is the only dukedom to which he can fairly aspire? Baboo Ripon as a duke could do more to promote the interests of his darlings—that few, that happy few, that band of brothers—than he can now.

**MR. WILFRED BLUNT**, we take it, does not enjoy that mental health which would enable a man to see fairly and speak justly. He has an idea that, to be thoroughly an Englishman, he must follow in the footsteps of Mr. John Bright, and go about the world denouncing everything English. What man in his right senses could have written such a sentence as the following, and point it by a reference to the fate of Englishwomen at Cawnpore and Lucknow:—"I shall no doubt incur anger by saying it, but

it is a fact that the Englishwomen in India during the last thirty years has been the cause of half the bitter feelings there, between race and race.—*Indian Daily News*.

**SIR A. LYALL'S VISIT TO RAMPUR.**—Sir A. Lyall, accompanied by Lady Lyall and suite, has paid his promised visit to Rampur, where, on the 18th ultimo, he presented the heir-apparent with a khillat and invested him with governing powers. The Lieutenant-Governor left for Moradabad on the 19th, from whence he was to go to Bareilly.

## CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

His Excellency the Viceroy, speaking at Simla on the occasion of Colonel Chapman's lecture, said:—Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen—I now rise for the purpose of expressing the feeling which I am confident that you all share, that our best thanks are due to Colonel Chapman for the very interesting lecture which he has delivered to us on this occasion—(applause). None of you, I am sure, doubt the importance of the question which he has brought under our consideration, and I can assure him that I sympathise heartily with the objects which he has in view—(applause). We all know that great differences of opinion exist, especially among military men, on the subject of short service. Some people regard it as a detestable invention, the evils of which in their opinion cannot be exaggerated; others hold the opposite opinion. The first class will tell you that the system is so bad that it cannot be amended, and that there is no use in your proposing to amend it; the second class to which I belong, though not blind to the defects attaching to the short service system, on the contrary, believe that it is the best and the only system open to adoption in England under the circumstances of the times in which we live—(applause); and that having regard to these vast armaments, so enormous and, to the countries in which they exist, so oppressive, which are to be found on the Continent of Europe, it was essentially necessary that England should take some means by which she could secure that upon the occurrence of an emergency, she could call back to the ranks of her army men who had had the advantage of previous military training. (Applause.) That is the necessity which forced the country to adopt the system of short service, and what we have to do with the system is to make the best of it, and to try, by every possible means in our power, to render it a success. (Applause.) Well, now, nothing can tend, I should think, more to secure that desirable result than the adoption of some such arrangements as those which have been sketched out to us this afternoon by Colonel Chapman. It is essential to the satisfactory working of the short service system and to the popularity of the army in which it exists, that the soldiers, when they return to civil life, should without too great difficulty, find some means of obtaining sufficient and remunerative employment among the civil population. Without that their position is one of difficulty and of suffering, and the existence of men throughout the country in that condition, while it is hard and injurious to the men themselves, must inevitably tend to diminish the attractions of the Army and to check the enlistment into it of good and steady men. What we have therefore to do is to see if any steps can be taken to secure to those Reserve men and old soldiers when they leave their standards the means of employment in civil life. I am very glad to find that Colonel Chapman has abandoned the idea, which he very naturally originally entertained, of relying mainly upon the Government in this matter. As the Commander-in-Chief has truly said, men are apt—and men in India perhaps more than in England—to think that everything must be done for them by the Government; but that is a very great mistake, and in this matter, as Colonel Chapman has convincingly shown, there is very little really which the Government, as a Government, apart from the nation, can do; and therefore the appeal is rightly made to the nation at large that the public should come forward in their respective localities to help in this important national work. The present basis of our army system is a territorial basis; having once established the army upon that foundation, I quite agree in the opinion that we have heard expressed that what we have to do is to make the army more and more thoroughly territorial, and to establish more and more completely local relations between regiments and the counties with which they are connected—(applause). No doubt there are difficulties in doing so; you have to look to your large centres of population for recruiting purposes, but the closer you can make the local connection, the more completely you can bind together the Army with the Militia and the Volunteers in each county, the more solid will be the foundation on which your present system rests—(applause). Therefore I rejoice to find that the object of this movement is to make an appeal which is, I understand, to emanate from the regiments themselves to the leading men in each country in all positions of life, that they should come forward and help in this important work. (Applause.) I believe that by adopting that course, you are adopting the course most likely to lead to ultimate success, and I am very glad to find that the officers of regiments in India—as I hope also officers of

regiments in other parts of the world—are endeavouring to excite local interest in the scheme now propounded. Colonel Chapman has devoted himself with a degree of zeal and energy to this work which entitles him to the gratitude of the British soldier. (Applause.) He has told us of all the letters that he has written, and the papers he has circulated on the subject, and I only hope that, two or three mails hence, when the answers to them are received, he will find that his efforts as regards both the European and the native army have been attended with the success which they undoubtedly deserve. (Applause.) But the work is not an easy one. When you make appeals to employers of labour to take men in their employment, although if you make a stirring appeal to their patriotism they may be inclined to listen to you while they are in the room where the appeal is addressed to them—when they come away they will say to themselves: "It is impossible for us to conduct our business if we employ men who are not fitted for the work we give them." And you cannot complain of that. If you want to make this system successful you must combine with it a system of training in regiments such as will fit men to discharge the duties upon which they may be employed in civil life in a satisfactory manner. (Applause.) You have no right to go to employers of labour and ask them to take men who are of no use to them, because they have been soldiers, but you have every right to go to them and say, "We have done our best to fit these men for your employment; now we call upon you as good citizens to take them and give them that employment for which we believe them to be fitted." (Applause.) Thus organised, I have every reason to hope that there is a good chance that this system may be crowned with success. I certainly shall rejoice if it is so, and I can only say that when I leave India and return to England I shall do my best to forward in that country the work which I have had the pleasure to advocate here to-day. (Loud and continued applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- BROOKES**—Oct. 17, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Captain Charles H. Brookes, R.E., of a son.  
**HOGAN**—Nov. 10, the wife of J. P. Hogan, C.E., Ajmere, of a son.  
**GROWSE**—Oct. 21, at Serajunge, the wife of E. F. Growse, C.S., of a son.  
**LAMBERT**—Oct. 19, at Dindigul, the wife of G. B. Lambert, A.M., I.C.E., assistant engineer, Public Works Department, of a son.  
**MASON**—Oct. 9, at Nowelhurst, Craigie Lea, Dimbula, Ceylon, the wife of A. H. Mason, P.W.D., of a son.  
**METCALFE**—Oct. 16, at Bankipur, the wife of C. T. Metcalfe, of a daughter.  
**MERIVALE**—At Karapani, Goa, the wife of Walter Merivale, Executive Engineer, W.I.P.R., of a daughter.  
**SCOTT**—Oct. 24, at Ishahpore, the wife of Captain C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.  
**SNEYD**—Oct. 21, at the Retreat, Simla, the wife of J. A. P. Sneyd, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

- ASHDOWN**—**GRAY**—Oct. 28, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Albert Edwin Ashdown to Mary Ann Gray.  
**GRIFFITHS**—**ANDERSON**—Oct. 20, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, at Cuttack, the Rev. P. M. Milnes Griffiths, B.A., Chaplain at Cuttack, to Malai Ida (Dollie), daughter of the late John Armstrong Anderson, and niece of Major-General R. P. Anderson, late of the Bengal Army.  
**HAYDN**—**RAYNER**—Oct. 29, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. Robert Squires, Edmund Adolphus Haydn, of Bombay, to Constance Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Rayner, M.D., of Great Malvern.  
**HUMFREY**—**KENNEDY**—Oct. 29, at All Saints' Church, Malabar-hill, Bombay, by the Ven. Archdeacon Sharpin, John Humfrey, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to Katharine, daughter of General Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.  
**ROWCROFT**—**HENNESSY**—Oct. 27, at Lucknow, by the Rev. Arthur Stone, Chaplain, George Francis Rowcroft, Lieutenant, 15th Sikhs, to Florence Marion Eva, daughter of the late Major-General J. Hennessy, Bengal Army.

### DEATHS.

- DUSTOOR**—Oct. 27, at Dustoor Hall, Poona, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Noshervanjee Jamaspjee, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan.  
**GILMORE**—Oct. 12, at Landour, N.W.P., D. L. Gilmore, of Fatehgarh.  
**GOODSIR**—Oct. 22, at the residence of his brother, J. R. Goodsir, Royapooram, Alexander David, the second son of the late Joseph Goodsir, of Madras, aged forty-six years.  
**SAKES**—Oct. 24, at Lower Colaba, Dr. L. A. Sakes, of the Bengal Medical Service, and late of Jubbulpore, aged 60 years and 3 months.  
**WILSON**—Oct. 23, at Raj Ghat E.I. Railway Station, Benares, Eleanor Ernestine, the only daughter of George and Wilhelmina Wilson, aged 12 years and 18 days.

### ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Oct. 27, there being present—Mr. P. M. Mehta (chairman), Drs. H. J. Blanc, T. Blaney Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustumjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Lieut.-Colonel G. Merewether, R.E., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Messrs. C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, D. Gostling, E. F. Underwood, Anand Rao Narayan Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dadabhai Naoraji, Gokuldas Jugmohandas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerlal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhuro Vowroji Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthooobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeeewandas, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

Colonel Merewether proposed:—"That, on behalf of this Corporation, a parting address be presented to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., on his resignation of the Viceroyalty of India. That the following committee be appointed to prepare the address:—The Chairman of the Corporation, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Mr. J. Thorburn, and Dr. D'Souza. Colonel Merewether added that it was so obvious that such an address should be presented by the representatives of this great city to Lord Ripon, who first landed here, on his arrival in India, that he would not say anything further.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy said he cordially seconded the resolution which Colonel Merewether had moved. They could not allow Lord Ripon to leave these shores without a grateful acknowledgment of his many valuable and distinguished services to this country. As the address to be prepared would no doubt deal with them he (the speaker) did not propose to say anything at the present time. Before he sat down, however, he might be allowed to express a hope that Lord Ripon would be able to do them the great favour of laying the foundation-stone of their new Municipal Hall in accordance with what Sir Jamsetjee knew to be the earnest wishes of the ratepayers of this city. (Applause.) It was felt generally that no occasion would be more appropriate than that for presenting him with a farewell address. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that in June, 1880, they had the honour of presenting an address of welcome to Lord Ripon on his arrival here. On that occasion his lordship gave them the following assurance:—"But, gentlemen, it will be my most earnest endeavour to bring that war, so far as lies in my power, to an early and to an honourable conclusion, in the hope that in returning peace the Government of India may again be able to devote its attention to those works of internal improvement to which you have so wisely alluded. And I can assure you that if it should be my lot during my tenure of office to contribute in any degree to the development of the resources of this great country, agricultural and industrial, and to promote to any extent the happiness and the welfare of the people of India of all races and creeds, and classes, and especially the prosperity of the mass of the people, I shall esteem it the greatest honour of my political life." His lordship had amply fulfilled the promise just referred to, and had not only realized but surpassed their expectations. Last year the native inhabitants of Bombay petitioned her Majesty the Queen-Empress to renew his lordship's term of office; but it is much to be regretted that Lord Ripon has determined to sever his connection with India nearly six months earlier.

Mr. Tribhovandas said it was with very great pleasure that he rose to support the resolution which had been laid before the meeting. It was the bounden duty of all men to recognise, appreciate, and encourage real merit on proper occasions; and with this view they had assembled that day to consider the propriety of presenting an address to the Viceroy on the eve of his departure. The regime of Lord Ripon had been positively beneficial to all the sections of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. His policy had in the main been directed to the amelioration of the condition of the people of this country. His administration marked a new epoch in the political history of the country. His name had become a household word in every city and village throughout the country. In short, his career had been unparalleled in the annals of the Indian Viceroyalty. During the short time that he had been ruling he had done all he could to do good, and had thereby already immortalised his name. It was the duty of the Corporation to express their feeling of gratitude to his lordship for the benefits he had conferred on them in a suitable address on the occasion of his departure.

Mr. Kapadia thought that Lord Ripon had done very much for the inhabitants of this large continent, and had also given them local self-government.

Mr. Javerlal remarked that Lord Ripon had done a great deal for Bombay, more especially in regard to the development of the wheat trade.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

## Miscellaneous.

**LORD DUFFERIN'S TASK.**—In an article describing the nature of the task which Lord Dufferin will be expected to perform, the *Standard* concludes:—In his selection of a Private Secretary the new Viceroy shows how large a place he is prepared to allot to the management of the Russian menace. It is only too likely that events in native Burmah and in Tonquin will give us as close an interest in the condition of the North-East as of the North-West Frontier; but the situation, it may be hoped, will develop itself slowly. The whole question of the Frontier—whatever may be the immediate issue of our fresh arrangements with Russia—involves almost certainly a considerable increase of armaments. This is, in other words, it touches finance, the fundamental and the sensitive point of Indian administration. The suggestion of increasing taxation or of reducing expenditure raises the whole "condition of the people" problem. We might point out in detail domestic dangers of the gravest kind—such, for instance, as the controversy on the Bengal Rent Bill, to which, happily, Lord Dufferin will bring his intimate knowledge of the almost identical problem presented in Ireland. But we have said enough to indicate the roughness of the tests by which the Viceroy's statesmanship will be tried. One prediction, at any rate, may be hazarded. He may fail to surmount all the obstacles in his way, but he will assuredly not gratuitously create fresh ones.

ACCORDING to a Colombo telegram to the *Englishman*, the emigrant barque *John Davis*, from Calcutta to Demerara, with 450 coolies on board, has put into Trincomalee with cholera on board, and been quarantined. There were altogether thirty-eight cases, of whom twenty-three recovered. Six more have since died. There has been no fresh outbreak, and if no more cases occur the ship will proceed on her voyage shortly.

THERE is some probability, says the Allahabad paper, of a committee being shortly assembled to consider the question of permanently locating in Calcutta some of the migratory offices of the Government of India. The three offices likely to be first dealt with are those of the Directors-General of Telegraphs, Post Offices, and Railways. Attention may also be turned to the Commissariat and Ordnance Offices.

MR. H. M. DURAND, C.S.I., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, has been gazetted to officiate as Secretary during the absence of Mr. C. Grant, who leaves by this week's mail on a year's furlough. Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is a passenger in the same steamer. He has been granted four months' leave from November 1, and Mr. Holderness will officiate during his absence.

ACCORDING to the returns of the military authorities, the total average strength of the British troops in the Madras presidency in the past year was 10,612. Bangalore and Secunderabad were the most important stations, as the strength of the European garrison there is returned at 1,844 and 2,276 respectively. In Madras and Palaveram the total was 597; in Cannanore 689; and in Bellary, Wellington, Kamptee, Rangoon and Thayetmyo the average is returned at 986, 614, 693, 742 and 659 respectively. The average daily sick is returned at 691, while the total of admissions into hospital was 10,517. Indeed, from the published figures it would appear that every European soldier serving in the Madras command obtained admission into hospital last year. With the above strength and admissions there were ninety-four deaths in hospital and fourteen out of hospital, and the total invalided was 347. In 1882 the total strength was 10,817; the total of admissions into hospital 11,564, the deaths in hospital 98, out of hospital 16, and invalided 321. From the figures set down it would appear that in 1882 the total of admissions was larger than in 1883, but the total of invalids had increased.

A PROPOSAL by the military authorities in the Bengal Presidency, to allow officers commanding British cavalry regiments to make their own arrangements for the supply of helmets, has received the sanction of the Government of India. For the cavalry soldier's cork helmets are considered preferable to the wicker helmets at present supplied by Government, and, as the former will be obtained from England under regimental arrangements, without extra expense to the State, there can be no objection to the measure. The allowance payable to regiments when not supplied by Government with helmets is Rs. 4 biennially per helmet.

**THE OUTLOOK IN INDIA.**—The *St. Stephen's Review* says:—"We have had hard fighting in the Youb Valley, and General Tanner has taught the valiant old chief to eat his own words. He boasted that not an Englishman should get out of this territory alive. After all, what is to be the end of these skirmishes? We are not at war with the frontier tribes; 'we don't want to fight,' nor are the natives to be killed in a promiscuous sort of way. Old Indians groan over the way things are going, and watch the frontier horizon for the coming storm; the cloud no bigger than a man's hand is there, yet here are we, blustering about extension of franchise, trying to persuade the mob that they are the rulers of

England, playing fast-and-loose with Egypt, putting cotton wool in our ears when our European allies remonstrate, and all the while our sons, fathers, and friends in the mighty Indian empire are piping to us, crying aloud that the storm is coming. But Mr Gladstone is wiser than they. He has planchette, and so long as his spiritual drawl predicts peace, English hearts may break in their wisdom and India perish, Gladstone and his court will feast, keep place, and fiddle, while the country their Government has ruined perishes."

**THE SAFETY OF INDIA.**—With respect to the feeling of anxiety about the safety of India, the *Morning Post* contends that "all other dangers are swallowed up by the predominant consideration of the security of our Eastern dominions, and both without and within the circle of the mountain barriers of India the symptoms of peril are forcing themselves upon the attention of the devoted and far-seeing public servants who wield the trust of our Eastern Empire. If it be the deliberate opinion of the most experienced strategists, of men who have marched sword in hand through the regions where they now divine the approach of the most formidable aggression, that the defences of India require to be instantly strengthened against a danger which is neither visionary nor remote, then it becomes the duty of the Patriotic and Constitutional party in these kingdoms and in Parliament to insist that the warnings of our most capable commanders shall not be unheeded. In his very latest public report the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has deplored the wide fermentation of a spirit of sedition in the native Press. What might that spirit produce if the external menace were to take its expected shape and realisation?"

WITH the consent of the Government of India, three young men from the Nizam's dominions have been sent to the Berars to learn revenue and official work as practised in the British offices there. One will be classed as an honorary extra assistant commissioner, whilst the other two will be styled *attachés*. The first of these is Dr. George Nundy, B.A., who has studied in some of the universities of Europe. The other two are Nawabs Jehander Ali and Mustafur Ali, both members of the aristocracy of Haidarabad.

ENORMOUS pressure is being put upon the Simla portion of the committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill with the view of, if possible, grinding out another report before November 10th. But even if this pressure and this effort be successful, what will be the use of a report which, even if all things be in its favour, is sure to provoke a new literature of friendly and unfriendly criticism? What is the sense of manufacturing at the highest possible official pressure, these reports upon reports that have already been the cause of many reports, when the actual practical living experience of the people is the one thing not thought of.—*Indian Daily News*.

ON Wednesday, the 15th ult., his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presided at the distribution of prizes at Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar. The school is already showing signs of improvement under the management of the new principal, the Rev. A. Hildersley. His Excellency, after carefully inspecting all the school premises and seeing the boys at drill, expressed himself highly satisfied with the reforms that are being carried out.

**OBITUARY.**—Mrs. Kennedy, relict of Lieutenant-General Jame Kennedy, O.B., died at Benares, on the 1st of November, at the advanced age of ninety-six years and seven months. The deceased lady has never left India, and had been the mother of eighteen children, of whom two daughters with four grandchildren and a son-in-law perished in the frightful massacre at Cawnpore during the Mutiny. She and her husband owed their escape from the fury of the mutineers at Benares to the fidelity of their own old native servants; and subsequently on becoming a widow she took up her residence at Benares, where for the remaining years of her life she was deservedly esteemed and enjoyed a reputation throughout the Bengal Presidency for generous hospitality and kindness of heart.—Mr. Charles Allen, formerly one of the members of the Financial Council of Calcutta died on the 5th inst., at Tenby, where he had resided for nearly thirty years. Until recently he was an alderman of the borough, and filled the office of mayor more than once. He was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, and was high sheriff in 1876. In politics he was a Liberal.—Lieutenant-General William Freeland Brett, formerly of the 54th Foot, died on the 10th inst., at Colchester, aged 63. He entered the army in 1842, obtained a lieutenancy in 1844, became captain in 1851, and was promoted to the rank of major in January, 1857, in the November of which year he commanded the 54th Regiment during the burning of the steam transport *Sarah Sands* at sea. The conduct of the troops on board on that occasion was the subject of a general order, dated from the Horse Guards, in the following February, in which Lieut.-Colonel Brett is mentioned as being "entitled to high praise for his conduct throughout," in circumstances "the most alarming and dangerous in which soldiers can be placed." For his services on this occasion he obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was presented by the Royal Humane Society with a silver medal and a vote of

thanks. He served in India during the suppression of the Mutiny from January, 1858, and commanded a flying column on the Nepal Frontier. This force received the special acknowledgments of the Governor-General of India for "energy and zeal displayed." His subsequent promotions in the Army, were as follows: Colonel, 1865; Major-General, 1870; and Lieutenant-General, 1881.—Sir George Frederick Harvey, K.C.S.I., died on November 11th, aged seventy-six. He was the eldest son of the late Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., by a daughter of the first Viscount Lake, and entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1827. He was commissioner at Agra during the Mutiny, and for his services was made Knight of the Star for India.

#### THE NAWAB SALAR JUNG AT THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

His Excellency Nawab Salar Jung and suite arrived at Aligarh on Friday, the 17th ult., on a visit to the Hon. Syed Ahmed Khan, and to expect the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College. In the afternoon his Excellency paid a visit to the college, of which he is a visitor, and expressed himself extremely gratified with his inspection. On Saturday afternoon an address was delivered to the distinguished visitor in the Strachey Hall, where a large number of students and friends, both native and European, of the host had gathered. The address, which was adorned with all the flowery elegance of oriental eloquence, thanked his Excellency for the visit, which they viewed as an important event in the career of the school. The difficulties which attended the first attempts of getting up the concern were then touched upon, and the sincerest gratitude was expressed for the help which the British Government and that of H.H. the Nizam had so cordially afforded. It went on to speak in the most flattering terms of the part the father of his Excellency had taken in the movement. His purse had ever been open, and his sympathy ever ready in its behalf. A portion of the college, called "Salar Manzil," has been erected in memory of the deceased statesman, and a wish was expressed that this would embalm his fame in the memory of coming generations. In replying to the address his Excellency thanked the assemblage for the kind wishes they had expressed for his welfare, and was also deeply grateful for the notice made to the work of his lamented father, whose life seemed to have been passed in works of philanthropy. The story of the decline of the Mahomedans, he said, was a sad one, and it was only by resorting to remedies of this sort that they could regain their ancient prestige. The present state of the college, he said, deserved the greatest praise, but it could be improved, and as an incentive he was happy to announce that the grant from the Nizam's Government had been increased by three thousand rupees a year, and wishing the school a prosperous and glorious career he concluded.

At eight P.M. that evening about fifty English and Mahomedan gentlemen dined with the members of the Committee of the college in the "Salar Manzil" to meet his Excellency. The dinner was an excellent one. After the healths of the Queen-Empress and the Viceroy and H.H. the Nizam were drunk, the Hon. Justice Mahmood proposed the toast of the evening, the health of Nawab Salar Jung, in a neat little speech. The college, he said, was the first step in the progress of Mahomedan education, which was to raise the Mahomedan sect in India from the drooping condition into which it had fallen. He referred to the help afforded by the British and Hyderabad Governments. The illustrious father of the distinguished guest also came in for his meed of praise. The speaker wound up by wishing the subject of his toast a long career of happiness and success as a Minister, and called upon those round the table to drink the toast with every hearty feeling. His Excellency's health was drunk with enthusiasm. In thanking the gentlemen for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, his Excellency said that he should have felt himself unworthy of the honour they had done him had he not felt that in honouring him they had honoured the memory of his illustrious father, whose fame had spread far and wide over the Empire. He was astonished, he said, at the speed in which the institution had developed itself, and he had no doubt that in some distant future the ground they were treading to-day would be classic ground, and he did not think it chimerical to imagine that its groves would shelter an Indian Bacon or a Mahomedan Newton. He then called upon them to drink to the health of Syed Ahmed Khan, coupled with that of prosperity to the college. The speech his Excellency made was very warmly received throughout, and on the whole the impression he has left is a most pleasing one.

#### THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The *Indian Witness* regrets that the ryot has no voice in this controversy on the Tenancy Bill, and tells us that the Calcutta Missionary Conference "propose to make an earnest and honest effort to secure for him the hearing that he needs!" An able committee will take measures to collect information, find out the

exact position which the ryot occupies, and give him a voice if he wishes to be heard. The Conference does not assume a partisan attitude in reference to the Bill, does not either support or oppose it, but simply acts the part of an attorney appointed to watch the case during the progress of a trial. The missionaries could hardly do better. Let them remember, however, that the points on which we want information are these—1st, the proportion which the rent paid by the ryot bears to the gross produce of his holding; 2nd, the charge against the zemindar that he rack-rents and evicts his tenantry. We have had no communication with any zemindar upon the subject, but being accustomed to such inquiries for the last twenty-seven years, concerning the land in almost all parts of India, we see that the ryot cannot possibly be rack-rented in these provinces, but must be sitting at very mischievously low rentals. The second charge against the zemindar is that he is given to ejecting his tenants from their holdings, where they refuse to pay the heavy rentals he imposes upon them. The ryot, in Mr. Mackenzie's language, is subjected to the "horrors of eviction." It is upon these two charges that the whole Bill rests. Now we stood aloof from the controversy for twelve months. We had no communication whatever with either zemindars or ryots on the subject, but we were greatly struck by the fact that, while these charges were being constantly and confidently made against the zemindar, not one single complaint reached the *Statesman* on the subject from any part of the province. The only complaint we did receive came from the Bengal Secretariat, and we noticed the conduct of the offending zemindars very sharply, only to find directly afterwards that the Secretariat had misled us as to the facts.

THE Nawab Nazim of Bengal died on the 4th inst. of cholera.

H.M.S. "CROCODILE."—The Indian troopship *Crocodile* has left Aden for England.

PRIVATE RAWLINSON, of the 2nd Queen's Regiment, who ran *amok* in Subathu early in July and killed several of his comrades, has, a contemporary states, at last been placed upon his trial before a general court-martial. The delay that has occurred arose, in the first place, from the confinement of the prisoner to hospital, he having been shot down by a non-commissioned officer after the murders had been committed; and, in the second place, from doubts having arisen as to his sanity. The result is that the regiment have left Subathu, on the march to Umballa, while the trial is proceeding, and the strange spectacle is witnessed of a general court-martial accompanying a regiment from stage to stage, and assembling daily to carry on their work. The officers from regiments other than the 2nd Queen's, who are sitting on the court, must suffer much inconvenience from this unusual mode of procedure.

THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.—The Bombay Committee for the Antwerp International Exhibition has vigorously commenced its work. Letters have been addressed to all the commissioners, collectors, and political officers, requesting them to state what contributions are to be expected through them. Letters have also been sent to all superintendents of jails, inquiring what carpets and other special manufactures of the best kinds in each jail are to be sent in. A separate circular has been issued to all the collectors and political officers, informing them that Mr. Tyrrel Leith is appointed to prepare a collection of ethnological specimens, and requesting early information as to the articles it is proposed to exhibit, intimating that "articles of warfare and sport, domestic appliances, and agricultural implements," and other specimens (under the twenty-five different headings given) will prove very interesting.

ASSAM POLICE.—With the exception of Mr. Patten, I have not had to find serious fault with any of the district or assistant-superintendents during the year, says Mr. T. J. Murray in his Police Administration Report in Assam for last year. By Mr. Cawley's return to Bengal the province has lost a hard working and zealous officer. Of the other officers, Messrs. Maxwell, Crouch, and Carnac deserve special commendation for their administration of the civil police, and Messrs. Daly, Fishor, and Savi for their exertions to increase the efficiency of the Frontier Police. I regret to have to inform the Chief-Commissioner that I have had, on more than one occasion, to express grave dissatisfaction with Mr. Patten, Assistant-Superintendent of Police, Naga Hills. He is careless in the matter of office work to a degree verging on incompetency, he is much deficient in zeal, and he was neglectful of the interests of the men under his command, showing himself entirely out of sympathy with them. As a measure of his capacity, I may mention that his report on the Naga Hills Police for the year under review occupies something less than three pages of foolscap, and conveys not the slightest information of any use concerning a force which had been under his command for three years. The Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. McCabe, in forwarding the report, remarked:—"This report is of a most meagre nature, and points to the fact that the Assistant-Superintendent, Mr. Patten, took very little interest in the work of the Police Department in the Naga Hills."



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1884.

## THE BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' LATEST MEMORIAL TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

In the interests of truth and justice we regard it as a fortunate thing that the latest Memorial of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar to the Secretary of State in Council, against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, reached the hands of Lord Kimberley before the departure of Lord Dufferin from England. We have reason to believe that it has received—as it certainly deserves to receive—the most careful consideration from these two high officers of State, as well as from the Indian Council; and it is obvious that the new Viceroy will enter on the task of inquiring personally into the merits of this vitally important question on the spot, with hands greatly strengthened by full previous discussion with the Secretary of State and the experienced officials of his Council here at home. We are very sure that it has not escaped the attention of two such sagacious men as Lord Dufferin and Lord Kimberley that the demands of those who oppose the Tenancy Bill have been, from the very first, not for any favourable or lenient treatment, but simply for honest, rigorous, and impartial inquiry. There is, no doubt, a section of the Radical party by whom all such appeals for justice and publicity are regarded as a revolt against the authority of a heaven-blessed despotism. But here in England there are not wanting signs of a reaction, in the Liberal party itself, against the high-handed tyranny of this faction, and of a desire to return to the old-fashioned liberality on which Liberals at one time used to pride themselves. This reaction has been notably evident in the defeat of Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to crush the shipowners of Great Britain, without giving them a hearing, on the mere *ipse dixit* of the officialdom of the Board of Trade. Mr. Chamberlain has now been forced, though most reluctantly, to grant a fair and public inquiry; and already, even before the Royal Commission has commenced to sit, it has been discovered that the statistics of the Board of Trade, on which Mr. Chamberlain's speeches were founded, had been most grossly falsified by somebody!—the figures

of loss of life that actually referred to a period of two years and four months having most unaccountably got lumped, in Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, into one disastrous year! Now, we trust that this fact will inspire the landholders of Bengal with new hope and new vigour in their opposition to the confiscatory designs of Mr. Ilbert and his friends. For instance, when we read the *firman*s from the old Mogul Emperors granted to the ancestors of the Maharajahs of Darbhanga, now in the possession of the present Maharajah, and compare the wording thereof with Mr. Ilbert's historical account of the status of a Bengal landholder, we think it is not uncharitable to say that Mr. Ilbert's history seems to be not much more trustworthy than Mr. Chamberlain's statistics. And so on, for most of the other arguments by which the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been supported; the more closely and rigorously they are examined the more unsound they are found to be. The Memorial now before us affords, perhaps, the best instance, in the present controversy, of the completeness with which those arguments are overthrown the moment they are dealt with in the light of hard, stern facts. The Memorial is virtually a reply to that amazing "Memorandum" which was drawn up by Mr. MacDonnell, the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Mr. Ilbert's right-hand man in his attack on the zemindars, on the earlier Memorial from the same Committee. The extreme distrust—we might almost use a stronger word—with which we regarded that "Memorandum" was freely expressed by us at the time of its publication; and we cannot help avowing the hearty pleasure with which we now read, in this second Memorial of the Landholders' Committee, the most complete and thorough exposure that could possibly be offered of the blunders and inaccuracies with which the "Memorandum" literally bristled. We shall return in an early issue to a more detailed examination of this masterly rejoinder.

## THE OPINION OF A ZEMINDAR ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

It will be satisfactory to our readers, and especially to the members of the London Committee who have opposed the Bengal Tenancy Bill, to hear that the proceedings of the Committee have met with the warmest approval of the Bengal zemindars, who for their own part are carrying on the rather unequal combat against the Council of Lord Ripon in Calcutta. We have before us a letter received by the last mail, addressed to a gentleman who has taken an active part in the opposition here in London to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, from one of the leading landholders of Bengal, a zemindar deservedly respected alike by his fellow-countrymen, by the Government, and by a very large circle of English friends. The writer of the letter has for many years been a prominent worker in every philanthropic, national, or provincial movement—and especially in the promotion of that educational system which has won for the gentlemen of Bengal such an important position in the body-politic of India. The letter is as follows:—

It is with no little pleasure that we have witnessed the popular outburst of admiration, amongst all classes of Bengalis, for the parts your Committee have undertaken in vindicating and upholding the rights of the landed classes, both the zemindars and the ryots of the country. What excites their admiration is that so many English gentlemen, after having left the service and the country to which they devoted themselves so many years, have still volunteered to serve the children of the soil by making excellent speeches at public meetings, and writing articles, fully exposing the mischievous character of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is a Bill which aims to destroy the rights and privileges of the landed classes, who constitute the bulk of the nation, for no other reason but because a certain number of the Government secretaries wish to make a name for themselves. The Bill very injuriously

affects the rights of the ryots, while seemingly advocating their cause, and introduces an element of discord between the two most important sections of the community. If the Bill passes, the ryots and cultivators of the soil will be under the painful necessity of dancing attendance at the Courts, and finding gratuities to propitiate the Court officials, instead of, as heretofore, being engaged in carrying on their everyday work, peacefully and pleasantly, in the field. The rents of the ryots, instead of being paid at the zemindar's house, will be deposited in the Government collector's office; and the zemindars will be put to great trouble and expense, legal and illegal, to withdraw the money. The ryots will soon learn that in order to ruin a zemindar they have only to combine and deposit the whole of the rents at the collector's office. The zemindars failing to get the money so deposited, in time for payment of their revenue to Government, will have their estates sold for default. The free-sale provision will gradually result in passing the lands from the hands of the actual cultivators to those of money-lenders and middlemen. The zemindars and ryots being deprived of the freedom of contract will have to resort to the Courts for even a lease of a few square yards of land.

These are, however, not all the bad features of the Bill. We have pointed them out forcibly in a memorial from the British Indian Association to the Government, and have subsequently prepared a paper containing the more salient points, for the information of the Select Committee, which will be held at Calcutta next month. We shall leave no stone unturned to expose the iniquity, injustice, and the revolutionary tendency of this Bill. But I am afraid that without home pressure the local Government will not be tamed down. We rely on your kind exertions, and those of our other friends, to carry on the agitation you have so opportunely begun at home. The present plan of Government is said to be to have the Bill recast by the Select Committee, and then to submit it to Council and pass it into law. I fail to see how all this can be achieved in the present Session, particularly when we expect a new Governor-General in the beginning of December, who will take some time to look into the matter before anything is determined upon. It is fortunate that we have a new Governor-General who is said to act for himself, and is not led by his secretaries.

The writer and his friends may rest assured that this strong expression of their opinions will commend itself to the favourable consideration of their old friends in England; and that the members of the London Committee will not relax their efforts until the obnoxious Bill has been thoroughly purged of all its objectionable and revolutionary provisions, which are fatal equally to the zemindars and the ryots of Bengal.

**DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.**—The newly-appointed Viceroy of India, the Earl of Dufferin, left Tilbury on Thursday for Bombay in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid new steamship *Tasmania*. His Excellency, accompanied by the Countess, the members of his suite, and a numerous party of friends arrived at Liverpool-street Station shortly before one o'clock, and was repeatedly cheered by a large crowd which had assembled to witness his departure. Amongst those present to wish his Lordship and the Countess farewell were the Duke of Westminster, who presented the Countess with a bouquet, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Henry Thynne, M.P., Lady Thynne, Lady Hermione Graham, the Marchioness of Downshire, Dr. W. H. Russell, Colonel Baring, Mr. R. Bourke, M.P., Miss Rowan Hamilton, Mr. A. Wodehouse (of the India Office), Mr. Bickersteth (private secretary to Lord Kimberley), Mr. L. Gattison, Sir O. Burne, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. H. Bayley and Mr. Godfrey, directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Mr. Frederick Barnes, manager of the company, and the Earl and Countess's children—Viscount Clandeboye, Hon. Terence Basil and Frederick Blackwood, and Ladies Hermione and Victoria Blackwood. Their Excellencies' eldest daughter, Lady Helen Blackwood, accompanies them, and their suite includes the Hon. Miss Thynne, Dr. Mackenzie-Wallace (private secretary), Lord Russell, Mr. M'Ferran, Major Cooper, and Mr. Balfour. Most of the ladies and gentlemen named travelled with the Earl and Countess by the special train to Tilbury, off which the *Tasmania* was lying, the party arriving on board shortly before two o'clock. Lord Dufferin was again loudly cheered at Tilbury Station, and also by the passengers on the *Tasmania*, every berth on board which is occupied. The moorings were slipped about two o'clock and the vessel was soon on her way down the river. Originally the *Tasmania*, which is now making her second voyage, was timed to leave on Wednesday, but she was delayed to suit Lord Dufferin's convenience. Extra speed, however, will be put on, and she will arrive at Bombay on the 8th of December, although actually timed only for the following day. The hour at which it is desired the ship should arrive will be telegraphed from Bombay to Aden, so that preparations may be made for the reception of his Excellency. Special cabin accommodation has been placed at the disposal of the Viceregal party, who will, however, dine in the saloon at a separate table, and a writing room has also been fitted up on deck for his Lordship's use.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, October 25.)

**MACNAMARA**—The Services of Surgeon J. W. W. Macnamara are permanently placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

**PRINGLE**—The services of Surgeon-Major R. Pringle, M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st circle, N.W.P. and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

**HOLDERNESS**, Mr. T. W., C.S., under-secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate as secretary during Mr. Buck's absence on furlough.

**ALLEN**—The services of Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, medical officer of the Bhopal Battalion and of the Bhopal Political Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date of his return to duty from furlough.

**DANE**, Surgeon A. H. C., M.D., officiating medical officer of the Bhopal Battalion and of the Bhopal Political Agency, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

**DURAND**, Mr. H. M., C.S.I. C.S., under secretary, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, vice Mr. C. Grant, C.S.I., C.S., proceeding on furlough, from Oct. 26.

**DONALD—GROVES**—Mr. W. Donald and Mr. H. S. Groves having been appointed to act, respectively, as accountant-general and as deputy accountant-general, Madras, during Mr. Clogstoun's absence of privilege leave, Mr. W. Donald made over, and Mr. H. S. Groves received, charge of the office of the deputy accountant general, Madras, on Oct. 6.

The following promotions in the Bengal Staff Corps are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**MACIVOR**, Lieutenant I., to be captain from Oct. 19.

**PLOWDEN**, Lieutenant W. F. C. C., to be captain from Oct. 19.

**MACLEOD**, Lieutenant R. W., to be captain from Oct. 19.

**PHILIPS**, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. P., M.S.C., to be colonel from Oct. 20.

**MORIARTY**, Surgeon M. D., M.B., to be surgeon-major from Oct. 1.

**PRICE**, Surgeon G., M.D., to be surgeon-major from Oct. 1.

**BOVILL**, Surgeon E., M.B., to be surgeon-major from Oct. 1.

**O'BRIEN**, Surgeon B., M.D., to be surgeon-major from Oct. 1.

**DUNDAS**, Surgeon G. A., to be surgeon-major from Oct. 1.

**HILL**, Surgeon H. W., M.B., to be surgeon-major from Oct. 1.

**GILLIGAN**, Surgeon W. A., to be surgeon-major from Oct. 1.

**GRIFFITHS**, Surgeon W. E., to be surgeon-major from Oct. 1.

**GREENSTREET**—The promotion of Captain W. D. Greenstreet, R.E., to superintending engineer, 3rd class, is antedated to April 23, 1884.

The following promotions and reversions are made from the dates specified:—

**ARNOTT**, Captain N., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem, April 23.

**CAMERON**, Captain E. H., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub. pro tem, April 23.

**BARNETT**, Lieutenant H. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem, April 23.

**GORDON**, Lieutenant G. H. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, July 16.

**HUSKISSON**, Lieutenant W., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem, July 16.

**NICHOLSON**, Major W. G., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent, August 8.

**CAMERON**, Captain E. H., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub. pro tem, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, Aug. 8.

**NICHOLSON**, Major W. G., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be superintending engineer, Class III., sub. pro tem, Aug. 8.

**MOORE**, Captain R. F., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem, Aug. 8.

**COLLINS**, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, British Burma, on return furlough is transferred temporarily to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

**HARMAN**, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, is transferred, at the public expense, from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to that under the Government of Madras for employment in the Railway Branch.

**CONDER**, Mr. J., Class II. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to act temporarily as traffic superintendent of the Rajputana Malwa State Railway during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. I. O'Callaghan, or until further orders. While so acting, Mr. Conder will hold officiating rank in Class I. Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment.

POWLETT, Lieut.-Colonel P. W., resident, Western Rajputana States, availed himself, on the afternoon of Sept. 24, of the privilege leave granted him, dated Aug. 6, making over charge of his office to Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Baylay, political agent, Kotah.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MURRAY—The Governor-General's Agent and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Y. Murray, superintending engineer, third class, temporary and officiating secretary to the Agent Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in the P.W.D., Rajputana, 12 days' preparatory leave, from Oct. 19, to enable him to embark for Europe on the furlough on the private affairs for 273 days granted to him by the Government of India.

CROMARTIE, Mr. D. B., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for 14 months, from Sept. 6.

HORSLEY, Mr. C. E., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, for twenty-five days, in extension of the leave granted to him.

BUCK, Mr. E. C., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted furlough for four months, from Nov. 1.

GEOGHEGAN, Mr. H. T., superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, engineer-in-chief of the Bhopal State Railway, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for four months.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

TREVOR, Lieutenant H., Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 15th N.I., from July 16, 1883.

HARRIS, Lieutenant A. P. D., West Riding Regiment, officiating wing officer 11th N.I., from Nov. 7, 1883.

The following temporary appointments are made:—

BELL, Major M. S., V.C., R.E., assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, to be deputy quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, vice Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, dated Aug. 3.

MAITLAND, Captain P. J., deputy quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, to be assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, vice Major Bell, V.C., dated Aug. 3.

BARROW, Captain E. G., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 7th N.I., to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, vice Captain Maitland, dated Sept. 5.

YOUNG, Captain G. F., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, vice Captain Maitland, proceeded on duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission, dated Sept. 10.

WEBB, Deputy Surgeon-General R., Army Medical Department, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hendley, C.B., transferred to the Home Establishment, dated Sept. 26.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. C., B.S.C., superintendent of a reserve depot, Army Remount Department (p. a.), for one year and 51 days.

JACKSON, Major E. C., general list, Infantry, wing officer 32nd N.I., (p. a.), for two years.

BERESFORD, Major G. W., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command 43rd N.I., (p. a.) for two years.

HOGGE, Captain C., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 32nd N.I. (p. a.), for 311 days, embarking on or after Nov. 18.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. F. P., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkha Regiment (p. a.), for one year.

TWIGG, Lieutenant R. H., B.S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 12th N.I. (p. a.), for 1 year.

HENDERSON, Surgeon-Major G., M.D. (m. c.), for 1 year and 121 days, from Aug. 14, 1883.

CAMERON, Surgeon-Major, M.D. (p. a.), for 1 year.

CONRY, Surgeon W., 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers (p. a.), for 1 year.

STEEL, Lieutenant-Colonel J. P., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, secretary to the agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, P.W.D., is granted furlough in and out of India (p. a.) for two years, from July 10.

MACMULLEN—The first ninety days of the general leave granted to Lieutenant G. R. MacMullen, B.S.C., wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, in G.G.O. No. 172 of 1884, was on full staff pay.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

WINGATE—STONE—KING—Major T. O. Wingate, B.S.C. (m. c.), for three months; Captain W. T. Stone, R.E. (p. a.), for 14 days; and Surgeon-Major G. King, M.B. (p. a.), for 31 days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LAMB, Lieut. G., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. M. Cowper, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Sept. 24.

HUNTER, Surgeon C. B., 11th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon R. H. Charles.

MORTON, Lieutenant-Colonel H., second in command 40th N.I., to be commandant, vice Rowcroft, vacated, dated Oct. 18.

BROMHEAD, Major Sir. B. P., Bart., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Morton, dated Oct. 18.

HUTCHINSON, Capt. H. D., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Bromhead, and to continue second for service on the staff, dated Oct. 13.

FRASER, Major J., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub. pro tem, vice Hutchinson, seconded, dated Oct. 18.

WINGATE, Lieutenant A. W. S., 44th N.I., second battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Sept. 30.

HASTINGS—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty Lieutenant C. H. Hastings, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated Oct. 16.

ROBINSON, Colonel J. I., Bengal Cavalry, late superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm, is posted to Delhra Dun for general duty.

STOCKLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M., Norfolk Regiment, brigade major, Sialkote, is directed to proceed to England and to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

JOHNSTON, Lieutenant R. W., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, is directed to attend the garrison class at Agra, vice Captain Self.

MACPHERSON, Lieutenant D. H., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 2nd Goorkhas is directed to rejoin his regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of instruction in army signalling, held at Kasauli, and have received certificates as instructors:—

Captain C. G. Adye, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain J. Deering, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; Lieutenant G. H. Pain, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant G. J. Ellicombe, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; and Lieutenant E. L. Wright, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

October 23.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CARLETON, Lieutenant H. A., 5th Bengal Cavalry, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Captain Lean, vacated on promotion, dated Sept. 11.

MELVILLE, Lieutenant J. S., 4th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Des Vœux, seconded for employment under the Queensland Government.

BURNE, Lieutenant K. P., supernumerary on the establishment 15th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice James, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

CUPPAGE, Lieutenant W. A., 5th N.I., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Oct. 15.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. L., 7th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment 28th N.I., to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Burton, vacated on appointment to the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

MCANDREW, Lieut. J. D., 9th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment 25th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Woodhouse, seconded on appointment as adjutant Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DENNIS, Lieut. W. A. B., 26th N.I., Staff Corps, to be wing officer, vice Hepburn, vacated on promotion to lieutenant-colonel, and to be seconded whilst serving on the personal staff of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

ANDERSON, Lieut. C. C., supernumerary on the establishment 10th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Denny, seconded.

GORDON, Lieut. P. J., 32nd Pioneers, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Major Nicholls, promoted.

ROWCROFT, Colonel G. C., Bengal Staff Corps, having vacated the command of the 40th N.I., is posted to Jhansi for general duty, dated Oct. 18.

BARLOW, Major J. A., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the 7th circle at Rawal Pindi.

WILLIAMS, Major R. F., is directed to proceed from Agra to England, and join a depot battery to which he has been transferred.

BARLOW, Major J. A., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is transferred from the 7th circle at Rawal Pindi to the 6th circle at Meean Meer, vice Major Walker, proceeded to England on leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Lieutenant A. F., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

CREALOCK, Lieutenant S. L. V., Somersetshire Light Infantry, recently promoted from the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Rangoon to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

The candidate named below has been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard:—

ANDERSON, Lieutenant R. F. H., Staff Corps, high proficiency in Hindi.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

SCOTT—Meean Meer Brigade order, dated Aug. 27, appointing Captain W. H. Scott, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as brigade-major, vice Lieutenant A. E. Jones, as a temporary measure, during the absence on sick leave of Major J. G. Kelly, there being no other fully qualified officer available.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to Europe :—  
**MACPHERSON**, Lieutenant D. H., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.  
**WILLIAMS**, Lieutenant A. B. C., 38rd N.I. (Staff Corps), to Darjeeling, on medical certificate, from Nov. 9 to March 7, 1885.  
**HEYLAND**—The four and a-half months' leave to England on private affairs granted to Lieutenant J. R. K. L. Heyland, L Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., is extended by one month and a half.  
 The undermentioned officers have been granted leave to England :—  
**MCINNIS**, Captain E. B., 9th Lancers, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
**RIDDELL**, Captain W., Royal Horse Artillery, for three months, on urgent private affairs.  
**STEVENSON**—Colonel T. R., C.B., 1st Battalion Bengal Irish Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.  
**STOFFORD**, Lieut. the Hon. E. B. L. H., for twelve months, on medical certificate.  
**TURNBULL**, Captain H. F., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.  
**DARRAH**, Lieut. O. B. Z., for six months, on medical certificate.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 22.)

**CLARKE**, Mr. H. G. C., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Behar Agency, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Chupra, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. L. Harrison, or until further orders.  
**D'OYLY**, M. H. H., probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent, is posted to the Behar agency.  
**HENDLEY**, Mr. J. L., is appointed to act temporarily as civil medical officer of Maldah from the date on which he joined his appointment.  
**CLEMENT**, Mr. E. P., is appointed temporarily to be an assistant apothecary of the Presidency General Hospital.  
**HUGHES**, Mr. A. J., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.  
**CLEGHORN**—The services of Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, are temporarily lent to the commissioner of Burdwan for relief works in Beerbhoom.  
**MACONOCY**, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade is transferred in the interests of the public service from the South-Western Circle to the Arrah Division on the Sone Circle.  
**GARDINER—FRASER—TAYLOR—RUSHTON**—The following assistant engineers of the 2nd grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, chapter II—1—17 on Oct. 13 :—  
 Mr. E. R. Gardiner, Mr. L. R. Fraser, Mr. H. B. Taylor, Mr. W. H. Rushton.

## FURLONGS.

**GREENLESS**, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., Northern Bengal State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for two months, from 7th inst.  
**BOYCE**, Mr. W. C., assistant traffic superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, has been granted three months' leave on medical certificate, from Oct. 1.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 25.)

**DUFF—NAYLOR—STUART**—Messrs. J. C. Duff, F. A. Naylor, and H. R. Stuart, district superintendents of police of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes, are appointed respectively to officiate in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes from May 18 last till Lieut.-Colonel H. Fraser resumed charge of the Jubbulpore police from Mr. J. J. Higgins, district superintendent of police.  
**RICKETTS**, Lieut.-Colonel M. P., officiating commissioner, Nerbudda Division, on being relieved by Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., commissioner, Nerbudda Division, will revert to his substantive appointment of deputy commissioner, and is posted to the Hoshangabad District.  
**BROOKE**, Major W. S., deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, on being relieved by Lieut.-Colonel Ricketts, is posted to the Nimar District.  
**SCOTT**, Lieut.-Colonel T. A., deputy commissioner, Nimar, on being relieved by Major Saurin Brooke, is posted to the Raipur District.  
**GORDON**, Mr. E. C., district superintendent of police, fifth class, assumed charge of the Betul district police on the 19th current, from Mr. Head-Quarters Inspector Henriques.  
**PLAYFAIR**, Mr. H. A., district superintendent of police, fifth class, substantive pro tem., will revert to officiating district superintendent of police, fifth class, from Sept. 19.  
**EVERS**, Surgeon-Major B., M.D., civil surgeon, Wardha, availed himself on the 21st current of the subsidiary leave prior to furlough granted him, making over charge of the medical duties of the civil station to Third Class Hospital Assistant Lall Khan.  
**MATHIAS**, Colonel H. V., district superintendent of police, Wardha, returned from the leave granted him and assumed charge of his duties on the 18th current from Mr. L. Garlah, officiating district superintendent.  
**SKIPTON**, Mr. H. P. K., officiating district superintendent of police, Damoh, on being relieved by Mr. A. H. Morris, district superintendent, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Wardha district as assistant district superintendent.  
**FULLER**, Mr. J. B., C.S., officiating director of agriculture and junior secretary to the chief commissioner, returned from the leave granted him and assumed charge of his duties on the 23rd current from Mr. L. K. Laurie, C.S.

## FURLOUGH.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Raipnr, from the date on which he may be relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Scott.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 25.)

**HAWKINS**, Surgeon F. D. C., M.D., civil surgeon, Mainpuri, to be in visiting medical charge of Etah, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. Briscoe, from Oct. 2.  
**BAKER**, Mr. F., superintendent, Dehra Dun, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of settlement officer, Dehra Dun, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Ross.  
**QUINN**, Mr. J., commissioner, on return from special leave, is posted to the charge of the Lucknow division.  
**MACPHERSON**, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr. F. S. Growse, is posted to Meerut as joint magistrate.  
**PRINGLE**—The services of Surgeon-Major R. Pringle, M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st circle, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.  
**BARROW**, Mr. W. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed on Sept. 1 the lower standard examination in Hindustani.  
**STRICKLAND**, Mr. H. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

## FURLOUGH.

**FINN**, Mr. E. P., assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months, from Oct. 1.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 16.)

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions among officers of the Settlement Department, from the dates specified, consequent on the reversion of Mr. T. G. Walker, settlement officer, 2nd grade, to the general line :—  
**MCDOUIE**, Mr. J., settlement officer, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.  
**KENSINGTON**, Mr. A., assistant settlement officer, to be a settlement officer, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Douie.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. E. B. Steedman, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade—

**KENSINGTON**, Mr. settlement officer, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.  
**ROBERTSON**, Mr. F. A., assistant settlement officer, to be a settlement officer, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Kensington.  
**BECKETT**, Mr. H. B., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Peshawar District on Oct. 9, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him, relieving Mr. H. A. Anderson, who reverted to officiating judicial assistant.  
**SILCOCK**, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, on being relieved of the charge of the Jullundur district, is transferred to Amritsar, and appointed to officiate as judicial assistant from the forenoon of Oct. 10, vice Mr. A. C. Marshall.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 16.)

The Chief Commissioner will leave Shillong on Oct. 27 and travel by Jowai, the Kopili, Diyungmukh and Doboka to Nowgong, arriving there on Nov. 8. From thence he will visit Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, and Naga Hills districts, returning to Gauhati by Dec. 25.

The following will be his approximate dates for the first part of the tour :—

Nov. 8 to 12, Nowgong ; Nov. 13 and 14, Koliabar ; Nov. 15 and 16, Dhansirimukh ; Nov. 17 to 22, Kokilamukh and Jorhat.

The chief commissioner will be accompanied by the inspector general of police, the inspector of schools, and the personal assistant.

From Koliabar the secretary in the Public Works Department will accompany him through Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, and the Naga Hills.

Urgent letters should be addressed to the personal assistant to the chief commissioner, on tour.

Ordinary correspondence should be sent to the secretary to the chief commissioner, Shillong.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 21.)

**BURROWS**, Mr. L. R., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as magistrate and collector of the district, Nilgiris.



RICE, Mr. R., to be sub-collector, joint magistrate and principal assistant to the Government agent, Godavari.  
 GIBSON, Mr. F. E., to act as district and sessions Judge of Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Grahame on other duty.  
 ROSS, Mr. H. T., to act as district and sessions judge, North Malabar, during the absence of Mr. W. P. Austin on privilege leave.  
 THOMPSON, Mr. A., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore (on being relieved by Mr. Kough) during the employment of Mr. MacCartie on other duty.  
 HEWERTSON, Mr. J., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. J. H. A. Tremmenheere on other duty.  
 HORNE, Mr. W. O., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Kurnool.  
 CAMPBELL, Mr. G. E. L., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Nilgiris.  
 BROWN, Surgeon W. R., M.D., resident surgeon, General Hospital, and professor of Pathology, to be medical officer, Ootacamund, vice Surgeon-Major Hazlett.  
 THOMAS, Surgeon F. T., Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Gaol, Tinnevely, to be Resident Surgeon General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, substantive pro tem.  
 MCKEE, Surgeon G. M. E., to continue to officiate as District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Superintendent of Gaol, Tinnevely, until further orders.  
 LANCASTER, Surgeon J., M.B., Zillah Surgeon, Tranquebar, to be Zillah Surgeon, Negapatam, but to continue to officiate at Chittoor.  
 SMITH, Surgeon F. C., officiating Zillah surgeon, Tranquebar, to officiate as Zillah surgeon, Negapatam.  
 MORRIS, Honorary Surgeon E. A., L.B.C.P. and S.C., from medical charge of Negapatam to medical charge of Tranquebar.  
 SWAN, Mr. R. A., has been appointed special emigration agent at Madras for the colony of British Guiana.  
 NELSON, Mr. J. H., M.A., barrister-at-law, of the Madras Civil Service, attained the rank of 3rd class on Oct. 7.  
 BLAIR, Lieutenant C. H. W., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hoskins.  
 HOOPER, Mr. E. D. M., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and district forest officer, Bellary, furlough for two years, from the date of relief by Mr. Battie, assistant conservator of forests.  
 COAKER, Major W. H., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, is appointed ex-officio under secretary to Government in the P.W.D. Railway Branch.

### MILITARY.

LAWFORD, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Col.) E. M. Madras Cavalry, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Oct. 25.  
 ELTON—DEVETON—TILLARD—Madras Staff Corps—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—To be Lieut.-Colonels—Major H. S. Elton, Major J. C. Deveton, Major G. H. Tillard, from Oct. 25.  
 PASEY—TORRIE—Lieut. D. D. Pasey and Lieut. St. Lawrence J. Torrie to be captains, from Oct. 19.  
 NICOL, Lieut. J. C. W. D., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 25th Regiment N.I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his probationary appointment in the Commissariat Department.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., Staff Corps, wing commander 25th B.N.I. (m.c.), for one year and 107 days, from Sept. 25.  
 AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., district and sessions judge, North Malabar, privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, from Nov. 5.  
 RUSSELL, Mr. S., acting sub-collector, Chingleput, privilege leave for two months and eight days.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Oct. 16.)

LANE, Surgeon W. L., M.B., Army Medical Department, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on or about Nov. 25, and report his arrival to the director-general, Army Medical Department. Surgeon Lane will proceed to Deolali and report himself to the senior medical officer there not later than November, for duty on board ship.  
 BLACKDEN, Lieut. W. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, will so proceed with the time-expired men, &c. under orders for embarkation in the troopship leaving Bombay on Nov. 11.

The General Officer commanding the Western District will be good enough to arrange for the required number of officers to accompany the party from that district.

BODE, Lieut. will accompany the party from the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and not that from the Western District.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KIRWAN, Lieutenant G. H., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, who has been transferred as a probationer from the Bombay to the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer (on probation).  
 TUTT, Lieutenant M. A., 31st Regiment N.I., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government, probationer for the Staff Corps, dated 4th Oct., 1884.

DAVIS, Veterinary Surgeon, Army Veterinary Department, to do duty with the Royal Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, on arrival from England.

SYMONDS, Vet. Surgeon, J. T., to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Bangalore, to join on being relieved by Vet. Surgeon Davis.  
 SARTIN, Vet. Surgeon to do the duty with the Royal Artillery at Bangalore on arrival from England.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

WEIR, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., Army Medical Department, senior medical officer of the North Station Hospital, Secunderabad (temporarily), to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Saint Thomas's Mount.

FINK, Surgeon G. H., Indian Medical Department, on arrival from England at Bombay, to report himself for general duty to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Eastern District, Madras.

MCKEEN, Surgeon G. M. E., to do duty under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Eastern District, on relief at Tinnevely.

PATCH, Surgeon A. T. L., 4th Regiment Pioneers, Indian Medical Deputy, to do duty.

HUME, Lieut. C. V., Royal Artillery, aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, is directed to proceed to Bangalore.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests specified opposite their names:—

CLEMENTS, Lieutenant C. H., West Yorkshire Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps—Higher Standard, Hindustani.

PRIESTLEY, Lieutenant G. W., East Yorkshire Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps—Higher Standard, Hindustani.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

STRICKLAND, Lieutenant E. S., North Staffordshire Regiment, wing officer on promotion, for six months, from Nov. 1, to Madras, to study the native languages.

HAMMOND, First Class Veterinary Surgeon, Army Veterinary Department to England for six months on medical certificate.

OSBORN, Colonel W., Staff Corps, commandant 6th N.I., for 182 days, from Sept. 18 on medical certificate.

HOSEY, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Department, for 90 days, from Sept. 3, to Quetta and Kurrachee on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 23.)

SEALY—Captain C. W. H. Sealy is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as first assistant to the political resident, Aden, during the absence of Major F. M. Hunter, on special duty.

TALBOT—WOODROW—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. W. A. Talbot and W. R. Woodrow, assistant conservators of forests, 1st grade, to act as deputy conservators of forests, 3rd and 4th grades respectively, from the 1st inst.

WATSON, Mr. H. E., is also appointed to act as district registrar, Behar and Parkar.

MAYHEW, Major A. H., is also appointed to be district registrar, Upper Sind Frontier.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BLATHWAYT, Mr. C. G., C.S., on his return from furlough, to do duty as collector and magistrate of the District of Kaladgi and district registrar, Kaladgi, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Middleton, C.S. or till further orders.

PORTER, Mr. W., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. Blathwayt, to be first assistant collector, Kaladgi.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel F. J. T. Ross:—

WATSON, Mr. H. E., second assistant collector in Sind, to be head assistant collector.

GILES, Mr. R., third assistant collector in Sind, to be second assistant collector.

PRICE, Mr. J. R., supernumerary assistant collector in Sind, to be third assistant collector.

EDWARDES—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brigadier-General S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in the Hindustani and Marathi languages, Mr. J. Montgarth, C.S., continuing to be a member for examining candidates in the Kanarese language only.

DUNN—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. O. W. Dunn to act as executive engineer, Surat, as a temporary measure, in succession to Mr. W. H. White, whose services have been lent to the Morvi State.

DALLAS, Lieutenant J., R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an engineer, 2nd grade.  
KIRK, Rev. C., M.A., is appointed to do general duty at the Presidency, with effect from the 10th idem, during the absence of the Rev. A. L. Onslow, M.A., on privilege leave.

## FURLOUGH.

OWEN, Mr. W. S., assistant superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months, from 1st Nov.

## MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Oct. 23.)

PEDLER, Colonel J. P., Staff Corps, late Commandant 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, will do general duty at Toungoo.  
MITCHELL—The name of Lieut. H. W. Mitchell, 14th Hussars, is added to the list of officers detained to attend the garrison class at Bangalore on Nov. 1 next, and that of Lieut. Thorneycroft, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is removed therefrom.  
NORTON—The name of Lieutenant G. C. G. Norton, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with regimental depôts in relief of Lieutenant Lempriere.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

YATES, Captain H. T. S., R.A., Convalescent Depôt, to be staff officer at Wellington.  
HAMILTON, Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) A. F., R.E., "Q.O." Sappers and Miners, to be commandant from Aug 25.  
SWAYNE, Lieutenant E. J. E., 2nd battalion Welsh Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer of 5th Regiment N.I. (on probation).  
CONNER, Lieutenant C. E. H., 2nd battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to be wing officer of 6th Regiment N.I. (on probation).

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

SMYTH, Surgeon J., M.D., Indian Medical Department, to do duty under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Eastern District.  
KELAWALA, Surgeon J. M., doing duty, Bangalore Division and Ceded District, to do duty, British Burmah Division. To accompany the 26th N.I. from Madras to Rangoon.  
SCOTT, Surgeon J., doing duty, British Burmah Division, to do duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. To accompany the 28th N.I. from Rangoon to Madras.  
DUTHY, MULLOY—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major A. B. Duthy, 1 Battery, 3rd Brigade, and Major W. G. Mulloy, 1 Battery 1st Brigade, R.A.  
BOOTHBY—WATERS—Also that an exchange has been sanctioned between Captain G. M. Boothby, 1. Battery, 3rd Brigade, and Captain W. H. H. Waters, No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division R.A.  
DENNIS, Lieutenant M. J. C., No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, has been transferred to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division R.A.  
MOSTYN, Captain E. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, will also accompany the details under orders to embark for England in the troopship leaving Bombay on Nov. 11.  
STEELE, Veterinary Surgeon, is directed to proceed to Rangoon on special duty.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 13.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. L. F. Jamieson, S.C.  
Madras Estab.—Col. J. K. Clubley, S.C., Col. B. H. Preston, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. C. Plant, S.C., Surg. W. F. Thomas.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. T. Lloyd (Cov.).  
Madras Estab.—E. Turner (Cov.).

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. W. Martin, S.C., Surg.-Maj. C. F. Oldham, Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, S.C., Surg.-Maj. M. J. King-Harman, S.C., Surg.-Maj. C. H. Joubert.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Phelps, S.C., Lieut. W. du G. Gray, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. G. Day, C. M. W. Brett (Cov.), J. A. Hopkins (Cov.), A. W. B. Power (Cov.), W. B. Martin, T. T. Allen (Cov.), R. K. Williams.  
Madras Estab.—W. C. de Morgan.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. Geo. Henderson, M.D., six months.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Sinclair, S.C., three months; E. Fuchs, four months' furlough; F. G. Warne, S.C., three months.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

PETHERBRIDGE—Nov. 9, at 6, Leigham-terrace, Plymouth the residence of her father, S. S. D. Wells, Esq., Inspector General of Hospitals, &c., the wife of W. S. Petherbridge, Esq., of Penang, of a son.

RENDLE—Oct. 13, at Plymouth, the wife of Ashton W. Rendle, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, of a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

BARTNUM—WRIGHT—Nov. 11, at the parish church, Streatham, by the Rev. W. Crewe, of St. John's, Balham, Robert Bartnum, of Rakwana, Ceylon, eldest surviving son of Joseph Bartnum, Highfield, Leigham-court-road, to Amelia Mary (May) Wright, of 19, Kirkstall-road, third daughter of the late Charles Wright.

MALTBY—CAPPER—Nov. 8, at St. Philip's, South Kensington, by the Rev. J. W. Horsley, Christopher James Maltby, youngest son of the late Francis Newcombe Maltby, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and of Beech Bank, Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Jessie, second daughter of William Copeland Capper, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired), of 14, Nevern-square, Earl's-court, S.W.

OXLEY—HINDLEY—Nov. 4, at St. John's Parish Church, Croydon, by the Rev. W. Paton Hindley, B.A., Curate-in-Charge of St. Clement's, Fulham (brother of the bride), assisted by the Rev. J. H. Cardwell, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Fulham, and the Rev. John M. Braithwaite, M.A., Vicar, Edward Hayes, third son of Thomas Oxley, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service (Retired list), to Bessie Eleanor Paton, youngest daughter of Walter H. Hindley, Esq., of Upper Norwood, late of Croydon.

## DEATHS.

CHADWICK—Nov. 9, at 5, Pathwick-hill, Bath, Rachel, widow of Major R. A. Chadwick, 5th M.N.I.

JONES—Nov. 10, at 28, Emperor's-gate, Kensington, Bertie Charles Jones, youngest son of the late Gilbert Jones, R.H.A. (Madras), and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Charles J. Jones.

VEITCH—Nov. 10, in London, John Tossell Veitch, M.D., of Brahrang, Warrington-road, Ipswich, late Colonial Surgeon, Penang, aged 67.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

TEA.—Messrs. Hawes and Hertz, in their fortnightly report, say:—The disorganised state of the China market has had a prejudicial effect on most kinds of Indian and Java teas, and although the quantity offering is not excessive, and the statistical position good, prices for the lower and medium grades have suffered a reduction. The deliveries of Indian and Ceylon teas for the month of October amounted to 6,170,000lbs., as against 5,662,000lbs. in October, 1883. Stock of Indian teas on the 31st October, 18,988,000lbs., against 18,489,000lbs. in 1883. Indian.—Last week opened with a fairly brisk demand at the low rates current for common kinds; subsequently, however, prices have declined for all but the finest liquoring descriptions, Pekoes being most affected. Teas of this class, from 11d. to 1s. 4d., may be quoted 1d. per lb. lower since a fortnight ago, and most of the withdrawals from sale, which were much more numerous than of late, have been of these sorts. Broken Pekoes have generally maintained their values, fine tippy sorts being well competed for. Broken teas have sold occasionally slightly in buyers' favour for the lower grades, but not being in very abundant supply, little alteration in value is to be noticed. Sales have comprised a total of 43,292 packages—viz., 39,368 chests, 3,730 half-chests, 200 boxes. Ceylon.—Arrivals have been small, 424 packages only being catalogued. These met with fair demand, but included nothing of remarkable quality. The imports from 1st June to 31st October have comprised 1,097,000lbs.

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM's approaching retirement from the head of the Archaeological Survey has, according to the Allahabad paper, raised the question whether the Department will be decentralised, each Government taking charge of its own archaeological business.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 12, Discoverer (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 23, Mascotti (s), Cardiff.—24, Assyria (s), Bussorah.—25, P. Liwellyn (s), Cardiff; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.—27, Cromia (s), Shields; Antoinette, New York; Massilia (s), London.—28, Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Suez (s), Colombo; Sirsa (s), Calcutta; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—29, H.M.S. Serapis (s), Portsmouth; H.M.S. Ranger (s), Aden; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—30, Inchgarvie (s), Newcastle; J. M. Canning (s), Mandvee; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 21, Africa (s), Singapore; Mahratta (s), Rangoon.—22, Vesta (s), Liverpool.—24, City of Edinburgh (s), Glasgow; Star of Albion, London.—25, Tibre (s), Colombo; Walden Abbey, Liverpool; Ruth Topping, Natal.—26, Almorah (s), London; Gulf of Carpentaria (s), Madras; Nowshera (s), Bombay; Clan Graham (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Oct. 22, Tibre (s), Colombo; Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—24, Shah Jehan, Mauritius; Bouldana (s), Calcutta.—26, Chusan (s), London.—27, Nerbudda (s), Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 12, Navarino (s), Calcutta; Tasmania (s), Shanghai.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 24, Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Kashgar (s), China; Gulf of Suez (s), Moulmein; Rome (s), London.—25, Flamsteed (s), Kurrachee; City of Venice (s), Liverpool; I. M. Canning (s), Mandvee.—27, Assyria (s), Persian Gulf.—28, J. M. Clive (s), Kurrachee; Titania (s), China.—29, Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Scindia (s), Calcutta; Electra (s), Trieste; Alleghany (s), Kurrachee.—30, Monkseaton (s), Hull; Bertha (s), Dunkirk; Niagara (s), London; Belgravia (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 20, Bokhara (s), Canara (s), Sheila.—23, Malda (s), Yorkand.—24, Calcutta (s).—25, Cymro (s), Arratoon (s), Apcar (s), Taisang (s), John Morrison (s), City of Agra (s), Maharani (s), Goa (s).—26, Clan Mackenzie (s), Cairo (s), Shalzada (s), Taisang (s), Secundra (s), Accrington, Banffshire.

MADRAS.—Oct. 21, G. Carpentaria (s), Sydney; Clan Graham (s), Calcutta.—22, Tibre (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Rangoon; Chilka (s), Negapatam.—23, Almora (s), Calcutta; Bokhara (s), London.—24, Pelican (s), Calcutta.—25, Bouldana (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Madras: Surgeon and Mrs. Brockman, Miss Le Hardy, Mrs. Walton, son, and child, Colonel Philips, Mrs. Bird and child, Miss Pollard Urquhart, Mr. H. P. Leresche, Mr. Cleland Henderson, Mr. Edwards.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Brooke, Mr. Brooke, General and Mrs. Scott and Miss Bradley, Mr. Schloss, Miss Schloss and friend, Mr. Archer, Mr. Felix Webber and daughter, Mr. A. C. Ling, Mrs. Colvin and friend.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. L. Nash, Mr. T. Eyre Smith, Mrs. O'Reilly and child, Miss Hastie, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Major J. S. and Mrs. Tait, Miss Carrick, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bailey, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Bird, Mr. J. E. Orr, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Thorn, Captain and Mrs. Bradish, Mr. C. R. Elderton, Mr. G. Gough, Colonel and Mrs. Tytler, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. Von Ivertschekoff, Mr. F. H. Summers, Mr. Turner, Mr. Robinson, Mr. H. Lane, Mrs. Nuthall, Mr. C. W. Preston.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Grinlinton, Mr. Dampier Bide, Miss Dampier, Mr. G. W. Proom, Mr. W. D. Crask, Mr. C. Nicholas, Mr. Weeks, Miss E. Hutchinson, Rev. A. Sims, Mr. Vanderspar, Mr. E. Burke, Miss A. Burke, Mr. A. F. Harper.

For Suez: Captain Boyle, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Penwarden and child, Messrs. Moon, Mr. Frizell, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Miss Treherne.

For Aden: Mr. W. Still.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, Nov. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and friend, Mr. Owen, Captain T. T. Vaughan, Mr. G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Pile and child, Mr. Moorhead, Messrs. Campbell, Mrs. Durham, Captain E. Chalmers, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Hardie, Lieutenant and Mrs. Milford, Colonel T. Obbard, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. W. Furnival, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Colonel Moberley, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and two children, Mr. Guilmartin, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. Fred Archer and children, Mrs. Taylor, Miss O'Donoghue, Mr. W. Giles, Mr. F. H. Elderton, Mr. Luckham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vaughan, Mrs. and Miss Coates, Mr. J. R. Barton, Mr. McGregor, Mr. R. Hodgson, Captain Grey, Mr. Power, Mr. J. J. Guise, Mrs. Beddy, Mrs. J. Beddy and child, Mr. H. Rumsey. From Suez: Mr. Morris, Mr. Pho Vas, Mr. Patounas.

For Port Said: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Worsley.

For Suez: Mr. Holland.

For Malta: Miss Marrian and Mrs. Farrer, Miss Calaban, Miss K. M. Jones, Mr. Thatcher.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Nov. 20 (for Australia direct); s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 27; from Brindisi, Dec. 1.

For Malta: Miss Darlot, Mr. Raphael.

For Colombo: Mr. W. King.

For Suez: Mrs. Martin.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Nov. 26; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Dec. 4; from Brindisi, Dec. 8.

For Bombay: Captain R. and Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. G. Scaramanga, Mr. Parodi, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Colonel and Mrs. E. Temple, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Glover, Captain and Mrs. Low and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solano and child, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. J. Dane, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. Bedford, Hon. — Latham, Miss Clay, Colonel P. W. Powlett, Mr. W. Bell Irving, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mrs. Barton, Captain and Mrs. J. W. Wray, Mr. Bridgwater, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Henderson, Miss Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Elderton, Mrs. Blight and two children, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. Scaramanga, Mr. Hooper, Mrs. Michell and child, Mr. Payn, Mr. W. Halkarth, Rev. R. and Mrs. Windsor and two children. From Suez: Mr. A. Seiger, Mr. Fachiris, Mr. Calvocaressi, Mr. G. Henricks, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.

For Malta: Mrs. W. D. Anderson and child, Mrs. Watson and friend, Miss B. Speed, Colonel Somerset, Mrs. and Miss Somerset.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss Carlisle.

For Port Said: La Baronne Malortie.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 3; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 17; from Brindisi, Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Bulkeley, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Newell, Mrs. F. Murdoch, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. L. H. Davies.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Owen, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Colonel A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. A. W. Story, Mr. Hudson, Miss E. Bell Irving, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. R. A. Gamble, Mr. G. S. F. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Unwin and children, Mr. J. R. Kirby Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl, Lieutenant Tighe, Colonel Boileau, Mr. R. D. Macgregor. From Suez: Mr. F. Rawson, Mr. Connell. From Venice: Mr. Backhausen.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maltby, Mr. L. Joseph.

For Port Said: Miss Wheeler, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood.

For Madras: Miss B. White.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 18; from Brindisi, Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mrs. Vibart, Miss Robertson, Dr. Craddock, Brigade-Surgeon W. Collis, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mrs. Jacob.

For Suez: Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Shallard.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. F. Crook, Mrs. Gough and sister, Major and Mrs. Craigie Halkett, Major Van Someren.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Port Said: Messrs. H. and M. Biddulph.

For Madras: Mr. Martin.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. C. Hardie, Mr. R. A. G. Grieve.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 24; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 5.

For Bombay: General Sir J. McNeill, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. W. S. Forman, Major W. H. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ravenhill, Miss L. Ravenhill.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Dec. 31; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. MacFadyen, Mr. W. G. Wood, Colonel J. Jacob.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. Henderson Ross.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Kurrachee: Misses Graham, Misses McArdy.

For Bombay: Messrs. A. Mackay, Mrs. H. Phillips and child, Rev. F. and Mrs. Nicholson and two children, Captain Mackerness, Mr. T. S. Sandland, Miss Webber.

For Aden: Major Linton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. Bartrum, Mr. W. F. Lindsay, Mr. A. R. Wilson, Mrs. C. G. Tetly.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Muspratt, Miss Home, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. J. Beaumont, Mr. A. Kimber, Mr. A. E. Constable, Rev. Mr. Clarke.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Finch and child.

For Port Said: Mrs. Law.

For Suez: Mrs. A. Beyts.

For Malta: Miss Howard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ghoorka*, to sail Dec. 10.

For Colombo: Mr. T. Gray, Mr. A. Anderson.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child.

For Calcutta: Captain A. W. Bull, Mrs. Dyer and four children.

For Madras: Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Salmon.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, sailing Dec. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. C. T. Hildyard, Mr. Lidderdale, two children, and nurse, Miss Nellie Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Allen, Miss Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tilly, Mr. A. Drake, Mr. Keith Sim, Mr. Vincent.

For Colombo: Mrs. Henderson, Mr. B. Metcalfe Smith, Mr. William Rollo.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mr. Frame, Mr. L. Davidson, Mr. C. E. Benson.

For Madras : Mr. Pasler, Mr. Whale.  
For Calcutta : Mr. Phillips, Mr. G. Dickson, Dr. Allen, Mr. Frame, Mr. Blair, Major G. E. Weston, Mr. J. Rae.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 6.  
For Madras : Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. R. Morris, Mrs. Dyer and three children.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Murray*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 2.  
For Bombay : Mr. Lindsay.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 20.  
For Madras : Mr. Haughton.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, Per. s.s. *Massilia*, Oct. 27.

From London : Mr. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and five children, Mrs. Sloan and son, Mr. Weldrum, Mr. Hill, Mr. Teale, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. Faer, Major Walker, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Kernot, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. McKenzie and infant, Mr. Magor, Mr. and Mrs. Adney, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Sir C. and Lady Petheram, Miss Roberts, Miss Thompson, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. N. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. W. Eales, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Peppe, Major Reay, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and four children, Miss Martin, Bishop of Madras, Miss Jell, Mr. Gladstone Lingham, Mr. C. Gray, Major Tower, Miss Bleazby, Mr. Shapoorjee, Mr. Atfield, Dr. Raynor, Miss Raynor, Mr. H. Dear, Mr. Bespraik, Mrs. Sassoon, Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Pears, Mr. Hannay, Hon. W. W. Hunter, Miss Ainslie, Miss Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Surgeon-General Simpson, Mr. McCracken, Mr. Ogilvy, Colonel Dalrymple, Major and Mrs. Keith and infant, Mr. Liventhrope, Major Ward, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. E. Lawrie, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. Forde, Mr. Goodridge, Mr. Grubb, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Kaye, Colonel Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Eales, Mr. Murrell and child, Mr. Warlock, Mrs. Read, Miss Grey, Lieutenant Moore, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Milne, Miss Elleby, Colonel Kettlewell, Setna E. Manockjee, Captain and Mrs. Cameron and infant, Mr. Paleologus, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Coope.

From Suez : Captain and Mrs. Carpenter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. Karple, Mr. Ezra, Mr. Howard, Mr. L. Gordon, Mr. C. McDowall, Mr. Finckh, Mr. Clay.

From Aden : Bishop of Bombay, Rev. M. Ellis.

By the s.s. *Nizam*, sailing on Oct. 31.

For Brindisi : Major J. F. Kennedy, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. E. C. Buck, Mr. Andrews.

For London : Colonel Murray, Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Mrs. H. W. Stockley.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. *Shannon*, Captain J. S. Murray, sailing on November 7 :—

For London : Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. Hynes, Mrs. Chappel, Master Biddulph, Miss Greenfield, Mr. T. A. Taylor.

By the s.s. *Surat*, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailing on November 14.

For London : Mrs. Dupree and nurse, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Mrs. FitzHugh, Colonel FitzHugh, Mrs. St. E. C. Gare, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. Morrison.

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairclough, sailing on November 21 :—

For London : Dr. Compigne, Mr. H. Whympier, Miss Whympier, General Sir G. R. Greaves, C.B.

From CALCUTTA, Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokara*, Nov. 10.

At Suez : Mr. and Mrs. Lincke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan, Mr. J. Potter, Mrs. S. A. Rosamun.

From Madras : Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Steel and three children, Mrs. Barnett and five children, Mrs. Porteus and two children, Mrs. Nichols and infant.

From Colombo : Mr. W. L. Bird, Gunner R. N. Haly, Mr. Wm. Gibson, Gunner Loul, Gunner McAlice.

From Sydney : Mr. F. St. J. Gore, Mr. R. Bridge, Mr. Pagan, Mr. A. Dickson, Dr. Stirling, Miss Simpson, Mr. P. Kleemo, Mrs. McKinney and two children, Miss Bridge, Mr. Robert Finlay, Mrs. Luke, Mr. W. Permy, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lord, Mr. M. T. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy.

From Melbourne : Mr. Fox, Mr. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Percy Lance, Mr. Dougall, Mr. Harkness.

From SYDNEY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Nov. 13.

At Brindisi : Mrs. F. St. J. Gore, Mr. R. Bridge, Mr. Wm. Lagan.

From Glenelg : Dr. E. C. Stirling.

From Singapore : Mr. Guiseppe.

From Colombo : Mr. Wm. Gibson, Mr. W. L. Bird.

From Bombay : R. S. MacEwan, Esq., Hon. C. Grant, Major J. J. Kennedy, Mr. David Andrews, Mr. G. Cragie.

From Alexandria : Sir Stuart Hogg, Mrs. Leach, Mr. Schudi, Mr. E. Adda, three Italians, Mr. S. E. Julius Möller, Mr. H. Luck.

FROM BOMBAY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Nov. 10.

At Suez : Mr. Cragie, Mr. D. Andrews, Hon. C. Grant, Major Kennedy, Hon. E. Buck, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Stuckley, Colonel Murray, Mr. McKean.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Tasmania*, from London, Nov. 12; from Venice, Nov. 20; from Brindisi, Nov. 24.

For Bombay : The Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Mr. Wallace, Mr. McFerran, Major Cooper, Mr. Balfour, and attendants, Lady Wedderburn,

Miss Shaw, Mr. Macnab, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawley Boevey and child, Colonel J. Miller, Mrs. H. M. Burlton and Miss Campion, Mr. and Mrs. Best and party, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Mr. Creswell, Mrs. and Miss Dunbar, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. J. E. Hilton and child, Mrs. Rosetti, Mrs. Jukes, Mr. J. Jacob, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tooney and three children, Mrs. Truman, Mr. P. Ellison, Colonel Boyd, Major Lang, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Willis, Mr. J. C. White, Mr. Darley, Mr. J. Nugent, Hon. Justice Field, two Misses Field, Mr. F. Ledger, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. F. D. Sherman, Mr. Dyce Nicol, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Beattie, Major Bissett, Miss C. E. Riddell, Miss Teil, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. Balfour, Miss Van Biberstein, Colonel Boyd, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Beaufort and child, Miss Forrest, Mrs. Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. Leitner, Mr. McFerran, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. Moore, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. W. Renwick, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. M. Taylor, Mr. Wallace, Mr. J. Watson.

For Suez : Mr. C. Falkner, Miss Money, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Jones, and child, Miss Jones, Mr. Floyer, Miss R. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Watkin.

For Malta : Mrs. O'Connor, the Misses O'Connor, Mr. W. O'Connor, Mr. Bland.

For Aden : Captain and Mrs. C. W. H. Sealy.

For BOMBAY, s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, leaving Liverpool Nov. 11.

For Bombay : Mrs. Cambridge, Mrs. Bedford, Mrs. Rubie and child, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Young and servant, Mrs. Edgelow, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Williams, child, and nurse, Mrs. Powell and infant, Miss Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nicholson, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dundas, Mr. C. Greenway, Mr. J. Jordan, Mr. J. B. Macbeth, Mr. Jas. Hogan, Surgeon-Major Veale.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo : Mr. J. C. Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Walker, Mr. J. White, Mr. Maddock, Mr. R. B. Black, Rev. A. Resterick, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. W. F. Laurie.

For Calcutta : Mr. H. Luson, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Mr. Lorich, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. McMillan and infant, Mr. A. E. Macdonell, Mr. C. E. Skinner, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. J. Jamieson, Miss R. Tiltness, Mr. Walkeys, Mr. R. Bean, Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. K. Fennell, Mr. F. Le Fennie, Mr. A. Losasso, Mr. R. Wright, Mr. W. Younan, Mr. G. McGlashan, Mr. C. Pavier, Mr. J. Runcie.

For Rangoon : Mr. C. Bachmann, Mr. H. A. Haughton, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. C. H. Hobart Hampden, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. L. Eyre, Miss R. W. Ramsey, Miss L. Tochirer.

For Chittagong : Mr. Pritchard.

THE actual amount received from six months' sales of Bengal opium was Rs. 2,99,24,785, which is Rs. 16,12,285 better than the estimate. From six months pass duty on opium exported from Bombay the receipts have been Rs. 1,17,69,000, which is Rs. 16,57,000 above the estimate.

THE BHOWNUGGUR HEIR-APPARENT.—We learn that H.H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, as a token of his appreciation of the educational training received by him at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, has determined that the heir-apparent shall have a similar opportunity of benefiting by a stay of some years in that institution. The Maharajah has accordingly placed the young Prince Bhowsinghjee, who has hitherto been residing at Gondal, under the care of Mr. Chester Macnaghten, the principal of the College, to whom he has often acknowledged his own indebtedness and expressed the greatest confidence and esteem. The heir to the Bhownuggur gadi will thus commence his college career at an unusually early age, for he is as yet only ten years old. His second visit to Bhownuggur was paid only a few days since, but the recent deaths of the late Dewan and the Thakore's brother, for whom the mourning has not yet expired, forbade the festivities which would otherwise have signalised the occasion. The Prince is remarkably intelligent, indeed he is almost precocious, and is a great favourite with all who come in contact with him.

THE annual report of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Battalion for the year 1883-84, which has just been issued, shows that the effective strength of the regiment on the 31st of March last was altogether 936, consisting of 601 volunteers, and 335 cadets. The number of new members enrolled during the year was only 328, as compared with 468 in the previous year. But in the latter year two new companies were enrolled. Of the new members 162 failed to make themselves efficient. It is satisfactory to see, however, that the regiment includes 203 extra efficient and 571 efficient. The shooting, however, amongst the cadet companies has not been so good as last season, the average figure of merit being only 51.36, against 81.73, whilst sixty-three cadets have failed to go through the course of musketry at all. There was, however, a considerable falling off in the number of attendance at the parades, though several brigade parades were held with the regiments of the garrison. The best shot in the regiment was Sergeant T. Linehan, of the E Company, with the score of 184 points, and the best shooting company was also the E Company, while F Company won the regimental silver bugle for volley firing. The figure of merit of the whole battalions was 82.16, a considerable falling off from the previous year.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	99½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102½	to	102½
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Port Trust Bonds, 4½ per cent. ...	100	nom.	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	105	—	—

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	750
Bank of Bengal ...	all	880
Bank of Madras ...	all	610
Agri ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	880
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12½	95

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	750
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	320

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	940
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,240
Ap. Ho (small shares) ...	400	370
Bellary ...	1,000	640
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	all	535
Boroch Cotton Ginning ...	all	42
Orwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,830	1,515
Dholera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,240
Fort ...	8,500	2,550
French ...	500	370
Mofussil Co. ...	400	415
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	210
New Indian Press ...	125	639
Prince of Wales ...	500	500
Sassoon Press Co. ...	1,000	1,240
Shah and Punjab Cotton ...	all	585
Shind Press Co. ...	all	800
Volkart ...	640	—

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	115
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	470
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	790
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	30
Bombay United ...	1,000	950
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	685
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	680
D. Spinning ...	all	880
Empress Co. ...	all	760
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	770
Hindustan ...	1,000	780
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	1,085
Khandesh ...	1,000	780
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	910
Madras United ...	1,000	3,050
Manockji Pettis ...	all	1,195
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	215
Morari Goudaldas ...	1,000	1,380
National Spinning ...	1,000	750
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	950
Oriental ...	625	550
Parrell Mill ...	nil.	220
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,380
Soonderdas ...	1,000	775
Southern India ...	30	400
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-6	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-6	52

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	460
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,500
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	52
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,330
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 99	3 to	90 4
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	99	5 to	99 6
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102	2 to	102 3
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	3 to	102 4
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100	4 to	—
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	100	8 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	12 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101	0 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	101	8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102	0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1898) ...	100	4 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
	Rs.	Rs.
Agri ...	£10	125 to
Agri Savings ...	100	125 to
Alahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	82½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	185 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	218 to

Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	97 to
Rohilkund Kunawon ...	100	100 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to
Unconquered Service (Agri) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	20 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	164 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	70 to 71
Bengal Coal ...	1,003	1,410 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	103	105 to 106
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	45 to 47
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	83 to 84
Burrakur Coal ...	100	100 to
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	150 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	90 to 91
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	110 to
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	92 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to
Equitable Coal ...	250	135 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	87 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	190 to
Gouripore ...	100	74 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	71 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	136 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to
Murreo Brewery ...	100	135 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	107 to 108
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	109 to
Nanthore Indigo ...	30	— to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	89 to
Oriental Jute Manufactory ...	100	— to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	90 to
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	67 to 68
Riverside Press ...	90	81 to 82
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to
Seaboard Jute Manufactory ...	100	45 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	100 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	125 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Amluckie ...	100	95 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	41 to
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Delhing (Assam) ...	90	39 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to 56
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	45 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	73 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	67 to 68
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to
Jellapore (Cachar) ...	250	— to
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Kalacheria (Cachar) ...	100	55 to 60
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to
Kursong and Terai ...	100	— to
Kutial (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loolah ...	£10	140 to
Lower Assam ...	£2½	23 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory ...	90	81 to 82
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Mutuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falldhi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
New Ghalia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	90	120 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	— to
Sepakati ...	100	130 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	102 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to
Teondarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Oct. 27.

Four per cents ...	1½	dis. to 1 dis
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	8½	pre. to 3½ do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	8½	to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4 to ½	do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	—	to do.
Five per cent Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	—	to do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29	do.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 10-32d.	—
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 21-32d.	1s. 7½d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 29-32d.	—	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 7-10d.	1s. 7 7-10d.	1s. 7½d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 29-32d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 8d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 29-32d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 15-16d.

## LONDON.—Nov. 18.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91½ to 91½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	103 to 104
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	100 to 101½
4 India Encased Paper ...	78½ to 79
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	80½ to 81½
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	93 to 100
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	5	4½ to 5
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	147 to 149
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	24 to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	25 to 25½
Do. Ann. B, 1st ann. (less 1) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. C, 4 p.c. ...	—	120 to 125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	140 to 145
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	117 to 122
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	111 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 128
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4½ to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	20 to 20½
Do. do. ...	16	4½ to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½ to 18½
West of India Port., Ld. ...	80	20½ to 21

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	10	1
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## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

### MILITARY.

Absalom, Maj. W. B., Inf., 1 yr. 81 dys., from May 9, '84.  
Allen, Capt. B. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '83.  
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 160 dys., fr. July 31, '83.  
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from May 1, '84.  
Austin, Lieut. Col. E., S.C., 1 yr. 89 dys., fr. May 15, '84.  
M.

Baber, Maj. H. T., H., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 2, '84.  
Baldwin, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, '84.  
Barclay, Capt. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '84.  
Barton, Col. L. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84.  
Barron, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83.  
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., from June 5, '84.  
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 1 dy., from Aug. 19, '84.  
Batty, Lt. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 18, '84.  
Batty, Surg. Maj. R. H., 1 yr., from July 1, '84.  
Beasley, Surg. Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84.  
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83.  
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 8, '84.  
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 1, '82.  
Bigger, Surg. S. F., 1 yr., from May 15, '84.  
Birch, Maj. W. B., S.C., 1 yr. 269 dys., from Nov. 30, '83.  
Blowers, Lt. Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84.  
Boileau, Capt. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '84.  
Boone, Lieut. Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '84.  
Boswell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 15, '84.  
Broome, Lieut. Col. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 14, '84.  
Brown, Lt. Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84.  
Bull, Surg. G. H., M.D., 182 dys., from Oct. 17, '84.  
Burgess, Capt. F. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, '82.  
Burton, Surg. J. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '84.  
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 7, '83.  
Busteed, Surg. Maj. H. E., M.D., 304 dys., fr. May 23, '84.  
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 25, '83.  
B.

Caldecott, Surg. Maj. R., 286 dys., from May 20, '84.  
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '83.  
Campbell, Col. W. M., R.E., till Nov. 28, '84.  
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 6, '84.  
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. C., 2 yrs., from April 18, '83.  
Chapman, Maj. R. T., Inf., 182 dys., from Sept. 24, '84.  
Cherry, Col. E. M., Cav., 1 yr. 231 dys., fr. Nov. 25, '83.  
Clark, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '84.  
Clarkson, Surg. J. W., 18 ms., from May 28, '84.  
Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 353 dys., fr. Jan. 16, '83.  
Clubley, Col. J. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 10, '84.  
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '83.  
Cole, Col. R. A., S.C., 3 yrs., from Oct. 1, '81.  
Collis, F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from March 28, '84.  
Condon, Surg. Maj. J. H., 1 yr., from April 20, '84.  
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from May 1, '83.  
Coningham, Lt. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 2 dys., fr. Mar. 23, '84.  
Cooke, Maj. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 18, '84.  
Cotton, Maj. F. R. E., 1 yr. 281 dys., fr. Mar. 13, '83.  
Cotton, Lieut. Col. T. J., S.C., M.  
Cowley, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '84.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 359 dys., from April 1, '84.  
Cracroft, Lieut. Col. B. S., 2 yrs., from May 20, '83.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83.  
Currie, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '84.  
Cunningham, Maj. D. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 17, '84.  
Cunningham, Maj. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 30, '84.  
Curtis, Maj. Atwill, 2 yrs., from April 26, '83.  
M.

Dalrymple, Maj. R. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83.  
Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 22, '83.  
De Lousada, Lt. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '84.  
Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 280 dys., fr. Jan. 1, '84.  
Doveton, Maj. H., R.E., 27 ms., from Dec. 4, '82.  
Doveton, Maj. J. C., S.C., 1 yr. 251 dys., fr. May 15, '83.  
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 176 dys., fr. May 17, '83.  
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 18 ms., from June 1, '83.  
Dundas, Lieut. G. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '84.  
Dyce, Capt. G. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 12, '84.  
D.

Eades, Surg. Maj. L. E., from April 13, '84.  
Eliot, Maj. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., from April 4, '84.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 ms., from Feb. 9, '83.  
Ellist, Maj. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 19, '84.  
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 15 ms., from Oct. 30, '83.  
Ewing, Col. John, S.C., 1 yr., from May 20, '84.  
M.

Fagan, Maj. J. G., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '84.  
Fagan, Col. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84.  
Fawcett, Surg. Maj. E., from June 3, '84.  
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr. 93 dys., fr. Nov. 15, '83.  
Ferrand, Surg. E., 2 yrs., from July 9, '84.  
Fitzgerald, Surg. Maj. E. A., 234 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84.  
Foord, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 27, '84.  
Forbes, Maj. E. M., Inf., 2 yrs., from April 22, '83.  
Fordyce, Lieut. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 19, '84.  
Fraser, Col. H., S.C., 335 dys., from Feb. 20, '84.  
F.

Garbath, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 19, '83.  
Gibbs, Lt. Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., from May 9, '84.  
Godfrey, Maj. G., Inf., 1 yr., from April 11, '84.  
Goldney, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 9, '84.  
Goodfellow, M.-Gn. W. W., C.B., 1 yr. 16 dys., fr. Ju. 3, '84.  
Gordon, Lt. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., from June 10, '84.  
Greany, Surg. J. P., M.D., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84.  
Greenaway, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, '84.  
Grey, L.-Cl. L. J. H., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 196 d., fr. Ap. 23, '84.  
Gupta, Surg. Maj. K. P., 1 yr., from May 22, '84.  
Griffith, Lt. Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83.  
Gunning, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., M.  
Gunthorpe, Maj. E. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 16, '84.  
M.

Hackett, Surg. Maj. A. L., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Ap. 25, '84.  
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr. 277 dys., fr. June 20, '83.  
Halkett, Maj. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83.  
B.

Hallett, Maj. W. H., S.C., 307 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '84.  
Hammond, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '85.  
Hammond, Maj. H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84.  
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84.  
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 29, '83.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 26 ms., fr. April 8, '83.  
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 2 years, from June 5, '83.  
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 27, '82.  
Hatchell, Lieut. Col. D. T., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Nov. 9, '83.  
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 year, from May 21, '84.  
Henderson, Surg. Maj. G. M. D., 1 yr. 10 mos., fr. Aug. 14, '83.  
Hecketh, Lieut. Col. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 1, '84.  
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 26 ms., ldy., fr. Feb. 24, '83.  
Hight, Lt.-Col. E. L., S.G., 1 year, from April 18, '84.  
Hilla, Col. John R. E., C.B., 1 yr. 290 dys., fr. My. 28, '83.  
Hill, Major R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr. 10 dys., fr. April 4, '84.  
Hodgkinson, Lieut. S. C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '84.  
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 22, '84.  
Hogg, Major A. M., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '84.  
Hogg, C. I. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., 149 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '83.  
Hogg, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 21, '84.  
Holloway, Lieut. Col. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '84.  
Holroyd, Col. W. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 4, '84.  
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 21 ms., from May 29, '83.  
Humphrey, Major B. G., S.C., 21 ms., fr. April 22, '83.  
Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 year 273 days, M.  
Hutchinson, Major J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 143 dys., fr. Dec. 7, '83.  
B.

Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., till March 31, '85, Bo.

Jack, Surgeon D. M., 304 days, from April 15, '84.  
Jackson, Lt.-Col. G. Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. May 20, '83.  
Jacko, Lieut. Col. John S. C., 27 ms., fr. Oct. 30, '82.  
Jamieson, Maj. L. S., S.C., 182 dys., from Oct. 10, '84.  
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., 1 yr. 10 dys., fr. Sept. 23, '83.  
Jarvis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 322 dys., fr. May 23, '84.  
Johnston, Surgeon-Major T. B. W. P., 3 yrs., fr. Jan. 19, '82.  
Johnston, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84.  
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 3 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '81.  
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, '83.  
B.

Keays, Lieut. Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '83.  
Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 1 yr., fr. April 12, '83.  
Kennedy, Capt. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 28, '84.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 6, '83.  
Kirtson, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 21, '83.  
Knowles, Lieut. Col. F. S., 1 yr. 25 dy., fr. Dec. 21, '83.  
Lambert, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 160 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '83.  
Landan, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84.  
Lamb, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '84.  
Lampson, Col. J., S.C., 2 years, M.  
Lawrence, Lt. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '83.  
Leader, Capt. T. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 23, '84.  
Leapingwell, Surg. A. H., 1 yr., from June 25, '84.  
Lethbridge, Sgt.-Maj. A. S. M. D., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Mar. 23, '84.  
Lewtas, Surg. J. M. B., from Oct. 9, '84.  
Lloyd, Lt. Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 16, '84.  
Lloyd, Bde. Surg. E. E., 1 yr., from May 6, '84.  
Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 180 d., from May 15, '84.  
Luard, Lt. Col. C. H., R.E., 13 ms., from Feb. 10, '84.  
Lucas, Surg. C. T., 2 yrs., from Mar. 7, '84.  
Bo.

McAndrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 3, '82.  
McCausland, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Apr. 1, '84.  
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84.  
Macdonald, Surg. D. P., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Apr. 15, '84.  
MacDougall, Brig.-Surg. H. R. L., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '84.  
MacLaren, Surg. Maj. G. M. D., 1 yr. 183 d., fr. May 1, '84.  
McLeod, Maj. D. S., Cav., 1 yr., M.  
McLeod, Surg. Maj. K., 1 yr. 140 d., from May 1, '84.  
McNeill, Maj. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84.  
McNeill, Maj. J. G. R. D., Inf., 1 yr., from May 9, '84.  
McNeill, Maj. A. R. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from Apr. 27, '83.  
Macpherson, Capt. A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '84.  
Macnaghten, Lt.-Col. W. H. C. B., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 21, '83.  
Maitland, Maj. F. H., S.C., 91 dys., from Oct. 3, '84.  
Maitland, Maj. G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 27, '83.  
Matnaring, Maj. E. P., Inf., 1 yr., from Apr. 21, '84.  
Maisey, Capt. F. C., C.S., 20 ms., from Feb. 8, '83.  
Malden, Lt. Col. R. V., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Apr. 27, '83.  
Maltby, Maj. E. P., Inf., 1 yr. 16 d., from Feb. 20, '83.  
Marshall, Maj. G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr. 121 d., fr. Dec. 3, '83.  
Martin, Col. C., Cav., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83.  
Martin, Col. W. R., Inf., 364 d., from Feb. 8, '84.  
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 1 yr., from June 10, '84.  
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 1 yr., from June 10, '84.  
Masters, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 7, '83.  
Massy, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 15 ms., from Nov. 10, '83.  
Massy, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 166 dys., from Apr. 12, '84.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 28, '83.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 ms., from Oct. 6, '82.  
Mayne, Capt. M. S., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84.  
Meade, Lieut. J. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 10, '84.  
McIlvill, Lt. Henry, S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 25, '84.  
Minchin, Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84.  
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 335 dys., from Apr. 11, '84.  
Money, Maj. E. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '84.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84.  
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Nov. 21, '83.  
Montgomery, Lt. T. R. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '84.  
Morse, Lt. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84.  
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 1 yr. 12 dys., from May 8, '84.  
Morice, Brig.-Surg. J. C., 3 yrs., from Feb. 1, '82.  
Morris, Lt. Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Mar. 7, '84.  
Muir, Capt. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 6, '84.  
Munro, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83.  
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 17, '83.  
Murray, Lt. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr. 248 dys., fr. Apr. 7, '83.  
B.

Neil, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 23, '83.  
Newham, Maj. E. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, '84.  
Novarro, Lt. Col. W. L., S.C., 300 dys., fr. Apr. 18, '84.  
Bo.

Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 1 yr., from Aug. 23, '84.  
Owen, Lt. Col. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, '84.  
B.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83.  
Palmer, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 1 yr. 131 dys., fr. Apr. 16, '84.  
Partridge, Brig.-Surg. W. P., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84.  
Passy, Lt. D. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 7, '83.  
Paterson, Maj. H., S.C., 1 yr. 151 dys., from Sept. 15, '83.  
Paterson, Surg. Maj., A. M., 2 yrs., fr. April 4, '84.  
Pearl, Depy. Surg.-Gen. W., 1 yr., from April 12, '84.  
Penny, Brig.-Surg. J. C. M. D., 1 yr., fr. April 18, '84.  
Perkins, Col. Eneas, C.B., R.E., 2 yrs. lmo., fr. Jan. 16, '83.  
B.

Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from May 17, '83.  
Phillips, Lt. Col. A. N., Inf., 1 yr., from April 13, '84.  
Plant, Lt. Col. W. C., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Sept. 28, '84.  
Pollard, Lieut. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '84.  
Poole, Lt. Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 17, '83.  
Porter, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84.  
Prndergast, Col. R. S. J., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '83.  
Preston, Col. B. H., 1 yr., from Oct. 6, '84.  
Price, Surg. Maj. W., M.D., 24 yrs., fr. Sept. 28, '82.  
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R., M.D., 1 yr. 160 dys., fr. Nov. 9, '83.  
B.

Rawlinson, Capt. S. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 4, '84.  
Reeves, Surg. F. C., 1 yr., from March 5, '84.  
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., 18 ms., from Oct. 5, '83.  
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83.  
Rennick, Maj. H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. April 8, '83.  
Repton, Lt. Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 23, '84.  
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 1 yr. 219 dys., fr. Apr. 22, '84.  
Robertson, Lieut. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., from May 16, '84.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 19, '83.  
Ross, Col. F. J. T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82.  
Rundall, Capt. F. M., S.C., 10 ms., from April 3, '84.  
B.

Sandwith, Lt. Col. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 28, '83.  
Sherriff, Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 74 dys., fr. June 19, '84.  
Sconce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84.  
Senior, Brig.-Maj. H. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 15, '84.  
Sexton, Lt. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ms., fr. Nov. 5, '83.  
Sexton, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 11, '84.  
Sexton, Surg. Maj. E. M. D., 1 yr. 352 dys., fr. Apr. 20, '83.  
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Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '84.  
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '84.  
Sim, Col. C. A., R.E., 182 dys., from Feb. 23, '84.  
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 ms., from April 21, '83.  
Standon, Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 7, '84.  
Stansfeld, Col. T. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 10, '84.  
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 18 ms., from April 20, '83.  
Strover, Lt. Col. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '84.  
Swaine, Surg. F. R., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 29, '84.  
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Swinhoe, Lieut. Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '84.  
Bo.

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[PRICE 6D.]

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### EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the General Meeting this day, held in pursuance of the Notice and Announcement set forth below, a Resolution was passed adjourning the Meeting until MONDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Offices, 44, Gresham Street, E.C.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1884.  
By order of the Board,  
signed, E. H. SMITH, Secretary.

The Notice and Announcement above referred to is as follows:—

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of "The Eastern Bengal Railway Act, 1857," and of "The Eastern Bengal Railway Company Purchase Act, 1884," a General Meeting of the persons whose names were, on the 17th day of June, 1884, upon the Register of Proprietors of Consolidated Stock of the Company, will be held at the Company's offices, 44, Gresham Street, E.C., in the City of London, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts, and for the purpose of dealing with the Property of the Company mentioned in the above last-mentioned Act, and for the purpose of declaring a dividend.

AND SPECIAL NOTICE is hereby given that at such meeting it is proposed, prior to the declaration of such dividend, to authorise the payment out of the sum reserved for the purpose by the 1st Ordinary General Meeting, of certain gratuities to certain officers and servants of the Company whose services have been or may be dispensed with in consequence of the purchase of the Railway by the Government.

Dated this eighth day of November, 1884.  
By order of the Board,  
E. H. SMITH, Secretary.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT**—The Acts of Parliament require that the Meeting of which Notice is given above should be held in the month of November. As, however, the accounts from India will not then have arrived the Meeting will be adjourned to a subsequent day, of which Notice will be given, and no business other than the motion for adjournment will be transacted at the Meeting on the 24th November.

By order of the Board,  
E. H. SMITH, Secretary.  
No. 44, Gresham Street, E.C., London,  
8th November, 1884.

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City of Calcutta ... R. M'Neil ... Friday, Nov. 28  
City of London ... J. Black ... Friday, Dec. 12  
City of Agra ... Jas. Gordon ... Friday, Dec. 26  
City of Edinburgh ... W. H. Barkam ... Friday, Jan. 9.

**LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.**  
Friary ... J. Evans ... Thurs. Nov. 27  
City of Manchester ... A. Macdonald ... Monday, Dec. 22

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Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two-berth rooms, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers—no others taken.

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Kurrachee, Malabar Coast, and Persian Gulf. | Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

Steamer.	To Sail.	Steamer.	To Sail.
Arnot ... ..	Dec. 3	India ... ..	Nov. 26
*Hurazna ... ..	Dec. 17	Goorkha ... ..	Dec. 10
A steamer ... ..	Dec. 31	Rewa ... ..	Dec. 24

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Names.	Tons.	Commander.	To leave Port.
Vega ... ..	3,063	J. L. Wadley ...	Dec. 6
Vesta ... ..	3,054	E. S. Rawlings ...	Dec. 20
Mira ... ..	2,606	T. Lepotier ...	Jan. 17
Capella ... ..	3,359	W. Lee ...	Feb. 14

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Clan Macintosh ... ..	Dec. 20
Clan Mackenzie ... ..	Jan. 3

LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, *via* Suez Canal.

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Clan Forbes ... ..	Dec. 13
Clan Macdonald ... ..	Dec. 23

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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE ... ..	From Gravesend, Thursdays, 12.30 p.m.
	From Brindisi, Mondays.

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IN JAVA ... .. Batavia.

IN CHINA ... .. Hong-Kong, Shanghai.

IN JAPAN ... .. Yokohama.

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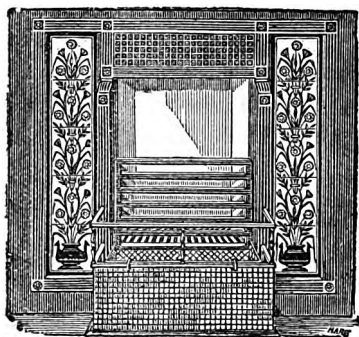
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FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.  
March 31, 1884.

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Highly commended by the entire Medical Press. Being without sugar, spice or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps for years in all climates, and is four times the strength of Cocoas thickened, yet WEAKENED with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and in REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

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**A RIDE TO KHIVA,**

BY

APTAIN FRED BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken: and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cocker's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab sheik, who was impervious to all native med cines, when I administered to him five

**COCKLE'S PILLS,**

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine-man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, November 7th; Madras and Allahabad, November 5th; Calcutta, November 4th; Burma, October 31st.

IN reply to a question by Sir George Campbell an announcement was made by Mr. Cross last night in the House of Commons which will give the liveliest satisfaction to the Indian Services. The meaningless, obsolete, and offensive term "Uncovenanted" is no longer to be applied to the engineering staff of the Public Works Department. It follows, we presume, as a matter of course, that this redress of a small but real grievance will also be accorded to many other branches of the public service; and first of all to the State professors, the inspectors of schools, and other officers of the Education Service—a body that is beyond all question a *corps d'élite*, distinguished in an especial degree by the attainments and the high academical status of its members. But why retain the term at all? We think that many distinguished Native officers of the Government have as good reason to feel aggrieved by it as any of their European brethren. The terms "Imperial" and "Local" would admirably serve every purpose of classification, and would be offensive to no one.

For lack of space we are obliged to hold over to our next issue an Index to the exceedingly important papers on the Bengal Tenancy Bill that were published in the ponderous "Extra Supplement" to the *Gazette of India* of the 11th ult. We invite the particular attention of our readers, and of the Secretary of State, to the Report of the Rajshahi Conference, that is given at pp. 368-399 of the "Supplement."

It is happily a very rare occurrence indeed that a charge of unfair partisanship can attach to any correspondent of the *Times*. But what on earth does the correspondent with Colonel Ridgeway's party of the Afghan Frontier Commission mean by the transparently ridiculous and absurd statement that "Colonel Ridgeway's march has thus successfully ended in the triumph of Lord Ripon's Afghan policy"? The subsequent portion of his own telegram admits, in so many words, that the "peaceful march through a friendly Afghanistan" has been accomplished by reason of the Afghans' "fear of Russia," and not through any respect or regard for the British name. What, we would ask, has been this "policy" of Lord Ripon's that is said to have triumphed? What, but the scuttling from Kandahar, which everyone now regrets? What, but the abandonment of the Quetta railway, which Mr. Gladstone himself has been compelled to reverse? What, but the daring and defiant advance of Russia to the very gates of Herat, which has forced Lord Ripon to all this tardy "activity" under most disadvantageous circumstances? And how, we would add, are the Russians themselves now treating this Boundary Commission, which we have undertaken with their kind permission? Where does Lord Ripon's "triumph" come in?

THAT the ill-timed obsequiousness of this officious and partisan correspondent will do infinite harm in beguiling British watchfulness once more in spite of the obvious absurdity of his statement, we have no doubt whatever. And what, at best, on his own showing, is the ground for his assertion? Simply this, that a British Indian Force, sufficiently strong in itself to defend itself from mere marauders and from all attacks save open treachery on the part of the Afghan authorities—backed up by all the combined influence of Russia, of the Kabul Government

(assured by unlimited subsidies of arms and money), and of the shattered remnants (such as it is) of British prestige—has been permitted to slink unmolested through the smallest possible bit of Afghan territory that could not in any way be avoided by going round by those backdoors which have been used wherever available! And this is actually paraded as a "triumph"! Truly, these are days when the Britisher has to be grateful for very small mercies indeed.

THE same correspondent informs us that Sir Peter Lumsden was to join Colonel Ridgeway on the 19th instant; but he does not tell us how they are to beguile the time until the arrival of the Russian envoys. Two packs of cards would enable them both to play "Patience"; and in the impatient intervals they can build castles with the cards. Or, perhaps, backgammon will be more appropriate to the occasion.

EVEN the *Daily News* is getting uneasy about the prolonged "illness" of the Russian part of the Afghan Boundary Commission, of which the result is that Sir Peter Lumsden is kept kicking his heels about, at this inclement season of the year, in the exceedingly inhospitable regions of Sarakhs and the Persian frontier. Meanwhile, the "other" Russians—those who have no official connection with the Commission—are merrily pushing on towards Herat, having already occupied Pulikhatun. The *Daily News* altogether ignores the fact that every journal that has any practical acquaintance with Central Asian politics (notably the *St. James's Gazette*) has for months past been proclaiming that these tactics would most certainly be resorted to by Russia. It seems to be fated that every action of the Gladstone Government in relation to Russia should be characterised by blind credulity and fatuous helplessness.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is happily able to give us more satisfactory news of the food-supply of Bengal; and though there will, we fear, be some suffering, it is hoped that the province will, after all, be saved from the calamity of a regular famine.

WE have already drawn attention in these columns to Colonel Ewart's proposals for an improvement of the Indian police system—especially in its detective arrangements—by the establishment of an inter-provincial or Imperial force. The whole question is one which will, we believe, receive early attention from Lord Dufferin, and it could not be in better hands. The facts brought out in the *Times*' telegram are at once astonishing and alarming, as showing that the whole of peaceful India is being made a sort of looting-ground by organised bands of Pathan freebooters. The idea of their receiving their share of the loot through the medium of British postal orders is exceedingly comic; but probably the sufferers do not see the joke in quite the same light.

CAN there by any possibility be any divergence of opinion, among those who know anything of the facts, as to the necessity of our having a consul at Kashgar, as advocated by Mr. Dalgleish and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*? We hope to return to this subject shortly.

ALL the numerous English friends of the Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., will read with great pleasure and interest the following paragraph, which we take from the *Hindoo Patriot* :—

There will soon be great rejoicings in the Pathuria Ghata Rajbari. Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., will adopt a son. The choice has fallen upon the second son of his brother, Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore. The boy is about eight years of age. The adoption was all but complete soon after the birth of the child by a sort of family compact, and religious ceremonies will now be performed by which the act of affiliation will receive a religious sanction. We sincerely hope that the mantle of the Maharaja, whose sterling worth and amiable manners have endeared him to all classes of society, both Euro-



pean and Native, will fall upon this son of his choice, and that he will add fresh lustre to the escutcheon of the illustrious family of which his adoptive father and natural father are world-renowned representatives. Preparations are being made to celebrate the adoption ceremony with befitting grandeur. The great popularity which Maharaja Jotindro Mohun Tagore enjoys, and the sincere respect and esteem in which he is held will make this festive occasion a time of universal rejoicing. We feel confident that all classes of society will share in his joy, and bless from their hearts the adopted son, who will not only continue his lineage, but let us hope, will in the fulness of time, inherit the name and fame of his adoptive father.

WE trust that, for the credit of the British name, if not for the interest of the Indian craftsman, Mr. Watherston's plucky and persistent efforts for the abolition of the shameful restrictions on the Indian silver-trade will at last be crowned with success. Now is the time, if ever, for the supreme effort to be made, when the approaching Exhibition of 1886 is forcing the subject on the attention of all.

THE same event may also not improperly be utilised, for pressing on the attention of the authorities another small reform, in a very different direction indeed, but hardly less important in some aspects. The Rev. James Long, the veteran missionary and philanthropist of Bengal, has long been urging the India Office to take steps to ensure the accessibility and the utilisation of the materials for the early history of British rule in India. Those materials at present lie hopelessly buried in the dusty archives of the India Office—as well as, to some extent, in a hundred other muniment-rooms scattered throughout India. Now that we have a powerful and popular statesman as Viceroy, and a nobleman of high culture and great attainments at the head of the India Office, is it too much to hope that their combined influence may be sufficient to overcome the *vis inertiae* of officialdom, and to give the scientific world, Indian as well as English, a really efficient and productive Record Commission? We are sure that this demand would be eagerly supported by every Native scholar. Why do not the Asiatic Societies move in the matter?

WE deal in our leading columns with the report that is given by the most extreme Radical organ, the *Echo*, of a recent speech by Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose. We strongly hope that the report in the *Echo* is inaccurate. The candidature of an Indian gentleman for an English constituency is an event which ought to be of the deepest interest to all patriotic Indians; and we sincerely trust that the influence of all such will be exerted to warn Mr. Ghose of the mischief he will do the cause who all have at heart, if he attaches himself to any disreputable or fanatical faction in English politics. Such a course would be a real calamity for India; for, *inter alia*, it would indefinitely postpone the time when an Indian candidate will be able to approach an English constituency with any chance of success. We do not urge Conservative views on Mr. Ghose; but we ask him seriously and thoughtfully to compare his speech as reported in the *Echo* with that of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last week on the same subject. Putting aside the Conservatism of Mr. Ghose's fellow-countrymen—which we would fain see him sympathise with—we would ask, is any Indian politician well-advised in casting in his lot with Mr. Labouchere and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, as against Mr. Gladstone?

THE *Daily Telegraph* announced on Saturday that "an Anglo-Indian gentleman" was to be the second Liberal candidate for Greenwich with Mr. Verney. So the *Times*, the other day, spoke of Mr. Foggo as a native Indian gentleman. Even the Paladins of the English Press break their shins over our Indian nomenclature.

THE list of the Royal Commission for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 will be read with interest. The list is rather ornamental than useful; but Sir Philip Owen is a first-class organiser, and a Secretary to the Commissioners will make up for the deficiencies of the Commission itself.

WE are exceedingly glad to observe that the *Standard*, in an appreciative article on the special fitness of Lord Dufferin for his great task, has the following:—

We might point out in detail domestic dangers of the gravest kind—such, for instance, as the controversy on the Bengal Rent Bill, to which, happily, Lord Dufferin will bring his intimate knowledge of the almost identical problem presented in Ireland. But we have said enough to indicate the roughness of the tests by which the Viceroy's Statesmanship will be tried. One prediction, at any rate, may be hazarded. He may fail to surmount all the obstacles in his way, but he will assuredly not gratuitously create fresh ones.

THE *Globe*, too, heads an extract from a denunciation of Lord Ripon's most foolish measure with the significant words, "Delusions of the Bengal Rent Bill." The Tenancy Bill has been found out.

THE *Irish Times*, commenting on the recent deputation to Lord Dufferin from the London Committee to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, says that both Mr. Pitt-Kennedy and Dr. Berry White are well-known in Ireland; and adds that it learns from trustworthy information that the results of the Deputation are likely to be most satisfactory to the Committee and beneficial to the interests they represent.

IN our column of "Selected Articles" last week, we gave an account from the *Madras Mail* of an "entertainment" given by Mme. Coulomb at Madras, in derision of the Theosophical Society. We have now received from the "Council of the London Lodge" a lengthy pamphlet, which professes to crush Mme. Coulomb and to rehabilitate Mme. Blavatsky.

WE do not feel it to lie within the scope of our functions *tantas componere lites*. But what is really a very serious and significant statement is the manifesto of the Theosophists, and one that should command the anxious thought of all who take any interest either in Missions or in the educational work of our Missionary Colleges in India, is, that "two hundred and thirty of the students in the Christian College [Madras] have invited the Theosophist leaders to lecture and reply to the Missionaries' attack."

THE *Indian Spectator* has the following on proposed Police Reforms:—

The Government of Bombay's reply to the representation of the Sessions Judge of Poona for reform in the management of suspected cases by the police appears to be an excellent excuse. But an excuse, however admirable, is not a reason. The reply from Government is so far unreasonable. And what more could be expected from an administration which lives in constant dread of progress? The police have, no doubt, very tough work to do at times, and some liberty of action is due to them. When dealing with such matter the detective has to use a good deal of what honourable officials call ingenuity, and what vulgar outsiders variously describe as fraud, perjury and coercion. The process of "tutoring" witnesses may be necessary in extreme cases; but surely a line could be drawn somewhere. In the case in which a rush was made upon a woman in the hour of her bitterest trial, it remains to be seen how the policemen are to be rewarded. To give some idea of the esteem in which this department is held, it may be enough to say that in many a case of crime people's first impulse seems to be to ask if the police could be at the bottom of it? Now, we do not always share this feeling; our only object in referring to it is to show how distrustful the people have grown of the very agency employed by the State to protect life and property. This comes of allowing undefined powers to ignorant and greedy men, and of that vicious spirit of administering justice culminating in the phrase, "Government decline to interfere." So long as Government live in happy dalliance with the executive, snapping their fingers at the judiciary and the public alike, these latter can have no confidence in their judgment. But if the authorities are to blame in this matter, our public men are much more to blame. The country is swarming with pleaders and other educated men. And yet not a single Association has taken up in earnest the question of reconstructing the police department. To think that such work should be left to English officials! But it has been so always, in spite of all our clap-trap about reform and progress.

The *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, November 7:—

Rahimtulla Khan, Chief of Dhir.

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected till November 4:—

Our freight market has had a declining tendency during the last week, and rates by steamers are actually 2s. 6d. lower. Sailing rates are mostly nominal, one ship engaged a cargo for Dundee at 32s. 6d., and another closed a charter for New York at \$5½. Owners are disposed to work at these quotations, and at 30s. for London, and at 27s. 6d. for Liverpool, but there is very little demand for tonnage. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 23,593 tons.

## Selected Articles.

### INDIAN CUTLERY.

We are a long way off now from the time when the Asiatic workmen of Damascus achieved their world-wide fame for the making of fine steel and iron, and farther still from the days when in the Altaï Mountains a race of giants worked submissively at the iron manufactories owned by the Great King. India has not as yet been prominent among the nations of Asia for any great skill in these industries, and it seems that in the department of cutlery she has been particularly backward. According to a recent official report, it was found impossible until quite lately, in spite of all encouragements offered to the native workmen, to induce them to turn out penknives and scissors good enough for use in the Government offices. Eleven years ago there did actually appear an Indian cutler in the suburbs of Calcutta, who made some surgical instruments on an English pattern which were pronounced by a competent judge to be excellent. But the effort was apparently too much for the man, as he died very shortly afterwards, and his art perished with him. Not until 1882 did a successor show himself in a native of one of the villages in Burdwan, who offered some small knives and scissors of his own workmanship to the Stationery Department. These were approved, and orders were given to discontinue providing such goods from home. The difficulty now appears to be, not in producing good specimens of native work, but in insuring a large enough supply. The native artificers are without much capital or commercial ambition; and they are not at present able to start workshops on a large scale. But capitalists who find the cutlery trade in Sheffield somewhat slack might possibly do a good business by starting a venture of that sort in India, with native artisans to work under them. Certainly the skill exhibited by Hindoo workmen in the execution of fine work in the precious metals seems to afford evidence of their being able to excel in the cutler's art.—*Globe*.

### SHORTHAND WRITING FOR INDIA.

Mr. W. B. Livingstone, Principal of the Berhampore College, makes the following announcement with respect to this really important subject:—

"It is a thing to be regretted that not a single system of Shorthand is taught in any school in India. This state of things cannot last. In Germany, Shorthand is taught 'in all the principal German States and Duchies. For the year 1874-75 the number of pupils amounted to 10,449 belonging to 608 establishments and receiving lessons from 779 Professors. Besides the public pupils, there were 4,660 persons under private tutors. There are 249 societies for the propagations of Gabelsberger's Shorthand, and at the head of these is the Society of Leipzig. In addition to all these, there are 60 associations, 5 monthly journals, and many pupils to disseminate Stolze's system.' (Anderson, page 187.) Now we cannot afford to be behind Germany in any praiseworthy matter, and therefore some system of Shorthand must be taught soon, generally, in India. And as Anderson, in his splendid history of Shorthand, declares that every one of the existing systems is as difficult to learn as German or any foreign language, it is of great importance that an easy and yet efficient system be chosen. I consider Anderson's the best of existing systems, but it is not so popular as Pitman's.

"Should this effort of mine prove remunerative in a pecuniary way, I intend to bring out Shorthand sheets for all languages, especially Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Persian and Arabic. My system aims not merely at providing a new method of Shorthand, but at superseding common writing. I hold that by my system, every letter composing longhand can be written in very much less time than that in which longhand letters can be written. This is a great advantage in English, but a still greater in Bengali, Urdu, and Asiatic languages, on account of the extreme intricacy of the letters of their alphabets.

"It is possible that the Universities of India may help to in-

roduce Shorthand into India. In Germany, the State rewards by rich endowments the teachers of Shorthand, there being professional chairs for instruction in the art in some of their universities."—(Anderson, page 235.)

### MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE'S OPINION OF THE PEERS OF ENGLAND.

(From the *Echo*, Nov. 22.)

Mr Frederick Verney and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the Liberal candidates for Greenwich, addressed a crowded meeting of electors at the Woolwich Assembly Rooms last evening. Mr. Ghose, referring to the Compromise, said it spoke well for their patience that they were inclined to deal leniently with the House of Lords. He was not disposed to adopt extreme measures, and sympathised with those who were anxious to deal tenderly with the Lords merely because they were an historical institution and a relic of the past. (Laughter and cheers.) He was the more ready to sympathise with a sentiment of that kind because he belonged to a country where antiquity was deeply revered, and where every relic of the past, whether it happened to testify to the wisdom of his countryman's forefathers or to something the reverse of it, was held up and preserved with the greatest respect. (Laughter.) When these ancient ruins—(loud laughter)—interesting as they might be, happened to encumber the path of progress and impede the march of freedom, then it was their duty, not to demolish them simply, but to cart them away to some more fitting place, such as the British Museum—(laughter)—where they would be perfectly harmless, and where side by side with other gigantic and wonderful relics of bygone ages, they might be studied by antiquarians, and prove a source of amusement to the public at large. (Loud laughter and cheers.) When the Franchise Bill was passed they might safely trust to the obstinacy and indiscretion of the Peers themselves in order to bring up this question. The Radical Party at any rate might console themselves with the knowledge that they had a very powerful friend at headquarters. (Cheers.) He was not referring to Mr. Chamberlain—(laughter and cheers)—but to another friend, who was still more powerful—Lord Salisbury, who would not allow them to forget the existence of the House of Lords. The doom of the hereditary principle had been already pronounced, and it rested with the Lords themselves to say when that doom should be executed. (Cheers.)—The resolution in favour of the candidates was passed by acclamation.

### ENGLAND AND HER INDIAN EMPIRE.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the East India Association, held at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of General Sir George Balfour, M.P., a paper was read by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., on "The Mutual Advantages of the Connection between England and her Indian Empire."

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, referred to that officer's long services in India as giving him a valuable experience and the right to speak on the subject.

Sir Orfeur Cavenagh began by expressing the opinion that the present was an appropriate time to introduce salutary reforms in the Government of India, with the object of cementing the union between England and India. He referred with pride to the broad-minded view taken by the British working classes in regard to the connection with India, and remarked that this broad view was an instinct founded upon the fact that our responsibilities were necessary in face of the interests of our great industrial population. He dealt at length with the statements made at different times that India was held at the cost of maintaining British responsibilities in regard to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, Aden, and the Suez Canal, and pointed out, by a reference to statistics, that the general commercial interests of the Empire needed the maintenance of these stations, depôts, and "places of arms." He then showed the importance of the Indian connection from a trade point of view. In the year up to March, 1883, the trade of India was valued at £133,400,000—namely, £50,000,000 in imports and £83,400,000 in exports. The main portion of this immense trade came to England and benefited the industrial and trading classes, while the shipping trade of Great Britain benefited to the extent of 75·89 per cent. of the shipping which entered the Indian ports. He urged that this country's very existence as a nation depended upon its trade, and while trusting to the foresight of statesmen to open out fresh fields for commerce, they must carefully guard against sacrificing any market over which it was possible for the Government to exercise control. With regard to India itself, he dwelt upon the evils which would arise if the British withdrew. The trade would be lost, a reign of chaos and anarchy would begin, and the merchants would be confined to the small number of armed factories along the coast. He called attention to Mr. Cunningham's compilation, in which it was shown that between 1867 and 1879 33½ millions were spent in productive works—viz, 11½ in irrigation, 22 millions on State railways, and a quarter of a million on the Madras Harbour

Works, in addition to which, to use Mr. Cunningham's own words, "In the course of the last twenty years there has been a vast expenditure, more than 51 millions since 1867-8, on objects which although not technically 'remunerative' in the sense of showing a dividend on outlay, are none the less in a high degree conducive to the well-being of society, the wealth and prosperity of the country, and the development of its resources. These sums do not include the contributions made by Government in the shape of interest, which up to the 3rd of March, 1879, amounted to nearly 27 millions." On the 31st of March, 1883, the number of miles of railway open to traffic was 10,317, and in course of construction 1,565: the total amount of capital expended, £140,936,776—viz., East Indian, £34,770,662; Guaranteed, £67,228,745; State, £35,991,676; Native States, £2,995,733. Many of these works were now commencing to be remunerative. Up to December 31, 1882, the net receipts from railways were £7,684,220, or 5.57 per cent., against 5.16 in 1881. The gross direct receipts from irrigation works amounted to £1,005,872, and the increase of land revenue due to their existence to £491,220. These last receipts might be expected annually to increase. Moreover, owing to the large tracts of land that through the existence of the means of irrigation were enabled to be brought under cultivation, and the consequent increased quantity of grain produced, the capability of the country to support the population had been materially augmented.

After a few remarks from the Chairman, who dwelt upon the misconception of some in high places in England that India was a cost upon this country, several gentlemen spoke, including some natives of India, who said that the Indian people were grateful for the blessings which England had conferred.

Mr. A. K. Settna added that if they from time to time criticised questions of Indian Government it was done with a feeling of perfect loyalty to the connection between England and India. Thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

FOSTER—Nov. 20, at Beaconsfield House, Richmond, the wife of George H. Foster, Esq., Forest Department, Khandwa, C.P., India, of a son.

MACKENZIE—Nov. 21, at 4, Cathedral-road, Cardiff, South Wales, the wife of D. F. Mackenzie Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter.

RENDLE—Nov. 13, at 8, Lisson-grove, Plymouth, the wife of Ashton W. Rendle, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

ANNANDALE—SCOTT—Nov. 20, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Vicar, and the Rev. J. H. Gray, Rector, of Keynsham, Somerset (granduncle of the bride), James Hunter Annandale, of Polton Vale, Lasswade, N.B., to Edith Marion, only surviving daughter of William Scott, late of Madras.

ELDERTON—BATHO—Nov. 19, at St. Mary's, Long Ditton, Surrey, by the Ven. Archdeacon Burney, Vicar of St. Mark's, Surbiton, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Hughes, Vicar of the parish, Charles Robert Elderton, eldest son of Frederick Fairlie Elderton, Esq., of Glasgow, to Clara Hunton, third daughter of W. F. Batho, Esq., of Surbiton.

GOODWYN—BELL MACLACHLAN—Nov. 19, at the parish church, Ardishaig, by the Rev. Malcolm McColl, assisted by the Rev. John Dewar, M.A., B.D., Kilmartin, Henry Goodwyn, only son of the late Henry Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers, to Wilhelmina Isabella Campbell, only daughter of the late William Campbell Bell-Maclachlan, of Craigherrive.

HUBBARD—MACNEILL—Nov. 19, at Marylebone, by the Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. Blakiston, M.A., the Rev. E. J. Hubbard, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Bengal, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain Macneill, 91st Regiment, of Montrose, Scotland.

SASSOON—GURZBURG—Nov. 19, at St. Petersburg, by the Chief Rabbi, at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph Sassoon Sassoon, eldest son of the late Sassoon David Sassoon, of Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, to Louise, eldest daughter of Baron Horace de Gurzburg, of St. Petersburg.

TEMPLE—GOULD—Nov. 19, at St. John's, Ealing, Dean, by the Rev. Canon Temple, Rector of Oswaldkirk, assisted by the Rev. Julius Summerhayes, Vicar of the parish, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late William Gould, Esq.

### DEATHS.

BAILEY—Nov. 20, at Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street, after a long and painful illness, borne with greatest patience, Harriett Cotterill, dearly-beloved wife of Commander William Bailey, R.N., aged 65.

MACKENZIE—Nov. 19, suddenly in Rome, Colonel Francis James Napier Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, aged 47.

MILLIKEN—Nov. 17, at Herne-villas, Tierney-road, Streatham-hill, John, eldest son of the late Mr. William Milliken, of Wolverhampton, aged 38.

PERRY—Nov. 15, at 17, Mount Ararat-villas, Richmond, Surrey, William Champion Perry, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

RENTIERS—Nov. 19, John Baptist Rentiers, Esq., of 7, Clarendon-villas, West Brighton, late of Calcutta.

SMITH—Nov. 16, at Bargate, Brewood, Staffordshire, in the 89th year of her age, Maria, widow of the late Colonel John Smith, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, and of Ellingham Hall, Norfolk, the beloved mother of Mrs. J. E. Monckton, of Brewood.

## Miscellaneous.

LORD DUFFERIN.—A Reuter telegram, dated Malta, November 23, says:—"The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Tasmania*, with Lord and Lady Dufferin on board, left here yesterday for Bombay."

It is understood that on the arrival home from India of Major-General the Duke of Connaught in April next, he will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and be appointed to the Staff at Army Head-quarters.

Why do race reporters in India invariably describe the handicapping at every meeting as having given general satisfaction? Only one literary race-goer can we point to who speaks his mind on the subject, praises or condemns the handicapping as the case may be, but always adduces good arguments in support of his opinion. But in truth how seldom does the eye as it glances down the page of an Indian production rest on the name of a horse that you immediately spot as the pick of the handicap, until, a little further on, you come to another, equally the pick, and so it goes on. As a rule the supposed favoured ones take the prize, but then handicapping is a wonderful science, and, we must also add, handicappers are wonderful men.

BREADSTUFFS EXPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA.—It is stated in the "Review of the Trade of British India with Foreign Countries" for the year ending the 31st of March, 1883, that the exports of breadstuffs have more than doubled in quantity during the last five years. The quantity and value of the export of breadstuffs of Indian produce was, in millions—46½ cwt., valued at £14½, in 1883; in 1882, 50 cwt., valued at £17½; in 1881, 35½ cwt., valued at £12½; in 1880, 25 cwt., valued at £9½; and in 1879, 22½ cwt., valued at £9½. The value of these exports in 1883 was 18½ per cent. of the total value of all Indian merchandise exported. The great increase in the total in 1881 and 1882 was very largely due to the rapid development of the wheat trade; and the lowered total in 1883 as compared with 1882 was due to the diminished export of wheat. The principal breadstuffs exported are wheat and rice, which form the bulk of the grain trade. The export of rice has increased more in quantity than in value. The figures, in millions, are—in 1883, 31½ cwt., valued at £8½; in 1882, 28½ cwt., valued at £8½; in 1881, 27½ cwt., valued at £9; in 1880, 22½ cwt., valued at £8½; and in 1879, 21½ cwt., valued at £9. As giving a clear idea of the nature and extent of the quantities taken in various quarters, the exports may be thus grouped:—To England and the continent of Europe, 19 million cwt., of which the United Kingdom took 12½ million cwt.; to Asiatic countries, 8½ million cwt.; to the East African coast and the British colonies in Africa, 2 million cwt.; to South America and the West Indies, 1,200,000 cwt.; to Canada and the United States, 88,600 cwt.; and to Australia, 70,000 cwt. Under the first of these groups the shipments to Port Said are included, because rice is really sent there for orders as to its destination somewhere on the European continent. The large quantity of rice sent to Europe is used partly for food, partly for conversion into starch, and partly for distillation. The proportions are not known, but it is ascertained that the use of rice for distillation is largely increasing, and is extending in Germany, Holland, France, and Italy. In France much brandy is now distilled from rice and other grains; and the British Consul at Genoa reports that 30,000 bags were imported in 1882 for distilleries in the neighbourhood of Milan. The export of Indian wheat has increased in value nearly 1,200 per cent. since 1879, and in 1883 reached the important figure of 14½ million cwt., valued at over £6,000,000 sterling. In 1882 the figure was higher even than this, 19½ million cwt., valued at over £8½ millions; in 1881 it was 7½ million cwt., valued at £3½ millions; in 1880 2½ million cwt., valued at £1½ million; in 1879, 1½ million cwt., valued at half-a-million sterling. It is pointed out that in 1883, in spite of a smaller general export, the exports at Kurrachee increased 47 per cent., and that in consequence of the growth in the wheat trade since 1880 this port has very much increased in importance. Of the total quantity exported in 1883 over 6½ million cwt. went to the United Kingdom, more than 3½ million to France, Belgium took 1,458,898 cwt., Egypt 799,550 cwt., mostly for orders; Holland 578,246 cwt., Gibraltar 494,098 cwt., Italy 176,063 cwt., Malta 163,358 cwt., and other European countries 34,479 cwt. Of the remainder of the export, less than 300,000 cwt., more than half went to Aden and Arabia, and most of the remainder to Mauritius and Réunion.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is from the *Times*' correspondent at Kulsan, Nov. 19:—

"A review of all the troops and levies was held near Herat by the Governor, in Colonel Ridgeway's honour, on the 16th inst., by the Ameer's order.

"Sir Peter Lumsden will arrive here to-day.

"Colonel Ridgeway's march has thus successfully ended in the triumph of Lord Ripon's Afghan policy. His Viceroyalty began with the hostile march of Sir Frederick Roberts to Candahar and Sir Donald Stewart's warlike retirement from Cabul, leaving the Ameer friendless. The period of anarchy ends with this peaceful march through a friendly Afghanistan, which proves that the Ameer is a powerful ruler.

"It is unquestionable that Afghan prejudices are melting before the fear of Russia, and that a British force could in time of danger march to Herat amid a general welcome."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, dated Nov. 23:—

"All anxiety regarding the occurrence of severe or extensive scarcity in Bengal has been happily set at rest by a statement just published by the local Government. The paper begins with a description of the weather during the past eighteen months, from which it appears that the chief features of the monsoon rains in the last and in the current year were feebleness and their irregular distribution. This result fully bears out the theory that the harvest out-turn depends on the propitious distribution of the rainfall, rather than within necessary limits, on its actual quantity. The provincial divisions are next reviewed in order, and the weather and crop prospects of each are discussed. The state of Orissa shows no cause for anxiety, and the same remark applies to the greater part of the Presidency division, although the out-turn in parts of the Nuddea and Moorshedabad districts are likely to be deficient. But nowhere is there a complete failure, and some small relief works in the spring will probably meet all the requirements of the case.

"From two districts of the Burdwan division a partial failure of the crops is reported, and in a portion of the Beerbhoom district the out-turn of the autumn rice will average only a little over one-third of the full crop, while the more important *amun*, or winter crop, promises an average of nearly one-half. The Commissioner thinks it unlikely that any general measures of relief will be necessary, although the district will doubtless require attention. A small area of the Burdwan district will also have a short out-turn; but it is near the new railway works, where ample employment can be found for the people if needful. The prospects in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions are generally good, and in some parts exceptionally favourable. Bogra is likely to require some help, and portions of Bhagulpore, Patna, and Chota Nagpore report short crops. But the latest information appears to show that there is no cause for grave anxiety, or for starting costly relief measures.

"Colonel Ewart, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, has submitted officially to the Government a scheme for the forming of an interprovincial police force, in order to meet a new phase of crime which has assumed serious proportions of late years. From facts which Colonel Ewart has brought to light it appears that the Pathan criminals on the frontier, in league with local bad characters, are now in the habit of carrying their depredations into remote parts of the country, often turning the forces of civilization against society. A burglary is planned by a man on the spot—sometimes a man of wealth and influence. A telegram is sent to an agent at Peshawur, who despatches a gang of ruffians by rail, taking care to forward their weapons by the parcel post. The crime is committed at a favourable moment, and before an alarm can be given the men are well on their way home, their shares of the spoil being 'frequently sent them by post office orders.

"It is, moreover, more startling to learn to what an extent the native army is leavened with criminal Pathans. It is not too much to say that by completing the railway to Quetta and Peshawur we are changing the whole aspect of crime in India. At present, in the way of protection, we have three disjointed and independent systems—namely, the Thuggee and Dacoity department, the provincial police, and the railway police. These would all be linked together and strengthened by the adoption of Colonel Ewart's scheme.

"A return published in the Governmental *Gazette* shows that the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in 1883 was 22,905, as against 22,125 in the previous year. Of these 20,067 deaths were due to snake bites, 985 to tigers, 287 to wolves, and 217 to leopards. The loss of cattle from the same cause amounted 47,478 animals, being an increase of 771 on the figures of the previous year. It is somewhat remarkable that while the great majority of human deaths is set down to snakes, only 1,644 cattle are said to have perished from that cause. Nearly three-fourths of the deaths occurred in Bengal

and the North-West Provinces. The number of dangerous animals killed during the year was 19,890, and more than a lakh and a half of rupees was paid in rewards.

"A paper on infant marriage and enforced widowhood, lately published by Mr. Mahabari, of Bombay, appears to have attracted the attention of the Supreme Government, for a copy has been sent to the Governor of Madras, with a request that he will make such observations on it as he may consider advisable. He has resolved to consult several native gentlemen on the subject.

"During the past week Lord Ripon has visited Aligarh, Agra, and Muttra. At each place he received invitations similar to those which met him in the Punjab, and was overwhelmed with somewhat vague but enthusiastic addresses, couched in the most flowery language of Oriental compliment. Thus, the people of Meerut assured him that his 'lovely name' was the topic of frequent conversation in their domestic circles. A Delhi deputation said that for 1,000 years Indian history had recorded no such ruler. He was 'the country's lamp and eye,' 'the right man in the right place,' and so on. It is hardly too much to say, in the words of a local newspaper, that he is 'swimming down the country on a flood of flattery.' His Excellency's replies have been for the most part vague and cautious. He will proceed this week to Benares and Darjeeling."

"The Zhob Valley expeditionary force is now returning. At least one valuable result has been attained—namely, the complete survey of the whole of the Zhob Valley. It has been ascertained that the main route from the Gomul Pass to Candahar does not lie, as had been supposed, through the Zhob Valley, but through the valley of Khwandar, and that the route is practicable for a large army. The Zhob Valley itself appears to supply no resources for an army, save some excellent grazing land."

"The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* states that a letter has been received from Mr. Dalgleish, dated Yarkand, September 25. He was then in health, and well-treated by the Chinese officials and people. He mentions that M. Petroffsky, the Russian Consul, left Kashgar early in September for Tashkend; but was expected to return during this month. The Consul's guard consisted of twenty Cossacks. The Assistant-Consul was staying in Kashgar.

"Mr. Dalgleish alludes to a rumour current in Yarkand, that the Russians are pressing the Emir of Bokhara to give them Sherabad, a small town on the direct road from Samarcand to Balkh; and that the Emir had refused, and had called in the aid of the Afghans. While giving this report for what it is worth, Mr. Dalgleish adds that he is inclined to think there is something wrong in Russian Turkestan.

"The interest attaching to these occasional letters from Mr. Dalgleish should surely convince the Home and Indian Governments of the advisability of appointing a British Consul to Kashgar. It is true our trade in those regions is small; but such as it is, it is rapidly being driven out by Russian competition. Moreover, other and more important ends than those of commerce would be served by the presence of an intelligent British officer in Kashgar."

"The Hon. Colman Macaulay, Secretary of the Bengal Government, has just returned from a successful expedition which he made, accompanied by a small party, to the frontier of Thibet, as the head of the Lachen Valley. It is understood that he had a very satisfactory interview with the Governor of the frontier province of Kambt-zong, near the Kongralama Pass, and that a cordial interchange of hospitalities and presents took place, which is likely to develop into further friendly correspondence.

"A substantial step has apparently been taken towards the removal of Thibetan obstructiveness, and it would seem that the establishment of a large and important trade in Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds goods depends upon the measures taken by the Government to improve the opportunity which has now been obtained. Mr. Macaulay is believed to be of opinion that the obstructive and exclusive policy hitherto followed does not commend itself to any but the particular party which is now dominant at Lhasa, and that if steps were only taken to remove the disabilities imposed on those engaged in trading the anticipations of Warren Hastings concealing the opening of a large market for English and Indian goods would be fulfilled. The matter seems to be one well deserving the attention of Chambers of Commerce and of all persons interested in the development of trade.

"I hope to be able to send shortly fuller particulars regarding this the most important and promising step towards the opening of Thibet which has been taken since the days of Warren Hastings."

The following extra telegram has been received from the *Times*' correspondent, dated Calcutta, Nov. 24:—

"This afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor formally opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

"The proceedings commenced with the singing of an opening chorus, after which General Wilkinson, commanding the Presidency district, addressed the audience. He gave a short history



of the military industrial exhibitions, stating that the movement had been initiated by Sir Hugh Rose, and that the first exhibition had been held at Mean Meer in 1864.

"The present is a larger affair than any former one. It contains 1,150 exhibits, contributed by 52 corps and departments. The first regimental prize was awarded to the 2nd Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment, the second to the 2nd Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, and the third to the 44th Native Infantry.

"Mr. Rivers Thompson then delivered a short speech. He stated that he had great pleasure in presiding on the occasion, and dwelt on the importance of encouraging soldiers in the practice of useful arts, both as a means of employing their spare time, and as rendering them resourceful and able to earn a livelihood after discharge. He then declared the exhibition open."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### BURMESE BUDDHIST LAW.

The following is a translation of a review contributed to the "Literatur-blatt für Orientalische Philologie," by Dr. Julius Jolly, Professor of Philology in the University of Würzburg, Tagore, law lecturer and author of the translation of Narada, which appears in Professor Max Müller's "Sacred Books of the East":—

*Notes on the Buddhist Law by the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma* (John Jardine). Nos. 1 to 7. (Rangoon Government Press, 1882-1883.)

*Manusara-dhamma-sattham*, the only one existing Buddhist Law Book, compared with the Brahminical Manava-dharma-sastram. By Dr. A. Fuehrer. (Reprinted from the Bombay Asiatic Society's Journal.)

The first translation of a Burmese law-book was offered by San Germano in his "Burman Empire" (London, 1823). In 1847, at Moulmain, Richardson gave the original text of the Burmese Manu Kjay Dhammathat (dharmastra), with an interleaved English translation. Dr. Rost gave some account of the Pali MSS. of the Manusara in the first volume of "Indien Studien." Thirty years later the examination of the Manusara was again taken up by Dr. A. Fuehrer, now in Bombay, who copied six palm-leaf MSS. of the Manusara in the British Museum and India Office. The first fruit of his studies lies in the above work. In British Burma the road trodden by Richardson is now being travelled with fresh zeal. Moung Tet Too has in 1874-1876 published in the original language four of the more important Burmese Dhammathats. Above all, Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Commissioner, and Dr. E. Forchhammer, the Professor of Pali at Rangoon, have laid a valuable foundation for the study of Burmese law in the "Notes on the Buddhist Law," enriched with juristical notes on difficult questions about inheritance and marriage, with translations of the more important texts out of different books, and with inquiries into the original sources of this jurisprudence.

Mr. Jardine speaks with warmth against the indifference with which the Burman law literature is regarded, lased as it is on the learning and traditions of two very ancient religious systems (Brahmanism and Buddhism), full of parable and proverb, and both the basis of the law now in force and an original source of past history. About this literature Dr. Forchhammer gives a most valuable explanation. Most of the Dhammathats now available go back only to the last half of the last century. At that time the Burmans had extended their limits to the ocean, besieged the Talains, and founded a great empire. The Hpiatoons or Apologues and Moral Stories hitherto used as precedents in their Courts were no longer sufficient. The Dhammathats found with the Talains admirably suited the need of codification. They gave the foundation of the Civil Law books, but were enlivened with extracts from the ancient Buddhist literature; and the juristic part, especially that about inheritance and marriage, was strengthened and modified into unison with the common law of the Burmans.

Among the Talains we can trace the Dhammathats back into the Middle Ages. A Talain priest edited the Dhammavilsa in 1174. The Talain recension of the Wagaru Dhammathat was edited by a King of Martaban about the end of the thirteenth century. The Dhammathats are shown to have originated in India, not in Ceylon, where no corresponding productions can be found—a fact established by the negative result of the inquiry made by Dr. Fuehrer through Subhuti. The reception of the Indian law in Further India is a very important fact in the history of civilisation, a striking witness to the superiority of the Hindu law. The manner in which its transfer to Burma was effected certainly requires further investigation.

(Dr. Jolly devotes several pages to a detailed statement of parallel passages in the Burmese book on one hand and the Sanskrit texts on the other, citing Manu, Yajnyawalkya, Gautama, Narada, Vishnu and others. The comparison extends over all the titles of Hindu law, and is an addition to what has already been done by Jardine and Forchhammer.)

These examples, which might be multiplied, prove that the Burman jurists have by no means set to work by mere copying out of Manu, a point already noticed by Jardine, Forchhammer

and Fuehrer. There is room for conjecture as to how the Burmans have got hold of the notion that Manu is the only author of their law. In discussing the resemblance of the Burman law to that found in the Vyavahara Mayukha, Mr. Jardine notices, as apparent at the first glance, that the Burman works never mention the authorities (Manu alone excepted) who are named in the Vyavahara Mayukha. It is certain that the Vyavahara Mayukha was compiled in the seventeenth century. Thus it looks as if the Burmans were ignorant both of the names and the opinions of the celebrated Indian commentators, beginning with Medhatithi. It is only with the passages themselves and the Smritis that a clear acquaintance is shown. They have also apparently learned to know the Smritis before the era of the commentators, which begins in the eighth or ninth century. Whether they made use of an older recension of Manu than any now known, as Forchhammer and Fuehrer suspect, doubts arise about their acquaintance with Narada, Brihaspati, Katyayana and the Smritis posterior to our Manu, when the newer results of the attempts to fix Manu's date are considered. May not the Burman jurists have used one or more of the many Smritis which were compiled in the latter part of the Smriti epoch, and which are now lost altogether or only handed down in fragments? The ancient tradition which makes Manu the oldest law-giver might arise from the same cause. The fact that Benares is mentioned in the Manukya and elsewhere repeatedly seems to indicate a northern source. So does the decision of the Sage of Midela or Mithila. In Mithila, according to the preface, the Yajnya-Walkya Smriti was compiled, and one of the mcs: ancient schools of law founded.

(Dr. Jolly concludes with a hope that the publication of the Manusara, by Dr. Fuehrer, and of the Wagaru Dhammathat by Dr. Forchhammer, with translations, will before long enable scholars to deal more fully with these important questions.)

*Persian for Travellers.* By Alex. Finn, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., H.B.M.'s Consul at Resht. London: Trübner and Co. 1885.

This is a handy little book, very neatly and legibly printed which gives a useful assortment of words, and a few hints on the grammatical structure of the Persian language. It is in the same style and size as the excellent little "Turkish Vade-Mecum" of Redhouse; but the latter is a far fuller and more generally useful book. Mr. Finn's vocabulary seems good and accurate, although the pronunciation indicated is, in some respects, peculiar. It is in the grammar that a little more matter might not unfairly have been expected. It is true that Persian grammar is a very simple affair; but even the rudiments cannot be compressed into twenty-two small pages. One regular verb should have been exhibited in all its tenses, so that the traveller might have before him some guide in using the words given in the vocabulary. The three tenses of the four exceptional verbs which are given would then have illustrated clearly their deviations from the standard form. The imperative or aoristic form of all irregular verbs might, with much advantage, have been added in the vocabulary. And had the method of expressing the interrogative (so necessary to travellers), and a few model sentences been added, as examples of syntactical arrangement, Mr. Finn's book would have been far more welcome than it can be in its present condition. It has one great recommendation—its small size enables it to be easily carried and readily referred to, and that may be held to compensate for many deficiencies.

*The Student's Arabic English Dictionary.* (Companion Volume to the Author's "English Arabic Dictionary.") By F. Steingass, Ph.D. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1884.

It is pleasant to find that the duties of empire are again being recognised, as well as its advantages, even when those duties involve serious work and ungrudging expense. Tardily though the recognition come, it is ever welcome when it does come. It may take the form of suppression of Boorish impudence, or the resumption of a bold policy in Afghanistan, or the honest assumption of power in Egypt, or generous proposals for Colonial federation, or the re-creation of a vanished navy, or the production of a substantial army, or the protection of our coaling-stations, or the defence of our colonies, and possibly even Franchise Bills, when such things happen to be wanted. Yes; it is indeed pleasant to find our countrymen awakened from the torpor of years and emerge from the mists of party squabbles, even though the revivification be but partial, and the steps of progress be hesitating and uncertain.

The production of an Arabic Dictionary may not seem, at first sight, to have much to do with the prelude with which we introduce it; but it is, nevertheless, intimately connected with the revival of the imperial instincts we commend. The neglect of English interests in the Mediterranean has left the Arabic-speaking peoples to the care of the French, or of anyone else who might care for them; and the French have industriously endeavoured to promote the political and commercial interests of their country in the open field left for them. Among the most patent means to accomplish this purpose is the cultivation of the Arabic language and literature, and this the French have steadily worked at, and have, in consequence, long held the first place in all that

concerns Arabic scholarship. It is true that both England and Germany have given birth to many able Arabic scholars, and some sound works on the Arabic language; but in France the pursuit of the subject was epidemic, and elsewhere only sporadic.

As regards England, where everything that is left is popular initiative, we have little indeed to boast of in this unprofitable field of labour, beyond the still unfinished Dictionary of the accomplished Lane. It is, then, a clear indication of a great change in popular sentiment to find two new and substantial works brought out for the purpose of enabling students to master the language which dominates the Levant, which fringes the coasts of the Mediterranean, and which covers a large portion of Asiatic Turkey and the continent of Africa. The works to which we allude are the English-Arabic and the Arabic-English Dictionaries of Dr. F. Steingass. The first of these books was published two years ago, and met with a well-merited success. The second is now presented; and it surpasses its predecessor not only in bulk, but in its completeness, in its simplicity of arrangement, and in its general utility. These two important books may be taken to represent the growing interest felt in England in Arabic-speaking countries; for no publisher would incur the cost of their production without reasonable grounds for expecting a fairly large number of purchasers for them.

The dictionary of Dr. Steingass is not an abridgment of a predecessor, nor a mere aggregation of the statements of others. It takes the works of predecessors as a basement, but enlarges on them with much that is original, and is thus useful to those who go far deeper into Arabic literature than the *Qur'an* and *Alf-Zaila*. Dr. Steingass has taken care to include the words found in such works as the *Hamāsah*, the *Mu'allagāt*, the *Magāmāt* of Hariri, and other such works of wide etymological range.

Condensation has been studied in order to make the 1,242 pages of the book contain the largest possible amount of matter that could well be got into them. The author has been careful to add, in the case of tri-literal verbs, the medial vowel of the aorist wherever it differs from that of the preterite, and by so doing greatly assists the learner. But condensation has not been attained by sacrificing the student's necessities; on the contrary, Dr. Steingass has most wisely made separate entries of all such derivative forms as differ to any noticeable extent from their primitives. The registering of these peculiarities in their alphabetical order will materially assist the learner at the beginning of his studies. It does not readily occur to the tyro that he must look for *maḍī* under *aul*, for *imāṣ* under *vamas*, or for *ūyām* under *īm*, &c., &c. However familiar he may afterwards become with such remarkable changes of forms, he is at first seriously impeded by them, and will be grateful to Dr. Steingass for the help afforded at a time when help is most needed. This truly admirable dictionary fills a void, and will undoubtedly become the standard Arabic dictionary for this country, for it is handy in size, cheap in price, copious in matter, clear in arrangement, and accurate in its statements.

## Correspondence.

### CONSERVATIVE COLOURS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In view of a general election, which must take place sooner or later, possibly sooner, would it not be well to give the matter of "Conservative colours" a little more consideration?

We talk and write of the "true blue," meaning, presumably, the blue that Tories have ever looked on as, *par excellence*, their own particular colour; but very few know the exact shade of blue that "true blue" is. At various recent elections Liberals have made blue their colour also—and a blue, too, as nearly as possible the same shade as that sported by the Conservative candidates. Especially was this the case during the last memorable Brighton election, when Mr. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., was returned. Then it was a subject of question which was the really proper shade of blue for Conservatives to wear, as the Liberal candidate's (Mr. Romer, Q.C.) colours were blue also, and of a shade very slightly removed in tint from the colours of his rival in the field.

In order to know who is for us and who against us, would it not be as well to set such uncertainty with regard to shade entirely at rest, by adopting throughout the United Kingdom Conservative colours of a uniform character?

It is a matter in which Conservative associations might with advantage interest themselves, for by adopting some decided colours for the party, mistakes would be avoided in electioneering times. As a suggestion, I say, let us have "true blue"—when it is finally agreed on what "true blue" is—ribben, backed with pale primrose, and let it be so made up that both colours are equally conspicuous in the rosettes worn. There is every reason why primrose, in these days of the Primrose League, should be the colour chosen to blend with the blue. Such a ribbon would have to be manufactured on purpose, and the ribbon-weaving industry would thus be stimulated, as orders for "the Conserva-

tive" ribbon would naturally be large. The feminine mind would, in particular, rise to the occasion if the subject were freely ventilated. Possibly such a trifle may be thought beneath the dignity of politicians; but now, when, unfortunately, trickery has so much to do with politics, not even trifles, considered as such, should be overlooked.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

A. G. F. ELIOT JAMES.

Eaton-place, Brighton, Nov. 17th, 1884.

### INDIAN TEAS AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to Mr. Martin Wood's letter in your issue of the 29th ult., and although I do not consider that to suggest "who is responsible for the 'boycotting' of Indian tea at the International Health Exhibition" would be at all within my province, I, from having acted as Superintendent of the Indian Tea Section at the Health Exhibition, am in a position to confirm Mr. Martin Wood's statement that "had the millions been permitted to take quarter-pounds of tea away with them, as they were enticed to do in the case of China tea, some good would have been done," i.e., some *permanent* good to the Indian tea industry, which the mere serving of cups of tea could not possibly be expected to do.

The attendants in the Indian tea-pavilions had over and over again to explain to an incredulous and sometimes angry public that sample packets of Indian teas were not obtainable there.

The authorities at the Health Exhibition rendered me such valuable assistance as regards erecting the pavilions that it would be sheer discourtesy on my part not to say now that I cannot think a slight was ever intended.

Still, the unpleasant fact remains, that whilst permission was granted to "China" to sell samples it was not granted to "India"—our own empire.

If the reason for this difference of treatment to the two great industries is not well understood in England how can it be expected to be by the planters in India, who are already being called upon to make a good show at the Exhibition of 1886?

I fear they will be much discouraged. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*—Yours truly,

EDW. FULLER LANGDALE.

11, Panton-street, S.W., Nov. 17th.

## Home News.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., has been elected a member of the Council in the room of the late Sir Robert R. Torrens, G.C.M.G.

THE India Council on Thursday sold bills for Rs. 76,500 on Calcutta, and Rs. 4,00,000 on Bombay at 1s. 7½d., and telegraphic transfers for Rs. 5,00,000 on Calcutta, also at 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—Tenders for Rs. 15,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 7,74,000, average rate 1s. 7½d., and on Bombay, Rs. 7,26,000, average rate, 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 6,00,000, average rate 1s. 7½d., and on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; or a total of Rs. 23,00,000. Tenders for bills on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7½d. will receive about 40 per cent, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7½d. about 40 per cent, and above in full. Subsequently bills for Rs. 25,550 on Calcutta, Rs. 2,61,500 on Bombay, and Rs. 63,000 on Madras were sold at 1s. 7½d., while further special allotments of bills of Rs. 2,79,500 on Calcutta and Rs. 2,20,500 on Bombay were made at 1s. 7½d. A lakh and a-half of transfers specially allotted on Bombay realised 1s. 7½d. Next Wednesday the amount of drafts to be offered is to be raised to 20 lakhs. Between April 1 and last week the Council sold remittances to the extent of Rs. 8,56,23,418, realising £7,002,882.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The news that Lord Randolph Churchill is going away for four months on a journey to India will be received with general regret, because everyone will believe with only too much reason that the journey is undertaken in search of health. *Sunt lacrimæ rerum*: and mortal things touch, we may hope, the political heart. Lord Randolph's absence from the political scene will excite the more remark because it will occur at so interesting a time—the time, in fact, when the Redistribution Bill, which he has largely inspired, will be passing into law. But there are consolations. There is an undeniable touch of the grand style, for one thing, in the occasional flashes from the sky which give the inspiration of the governing mind, while the details are left to the work-a-day world. And Lord Randolph Churchill, being only human may well feel some kind of satisfaction in reflecting that he who is forced to be only an occasional sojourner in the world of

politics is yet able to do more than any one of the other men whom the Conservatives have always with them.

#### OBITUARY.

The Hon. Arthur Romilly, brother of Lord Romilly, died on the 14th inst., at Arco, in the South Tyrol. The deceased was the youngest son of John, first Lord Romilly, sometime Master of the Rolls, by marriage with Caroline Charlotte, second daughter of the late Right Rev. William Otter, D.D., Bishop of Chichester, and was born in August, 1850. He was educated at Eton and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1872. Mr. Romilly was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn in Hilary Term, 1874, and went the South Wales and Chester Circuits, practising also at the Glamorganshire Sessions. He married, in 1877, Flora, second daughter of Professor Shellbach, of Berlin.

Lieutenant-General Robert Richards, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, died on the 13th inst., at Southsea. He was the only son of Mr. Robert H. Richards, barrister, and chairman of the county of Wexford. He served with the Bombay column, Army of the Punjab, in 1848-9, at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojgerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army. He was mentioned in despatches, and received a medal and two clasps. He afterwards served as staff officer with the field force which penetrated into the country north of Peshawur in order to chastise the hill tribes on the Swat border. General Richards retired from the Bombay Staff Corps in 1881.

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

Tuesday's silver market was harder, at 49½d. per ounce, although only small amounts of bar silver was on hand, consequently business was limited. The exchange rates from India were firmer, Bombay being quoted at 1s. 7-16d., and Calcutta at 1s. 7-3-32d. Rupee Paper is again quoted at 81½ and 78½, 79½ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. respectively.

Wednesday's market was firm in response to the higher prices paid for the drafts offered by the Indian Council. The late quotations were 49½d. to 49-13-16d. per ounce, but little business was done owing to the scarcity. A few Mexican dollars were sold at 49½d. per ounce for immediate shipment. Indian exchange rates are quoted at 1s. 7-1-16d. in Bombay, and 1s. 7½d. in Calcutta. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper rose ¼ to 79½. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. remain unaltered.

On Thursday a sharp and substantial rise took place in the price of bar silver. The Indian banks were found to be strong buyers, and as scarcely any amounts were to be had on the spot, those who held any trifling parcels would part with them only at an advance of ½d. per ounce on the nominal price quoted last night. When it was seen how urgent the demand was 50½d. per ounce was asked, and some business was actually done at that price. The increase in the demand for remittances to India has also produced an advance in the rates for telegraphic transfers to 1s. 7-5-32d. The only quotation obtainable for Mexican dollars was the price which was paid for a very small quantity yesterday, as no further business has been done, and the remittance by the French steamer has not yet come to hand. The China exchange rates were unaltered at 3s. 7½d., and 4s. 11½d. in Hongkong and Shanghai respectively. Rupee Paper was in very good demand, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closing at 81½ 82½, and the Four per Cents. at 79½ 80.

On Friday the rapid rise in bar silver was maintained, but business was not so exciting as it was yesterday. Some further business was done at 50½d. per ounce; 49½d. remains a nominal quotation for coined metal. Indian rates have advanced to 1s. 7-3-16d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was in good demand, the closing price being 82½ 83. Four per Cents. remains unaltered. The Indian Council to-day sold one lakh of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7-5-16d. per rupee.

On Saturday some business was done in bar silver at 50½d. per ounce; but, on the whole, the market was weaker than yesterday. The Indian rates of exchange were easier, but unchanged at 1s. 7-3-16d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper closed at 82½ 83, and the Four-per-Cents. at 79½ 80.

On Monday bar silver declined to 50d. per ounce. The Indian rates of exchange have receded to about 1s. 7-1-16d. to 1s. 7-3-16d. Very few dealings were done in Rupee Paper, the Four-and-a-Half and Four-per-Cents. closing at 82½ and 79½ 80 respectively.

Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. have undertaken to publish "A Dictionary of Islam," compiled by the Rev. T. P. Hughes, B.D., M.R.A.S., who is well known for his careful and scholarly study of the Muhammadan system during a long residence amongst the Muslims of India and Afghanistan. The work is dedicated (with permission) to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lahore, and has been very carefully revised by Dr. Steingass, a distinguished Orientalist, the author of the "English-Arabic Dictionary." The work will be specially useful to the Christian missionary, as well as to the Government official placed in positions of responsibility in Muhammadan countries. It will also be of peculiar interest to the student of comparative religion.

#### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 7th inst.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Lahore on Thursday from Cashmere, and left again the same evening for Sialkote and Meerut.

LORD DUFFERIN will hold the annual *levée* at Calcutta on the 20th December, and his lordship and Lady Dufferin a drawing-room on the 23rd of that month.

THE Municipal elections, held in Calcutta on Saturday, resulted in the various Commissioners who had resigned being with three exceptions re-elected. It is probable that a case will be submitted for the decision of the High Court as to whether the re-elections are not illegal.

A RATHER severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Lahore on Friday. No damage to property was done.

It is stated that Mr. Tayler, who has been a most popular magistrate in the Nuddea district for many years, has appealed to the Governor-General against the late sentence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, reducing him from his grade of first class magistrate for a period of six months, and transferring him to another district.

THE report that Mr. Tayler, magistrate of Nuddea, had appealed to the Viceroy against the sentence passed on him by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in connection with the Nuddea student's case, appears to be unfounded. At least no appeal of that character is stated to have been received in Simla.

THE LATE RAI KRISTODAS PAL.—Some of the friends of the late Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor, C.I.E., contemplate founding a prize, and having his statue placed in the lobby of the Calcutta Municipal Office, to mark their appreciation of his zealous services rendered to that institution, and as a proof of the deep respect entertained for his memory by his countrymen.—*Statesman*.

THE "INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE."—The above is the new title of the *Indigo Planters' Gazette*, that has for the past three years been making steady progress as the planters' organ throughout India. For the future there will be as excellent articles on the coffee industry and silk cultivation as have all along been published on tea and indigo.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.—Mr. Currie, the popular post-office official, has been transferred from Bhagulpore to Jubbulpore.—Mr. J. Crowley has taken over charge of the *Hathi Oostee* concern.—Planters who had left *kullums* in their indigo lands throughout the Durbungah district are now busy hoeing them out, moisture for next season being rare.—We (*Planters' Gazette*) hear that Mr. Slack, Assistant Magistrate of Bettiah, Chumparun, is likely to proceed to Choto Nagpore as Settlement Officer.

TEA NOTES.—More rain is wanted in Goalpara.—In Darrang tea has done well during October.—Tea is doing very well in Nowgong, much better than in the earlier months.—The news from Kamrup represents the prospects of tea as not being good. Rain is much needed for the *sali* paddy.—The prospects of tea are good in Cachar. The weather is warm, and the *sali* crop in some parts of the district has been destroyed by insects.

#### BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON will hold a *levée* at the Secretariat on the 1st December. His Excellency arrived in Bombay on the 1st inst. from Mahabaleshwar, and left again on the 5th for Kurrachee.

At a meeting of the guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition on Nov. 5th, a committee was appointed to prepare an address of welcome to Lord Dufferin.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has promised to send an exhibit of carpets, Indian art ware, silver and curios from his private collection to the Antwerp Exhibition. There is, we are glad to hear, every reason to believe that Bombay will be well represented at Antwerp.

WE understand that H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda contemplates establishing a paper manufactory at or near Nowsaree. His Highness goes on a tour of inspection this cold season, and will probably select the Baroda Mahal for the purposes of his visitation.

At a meeting of the leading Cutch inhabitants of Bombay on the 1st inst. it was resolved to present a congratulatory address to H.H. the Rao of Cutch on the occasion of his forthcoming installation by H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

POONA seems to be going ahead. Already one company for the manufacture of paper has been organised, and it is possible that before long another paper-mill will be established. We now hear that the old Government House at Dapoorie is to be converted into a brewery. The new venture will start with fair prospects of success, as it is said the proprietor is to receive the contract for supplying the troops in this presidency with beer.

## MADRAS.

THE Viceroy has approved of the appointment of Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Madras Civil Service, to the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE *Madras Mail* states that the project for the removal of the Madras Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore has been revived, and that negotiations have been opened with Mr. Brown, the proprietor of the Cubbon Hotel and Cubbon Assembly Rooms at the latter place, for the leasing to the Government for a term of years of the rooms and possibly also of the Bachelors' Quarters, which are near to them.

A COTTON-MILL is to be started in Quilon by an American merchant. The buildings connected with this enterprise are nearly completed, and the opening ceremony will take place in the early part of next month. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore and almost all the high officials of his Highness's Government are expected to honour the inauguration ceremony with their presence.

## BURMA.

THE Judge of Maulmain has finally rejected the application of the Municipal Committee to stay the execution of the decree obtained against them by Mr. Addis.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A Rangoon correspondent telegraphs:—A Burmese honorary magistrate's wife was brought up on the 31st ultimo, by the police before the Senior Magistrate, charged with criminal misappropriation of property. His worship said he thought she had gone about as close as possible to the committal of a criminal offence. She at first denied having the jewellery, but subsequently gave it up to the police. He regretted much to see a magistrate's wife in such a position. As the evidence was weak, the three defendants would be discharged. The jewellery was handed over to the prosecutor, its rightful owner.

THE Municipal War is still raging in Maulmain, and the columns of the rival newspapers are full of nothing but the din of battle. The *Advertiser* has another kick at its whilom friends and patrons, thusly:—"WANTED.—By the Maulmain Municipality for the Official and Native Members, a supply of Back Scratchers, the present stock being monopolised by the European Representatives. *Vide* Municipal Bellows of 18th instant.—APPLY SHARP." To which the *Tenasserim News* retorts:—"Wanted by the *Maulmain Advertiser*, for the benefit of its long-afflicted readers, a supply of original screaming jokes, the stock in hand being exhausted by the publication of the one in its advertising columns of the 21st instant. Second-hand jokists are strictly warned off. In mercy to the Editor, who has softening of the brain.—APPLY ONE AT A TIME."

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces has issued a circular regarding the issue as a prophylactic of lime-juice and sugar, or *amchur*, to troops, the former to British soldiers and the latter to natives, except when *amchur* is not procurable, or when the issue of lime-juice is considered desirable by local medical authorities.

THE B Battery First Brigade Scottish Division, Fort William, under the command of Captain Plant, had some practice at 5,000 yards with the guns in position at Fort Fultah, some seventeen miles down the river Hooghly, but the practice was not good. A few of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Battery took part in the practice.

THE Government of India approve of the Commander-in-Chief's proposal for the march of No. 7 Battery Northern Division Royal Artillery from Jutogh, *via* Chakrata and Saharunpore, to Umballa, returning to Jutogh *via* Hoshiarpur, Panthankote, Chumba, Dhurmsala, and Kangra. The battery left Jutogh on the 20th instant, and will return about the 3rd March, 1885.

THE prospectus of the Northern India Rifle Association, just issued, includes a new match on the lines of the first stage for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, in which twenty-five prizes, including the National Rifle Association Medal, will be given. This association retains military positions, whereas the W.I.R.A. allows "any" position.

THE Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces has issued a circular notifying that applications from officers of the Army Medical Department to be permitted to retire from the service should be submitted, through the administrative medical officer and the general officer commanding the division or district, to the Military Secretary, for the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A CIRCULAR memorandum has been issued by the Military Department, Fort William, to officers Commanding Volunteer Corps in India, calling their attention to the rules and orders in the Volunteer Regulations regarding the inspection of all arms in the possession of volunteers. It appears that the annual reports on Volunteer Corps last year brought to light a want of care and attention on the part of volunteers to the state of their rifles.

ON the recommendation of the military authorities in the Bengal Presidency, the Government of India have sanctioned an arrangement by which officers commanding regiments of British cavalry are allowed to contract with firms in England for the supply of helmets for the use of their men. The wicker helmets at present supplied to these corps by Government are considered unsuitable for cavalry soldiers, the cork helmets being preferred both for comfort and neatness. No extra expense to the State will be incurred by the new arrangements, as the regiments will merely receive the ordinary rate of compensation for the non-supply of helmets.

CAPTAIN SHAIK CASUM, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor, has returned to join his regiment at Surat. He has served in the capacity of A.D.C. to their Excellencies the late and present Governors of Bombay, for upwards of ten years, with great satisfaction to themselves and their staff. Captain Shaik Casum gained great credit from Sir Philip Wodehouse, the late Governor of Bombay, in whose period of office he was appointed aide-de-camp. Sir James Fergusson has likewise expressed his thanks for the service of his late aide-de-camp, and in recognition of them presented Captain Shaik Casum with his photograph and a handsome gold watch. His popularity among Europeans as well as natives is well known. He has gained the regard of every officer with whom he has served on the staff, and his departure is deeply regretted. It is understood that he will shortly be promoted to the rank of subadar-major in his regiment.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

- CAMPBELL—Nov. 5, the wife of Archibald W. Campbell, of a daughter, still-born.  
 CHARD—Nov. 3, at Bellary, wife of Major W. W. Chard, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.  
 CRAWLEY—Oct. 19, at Middleton-street, Calcutta, the wife of Major T. G. Crawley, (8th) the King's Regiment, of a son.  
 CURRIE—Oct. 26, at Katak, Orisa, the wife of G. M. Currie, B.C.S., of a daughter.  
 LOVETT—Nov. 2, at 40, Park-street, Calcutta, the wife of Colonel Beresford Lovett, R.E., C.S.I., of a daughter.  
 MACMILLAN—Nov. 4, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of M. Macmillan, Educational Department, of a daughter.  
 MULLALLY—Nov. 21, at Coonoor, Madras, the wife of Frederick S. Mullally, of a daughter.  
 PATERSON—Oct. 30, at Vellore, the wife of C. G. Paterson, Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore, of a daughter.  
 RUSSELL—Nov. 5, at Bombay, the wife of Louis P. Russell, Esq., of a daughter.  
 SASSOON—Nov. 5, at Sans Souci, Byculia, the wife of S. D. Sassoon, Esq., of a daughter.  
 ZORAB—At Balasore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. M. Zorab, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- CAMPBELL—NEWMARCH—Oct. 28, at Christ Church, Simla, J. S. Campbell, Bengal Civil Service, to Honor, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps.  
 COPELAND—O'FARRELL—Oct. 27, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Agra, by the Rev. Father James Doogam, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Harkins and McCarthy, D. P. Copeland, assistant conservator of forests, Assam, to Mary Florence, eldest daughter of J. H. O'Farrell, Public Works Department.  
 DUTTON—WOOD—Oct. 25, at St. Paul's Church, Asansol, Charles Dutton, E. I. Railway, to Mildred Allon, only daughter of the late James Wood, of Calcutta.  
 FENTON—NEWMARCH—Oct. 28, at Christ Church, Simla, Alexander Bulstrode Fenton, 4th Madras Cavalry, to Janie Parke, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps.  
 HENRY—ACRES—Oct. 28, at Christ Church, Simla, Matilda Annie, second daughter of Mr. G. Acres, to Mr. W. D. Henry.  
 MCLIOD—PAINTER—Nov. 6, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Charles James Mcliod to Annette Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard B. Painter, M.D., F.R.C.S., Beaufort Gardens, London.  
 NEDHAM—BARNETT—Oct. 28, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev. Dr. J. Colgan, Robert Bird Nedham, Lieutenant Lancashire Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Colonel A. G. Nedham, Bengal Staff Corps, to Amy, second daughter of Colonel H. C. B. Barnett, 25th Madras Infantry.  
 TOWNSEND—FOLGER—Oct. 29, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, Lieutenant Charles Collingwood Townsend, Royal Artillery, to Hester Amelia, second daughter of William Denison Folger, of New York.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

## THE LANDHOLDERS' MEMORIAL AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE memorial of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar, to which we drew prominent attention last week, requires to be carefully studied by all those who wish to understand the revolutionary principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The memorial, as we have already stated, is a reply to the amazing memorandum which was drawn up by Mr. Macdonnell, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, and it most completely exposes the blunders and inaccuracies with which that document bristled. Mr. Macdonnell's memorandum was unhappily adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose ill-health prevented him from dealing with the subject with his own hand. It was forwarded to the Government of India, with a flabby covering letter, as "expressing the views of the Bengal Government upon the matters discussed in it," and it appears that it has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India by the Viceroy, with a perfunctory despatch, to the effect that "he concurs with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in considering that the memorandum successfully answers most, if not all, of the objections taken by the petitioners to the proposed measure." The landholders' memorial is addressed to Lord Kimberley, and it is to be hoped that his lordship will take warning from it, before he *concurs* with the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, without an exhaustive examination of the merits of the case.

The memorial now before us deals with the statements and arguments contained in Mr. Macdonnell's memorandum under six separate headings:—(1.) What were the status and rights of zemindars before the permanent settlement; (2.) Whether those rights had become obsolete in 1793; (3.) What were the rights vested in zemindars by the Permanent Settlement, and what was the power which Government reserved to itself under section 7 of Reg. I of 1793; (4.) Whether the rights of tenants were

ascertained before the Permanent Settlement; (5.) Whether the best authorities have been consulted on the present subject; and (6.) Whether the zemindars have ever admitted the saleable character of ryotee holdings. This classification is not exhaustive, and does not include either the general policy of the Bill or the question whether legislation on the lines proposed is necessary. But we will now proceed to discuss each of these six headings *seriatim*.

In the first place, we have to consider the status of zemindars before the Permanent Settlement. Mr. Macdonnell would have it believed that the zemindar was not a zemindar, but a mostajir. It is expedient to use the two native words, because the English term farmer, by which the word mostajir is usually translated, conveys an imperfect idea of its sense to an ordinary English reader. By contrasting the two native terms the inaccuracy and absurdity of Mr. Macdonnell's position stand out more prominently. The definition of a zemindar is given in the clearest terms by the famous Gholam Hosein Khan and the Roy Royan in their evidence, which was taken long before the Permanent Settlement, and is to be found in Harrington's "Analysis," and in the Appendix to the present memorial. "The literal meaning of the word zemindar," says Gholam Hosein, "is possessor or proprietor of land." In its generally accepted meaning it implies a proprietor of land, who pays rent to the Emperor, and is equally applicable to every landholder, whether possessing a greater or less number of villages, or only a portion of a village." And the Roy Royan says, "A zemindar is a person possessing hereditarily, on the condition of obedience to the ordinances of Government, a tract of land under the denomination of a Pergunnah or Chukleh; and a zemindary is that land registered in the records of Government in the name of such person." Such being the status of the zemindar, who was the mostajir or farmer? The answer is plain. If the zemindar failed to pay his rents to Government, or was in any way contumacious, the mostajir was the man who was employed temporarily to collect the rental from the cultivators of the soil, with the understanding that, like a French farmer of taxes before the French Revolution, he would make the best bargain possible for himself after paying the dues of Government. And even when the mostajir was thus introduced, the right of the zemindar was not extinguished, but he received a small percentage on the rental in recognition of his original proprietary right. But Mr. Macdonnell, having discovered a passage in Harrington's "Analysis" which seemed to suit his views, has quoted it as establishing the proposition that the zemindars were not hereditary proprietors, but mostajirs. The memorialists respectfully observe that Mr. Macdonnell has either overlooked or omitted two passages, one almost immediately preceding, and the other following his quotation from Mr. Harrington's work. Mr. Harrington, writing of some of the *principal zemindars* in Bengal, who held their zemindaries, with certain services attached to them, under a sunnud of grant or confirmation, asserted that their tenure partook more of the nature of an hereditary office, with certain rights and privileges attached, than of a proprietary estate in land; but he added that if the zemindary be an office, and such office give possession of land, which has by claim or custom descended from father to son, or to collaterals, with other circumstances incident to property, such as mortgage, alienation, bequest, or adoption, it is, in reality, a landed inheritance. And he went on to say that a zemindar appears to be a landholder of a peculiar description, not definable by any single term in our language. It is to be noted that Mr. Harrington was writing

with special reference to the *principal zemindars*, who before the Permanent Settlement received sunnuds, confirming them in their titles and dignities, and vesting them with certain police and magisterial powers, which were personal incidents following the inheritance of a zemindaree. In the present day there are several of the principal zemindars in Bengal and Behar who receive a fresh sunnud of their titles and dignities on each succession to the family property, and on each occasion the British Government accepts a gratification of a hundred gold mohurs or some larger sum; just as the court officials of the great Mogul took as much as they could get from the principal zemindars of their time. But there is nothing either in the text or context (which Mr. Macdonnell omitted) to justify the assumption that the zemindar, prior to the Permanent Settlement, was merely a mostajir or farmer temporarily collecting the rents of certain lands, and having no other rights, proprietary and hereditary.

It may be asked what profit is there in discussing this status of the zemindar before the Permanent Settlement? But the reason is obvious. Mr. Macdonnell argues that if the rights claimed by the zemindars under the Permanent Settlement had no previous existence, they were the mere creation of Lord Cornwallis and the British Government of the day, and that it is therefore open to the Viceroy and the Government of the present day to deal with them as they please—a breath may mar them as a breath had made. The memorialists have, therefore, gone deeply into the root of the matter and produced some further evidence which has not been previously cited in the controversy. They show that in 1776 Messrs. Anderson, Crofts and Bogle, three Bengal civilians, were appointed as Commissioners to inquire into the landed tenures of Bengal. These gentlemen reported that “almost all the lands in Bengal were held under some person possessing rights and claims thereto, who collected the rents, paid a revenue, and stood between the Government and the actual cultivator. Such a middleman they found in the zemindar, chowdhry, or the talukdar, whether independent or dependent. These are all described as landholders.” The Commissioners further declare that “there is reason to believe that the *whole of Bengal* was distributed among the zemindars and chowdhries, or proprietors of smaller areas, who in order to bring waste lands into cultivation, in consideration of a sum of money, or the performance of particular services were induced to create talooks, which resembled the zemindaree in every respect, except that the rent reserved in independent talooks was paid directly to Government, and in dependent talooks through the zemindar.”

We have space to-day for only one more of the arguments which the memorialists have brought forward. They show that whilst the zemindaree system was well known and recognised under the Mahomedan constitution and government, the system of farming was introduced only in the reign of Furrukshere (1713-1718) as one of the evil effects of the disorganisation and decay of the Imperial power at Delhi. Thus introduced, it was an invasion of the private rights of the zemindars (though their hereditary proprietorship was still recognised by the grant of *Malikana*), and an act of spoliation on a large scale, which was an index that good government had ceased, and that rapine and extortion had commenced—the sure precursors of the downfall of Mogul rule in India. The memorialists pointedly remark that when the system of farming was introduced into Bengal in 1772-73 by Warren Hastings, it was due to the general rapacity of the British administration. Mr. Macdonnell, in his eagerness to show that the zemindar had no rights, has even ventured to cite the Company's *Dewani Sunud*, as giving the Government the

power to remove the zemindars, from their zemindarees. It will hardly be credited that no such provision exists in the *Sunud*: and the memorialists feelingly declare that they are utterly at a loss to find how the Bengal Secretary could commit himself to such a gross mistake of fact. We have thus already shown that Mr. Macdonnell's memorandum is disfigured by garbled quotation and misrepresentation of facts; and we shall be prepared on a future occasion to show several other misleading statements in this document to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Viceroy of India have unfortunately pinned their faith.

#### MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE'S CANDIDATURE.

WE give elsewhere a brief report, from the *Echo*, of a recent electioneering speech by Mr. Lalmohun Ghose at Woolwich. We hope that the report of the *Echo* does not accurately render Mr. Ghose's opinions; and we have taken steps to obtain perfectly trustworthy and adequate reports from Mr. Ghose's own friends, as it would be grossly unjust that he should be judged by unauthorised reports of his speeches. But if there be any truth in the report of the *Echo*, we fear it is clear that Mr. Ghose is, as Rob the Grinder would put it, “a-going it.” We have no hesitation in saying that such extreme views as those with which Mr. Ghose is credited by the *Echo* would be deeply to be regretted, in two ways—they would, we think, make his return for Greenwich, or for any other English constituency except perhaps Northampton, an impossibility—and they most certainly misrepresent the opinion of Mr. Ghose's fellow-countrymen at large. He is made to declare that “the doom of the hereditary principle has been already pronounced”; and he does not appear to have even made an exception in favour of the Prince of Wales. What would our hereditary chiefs and nobles of India say to this?—nay, what would every loyal Indian subject of Her Majesty say to it? When Mr. Ghose talks of the Peers of England as “ancient ruins,” and of the analogous institutions of India as “relics of the past,” he wins a laugh, of course, from his Woolwich hearers. So, in another sphere, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out last week, the House of Commons is quite ready to go into shouts of laughter over the buffoonery of Mr. Labouchere and Sir Wilfrid Lawson on the same subject. But all this sort of thing is a grievous descent from the line we had hoped to see taken up by the first Indian gentleman who has had an opportunity of representing his great country in the political life of the Empire. Why, in the name of common-sense, should Mr. Ghose go out of his way to shock the feelings of the more reputable portion of the Greenwich electors?—and why should he excite the laughter of the less reputable portion by sneers at the Conservatism of his own countrymen? Nothing could be more impolitic—to speak of no higher motive—than to raise a laugh against the Indian sentiment, “where every relic of the past, whether it happened to testify to the wisdom of his countrymen's forefathers, or to something the reverse of it, was held up and preserved with the greatest respect” (Laughter.)

We have always indicated our earnest wish that not one only, but many Indian gentlemen should be able to find seats in Parliament to represent their fellow-countrymen. And every reader of this journal is a witness to the fact that we have always hitherto written of Mr. Ghose's candidature with approval and hope. We cannot even yet abandon the belief that wiser counsels may prevail with that gentleman, and that he will drop—if he has ever taken up—the exceedingly unwise line to which the *Echo* would commit him.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 1.)

- BARKLEY**—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. D. G. Barkley of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.
- COPELAND**, Mr. J., sub-assistant conservator of forests in the Punjab, and officiating assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment from Oct. 1.
- WATSON**, Mr. A., temporarily an assistant conservator of forests in Biluchistan, is appointed to be a sub-assistant conservator of forests in the Punjab, from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in Biluchistan. Mr. A. Watson will officiate as an assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade from the same date.
- BAKER**, Surgeon R. J., M.B., Indian Medical Department, is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Camp with the Zhob Expeditionary Force from the date of taking charge thereof.
- ABBOTT**, Major H. B., additional political agent of the first class, and political agent, Jhallawar, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of political agent, Kotah, in addition to his own duties, from Sept. 22, during the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay as officiating resident in the Western States of Rajputana.
- SIMSON**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. C. W. Simson as consular agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Coconada, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.
- RIDSDALE**—The services of Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh from Oct. 11, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by Mr. F. Henvey, C.S.
- LEE-WARNER**, Mr. W., S.C., junior under secretary, sub. pro tem, is appointed to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, vice Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., officiating as secretary, from Oct. 26.
- MARTINDALE**, Mr. A. H. T., C.S., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and assistant secretary, is appointed to be junior under secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department, sub pro tem., vice Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., officiating as under secretary, from Oct. 26.
- FRASER**, Major E. A., political assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class from Oct. 26. Major Fraser is posted as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, vice Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., appointed junior under secretary, sub pro tem., from the date of assuming charge.
- MASOTTI**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Masotti, Consul for Belgium at Bombay, Acting Consul-General for Belgium in British India, during the absence of Herr E. Ven Eotvelde.
- CAMPBELL**, Brevet-Colonel W. M., R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, having been granted extension of leave, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from Sept. 24, the date on which his period of duty expired :—
- SANDEMAN**, Major J. E., Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.
- WILMER**, Major J. R., S.C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.
- TALBOT**, Lieut. the Hon. M. G., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.
- BAIRD**, Major A. W., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, having returned to duty on Oct. 1, is appointed to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the same date.
- The following reversions will have effect from the same date :—
- WILMER**, Major J. R., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive post of deputy superintendent, 4th grade.
- TALBOT**, Lieutenant the Hon. M. G., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive post of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.
- THUILLER**—With reference to the notification of the Government of India, confirming Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Thuiller, R.E., as deputy surveyor general in charge of Revenue Surveys, from 1st Oct., vice Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., retired, the following promotions are made with effect from the same date :—
- BRANFILL**, Brevet-Colonel B. R., Staff Corps, is promoted to the 1st grade of deputy superintendents.
- TANNER**, Brevet-Colonel H. C. B., Staff Corps, officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

- HILL**, Major J., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- BARRETT**, Mr. E. C., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- PATTERSON**, Mr. W. H., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- HAIG**—With reference to notification of the Government of India, appointing Brevet-Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy surveyor general in charge Trigonometrical Surveys, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the date on which Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey made over charge of his office :—
- CODDINGTON**, Lieut.-Colonel F., S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 1st grade.
- BADGLEY**, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.
- WILMER**, Major J. R., S.C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.
- TALBOT**, Lieut. the Hon. M. G., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

The following appointment and promotions are made, with effect from Sept. 1 :—

- STOTESBURY**, Mr. W., surveyor, 4th grade, to be a draftsman in the additional establishment attached to the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.
- DWYNE**, Mr. T. H., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- NEWLAND**, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade.
- DICKINSON**, Mr. R. B., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 1st grade.
- KELLY**, Mr. J. C., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade.
- LOWRIE**, Mr. A. E., assistant conservator of forests, Ajmere-Merwara, has passed the departmental examination in the elements of Law and the Land Revenue System.
- CARPENTER**, Commander A., R.N., to be surveyor in charge of the Marine Survey of India, vice Commander Dawson, from Oct. 27.
- SMITH**, Mr. D., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, is dismissed the service.
- CUMMING**, Major W. G., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, British Burma, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer and secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana in the Public Works Department.
- WALLACE**—The services of Lieut. Colonel W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., having been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, he is appointed to act as consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E.
- MACMILLAN**, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 6.
- LOVETT**, Colonel B., C.S.I., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Bengal, reverted to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 23.
- TREVOR**, Major E. A., R.E., examiner of accounts, is on return from furlough reappointed as examiner of accounts, military works.
- MACDONALD**, Mr. R. G., officiating examiner of accounts, military works, is appointed inspector of accounts, Public Works Department.
- BROWN**—The services of Mr. J. S. Brown, executive engineer 4th grade, sub pro tem., temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, are replaced at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.
- ELLIS**, Lieutenant W., R. E., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Madras, employed on submarine defence duty at Rangoon, is graded in the Public Works Department as assistant engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- FEDDON**, Mr. F., assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for 23 months from Nov. 15.
- MOBERLEY**, Mr. G., superintendent of the 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for seventeen months and thirteen days, with effect from Oct. 4.

#### MILITARY.

- MURRAY**, Major-General J. I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the divisional staff of the army, vice Lieutenant-General C. Cureton, C.B., whose term of service on the staff has expired, dated Oct. 21.
- AYNESLEY**—The name of Colonel G. H. M. Aynesley, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General C. Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, on Aug. 4.
- The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
- BARTON**, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel, from Oct. 26.
- JACKSON**, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. O., Bengal Army, to be lieut.-colonel, from Oct. 20.
- KERR**, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. M., Madras Cavalry, to be colonel, from Sept. 21.
- MAYBERRY**, Assistant Apothecary P. A., 2nd grade, Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.
- TUSON**, Deputy Surgeon-General J. E., M.D., has been permitted to retire, from Sept. 8, subject to H.M.'s approval.

SKARDON, Surgeon-Major T. G., is permitted to retire, with effect from Oct. 31, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from the date specified:—

CHESNEY, Colonel G. T. Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, from July 27, in room of Major-General A. B. Johnson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

The following appointment to the staff of the Zhob Valley expeditionary force is sanctioned, from Oct. 10.

GASELER, Major A., wing commander 4th Punjab Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster general.

JENNINGS—The services of Captain R. Jennings, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Military Works Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

COLOGAN, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. F., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command 33rd N.I. (p. a.), for two years.

HALL, Major C. Mc K., General List Infantry, wing commander and 2nd in command 5th Punjab Infantry (p. a.), for two years.

DOBBIE, Lieutenant H. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 30th N.I. (m. c.), for one year.

CURETON, Lieutenant-General C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to and reside in England.

CONES, Surgeon G. A., has been granted six month's extension of the furlough allowed.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

DAUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. C. C., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps (m. c.), for six months.

LUARD, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H., R.E. (p. a.), for 220 days.

HALKETT, Major W. G. C., Bengal Staff Corps (m. c.), for two months.

MASSY, Lieutenant H. S., Bengal Staff Corps (m. c.), for three months.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

COWPER, Lieut. M., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, dated Oct. 14.

FINDEN, Surgeon-Major W., 13th N.I., to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major T. G. Skardon.

O'DONNELL, Lieut. A. C., 40th N.I., wing officer 10th N.I., is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major Fraser, promoted.

SHEWAN, Surgeon G., 43rd N.I., M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major E. R. Johnson, appointed to officiate as secretary to the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces.

KAUNTZE, Lieut.-Colonel E. H. E., Bengal Staff Corps, late officiating commandant 4th Bengal Cavalry, is posted to Morar for general duty.

KELLY, Major J. G., Staff Corps, brigade major, Meean Meer, is transferred in the same capacity to Sealkote, vice Lieut.-Colonel Stockley, vacated.

SMITH—ROGERS—The names of Captains E. A. Smith, No. 5, Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, and S. M. Rogers, K Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, are added to the list of officers ordered to proceed to England during the next cold season, to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

#### FURLOUGHS.

FLEMING—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant Fitz J. Fleming, 6th Dragoon Guards, is cancelled.

MURRAY, Lieutenant G., Connaught Rangers, to Bareilly and Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette Oct. 29.)

RISLEY—The services of Mr. H. H. Risley, officiating under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department for special duty, from which date he may be relieved by Mr. C. W. Bolton.

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors at Burdwan, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.

LYON, Mr. G. K. officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Barh, Patna, is transferred to Durbhungah, and posted to the sudder station of that district.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., temporary joint-magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and posted to the sudder station of Lohardugga, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating deputy commissioner of Manbhoom.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., temporary joint-magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of Patna, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Gya.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon-Major J., officiating professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy Medical College, Calcutta, to act, in addition to his

own duties, as medical inspector of emigrants, Calcutta (Inland Emigration), during absence of Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnel.

BEATSON, Surgeon W., officiating civil surgeon of Jessore, leave for one month, from 5th inst.

GIBBONS, Surgeon J. B., officiating resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as civil surgeon of Jessore during absence of Surgeon W. Beatson, from date he joined his appointment.

WICKES, Mr. T. H., superintending engineer, 3rd class, who reported his return from furlough on 23rd inst., is reappointed to the Central Circle.

OLDHAM, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, reported his return to duty on 10th inst. from privilege leave granted July 28.

DEVENISH, Mr. J. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported his arrival in Calcutta on Oct. 27, is posted to the Darjeeling Division.

ROY, Surgeon-Major G. C., made over charge of the Beerbhoom Jail to Mr. C. Owen on Oct. 14.

WILLIAMS—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. R. K. Williams of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the Bench at the sudder station of Furreedpore.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

SOONCE, Mr. G. C., barrister-at-law, 3rd judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is to act as 2nd judge of that court, during absence of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

JONES, barrister-at-law, 4th judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as 3rd judge of that court, during absence on deputation of Mr. G. C. Soonce.

JEFFERY, Mr. J. E. B., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MACEWEN, Mr. R. S. T., barrister-at-law, second judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, furlough for thirteen months, from date he avails himself of it.

SILLS, executive engineer 2nd grade, 2nd Calcutta Division, two months and fifteen days' privilege leave, from 24th inst., or subsequent date.

BRADON, Mr. H. S., C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten days.

CLAY, Mr. W. M., C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for fourteen days.

GOODRICK—The leave on private affairs for six months granted Mr. G. M. Goodricke, deputy collector and superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, has been commuted by the Secretary of State for India to furlough for eighteen months and nineteen days. The extraordinary leave for one month, without pay, in extension of leave on private affairs for six months, granted Mr. Goodricke, is cancelled.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 30.)

ETTY—The services of the Rev. A. H. Etty, at present resident chaplain of Kashmir, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Nov. 1.

PINDER—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to promote Mr. R. J. P. Pinder, assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to assistant conservator, 2nd grade, from July 19.

DUKE, Rev. W. A., on return from duty in the *Gallis* lying between Dungaalli and Murree, resumed charge of the chaplaincy of Meean Meer on Oct. 3, relieving the Rev. C. A. Gillmore.

GILLMORE, Rev. C. A., on being relieved at Meean Meer, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Amritsar, from Oct. 4, vice Rev. A. G. Norman.

WOOD, Major H. M. M., judicial assistant, Simla, is transferred to Ferozepore and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, from Oct. 25, vice Mr. R. W. Trafford, transferred.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as judicial assistant, and posted to the Mooltan district from Oct. 25, vice Mr. C. E. Gladstone, transferred.

GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., relinquished charge of the duties of judicial assistant, Mooltan, on Oct. 17, on transfer to Montgomery as officiating deputy commissioner.

PARSONS—The services of Lieutenant C. G. Parsons, wing officer 28th N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

CLIFFORD, Mr. S. Le P. T., extra judicial assistant, Shahpur, is transferred temporarily to Murree on special duty, from Oct. 14.

REBSCH, Rev. A. W., junior chaplain, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Murree, vice the Rev. A. N. W. Spens, proceeding on leave.

#### FURLOUGH.

SPENS, the Rev. A. N. W., Chaplain of Murree, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date as he may be relieved.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 1.)

FOX, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Etah, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Etah, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M. L. Ferrar.



LUCKMAN, Rev. A., head master, Allahabad high school, to officiate as chaplain of the Allahabad cantonments during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev. J. W. F. Gompertz.

WHITE, Mr. E., joint magistrate, who has reported his return from furlough, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Cawnpore during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. W. Mellor.

SMEATON, Mr. D. M., C.S., whose services have been retransferred to these provinces, to officiate as director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Aug. 12.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., C.S., on return from furlough, is posted to Basti as assistant magistrate and collector.

TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., C.S., on return from special leave, is posted to Bijnor as assistant magistrate and collector.

ROBERTSON, Surgeon G. S., officiating superintendent, Central Prison, Benares, is posted to the civil medical charge of the Bahraich district from the afternoon of Oct. 8.

ROBINSON, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Jaunpur, on being relieved by Mr. H. C. Barstow, is posted to Gorakpur as joint magistrate.

MUIR, Mr. J. W., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Mirzapur district.

GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., assistant magistrate, Gorakhpur, on being relieved by Mr. A. Robinson, is transferred to Hardoi as assistant commissioner.

EDE—The services of the Rev. W. H. Gale, chaplain of Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, from the date of his making over charge.

BOYCE, Mr. F. R., having tendered the resignation of his appointment of honorary magistrate, notification conferring on him 2nd class magisterial powers within the limits of the Municipality of Dehra is hereby cancelled.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, during the absence on privilege leave of Major T. Foward, R.E.

## FURLOUGH.

SCOBELL, the Rev. J. F., chaplain of Farukhabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from Nov. 7.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 1.)

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Damoh, returned from the leave granted him, and assumed charge of the Damoh District Police on the 24th current from Mr. H. P. Skipton, officiating district superintendent.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, from the 11th ult.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from Sept. 25.

JACOB, Mr. W., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Seoni Forest Division, reported his return from the leave granted him, and assumed charge of his duties on the 28th ult.

GOODRIDGE, Mr. J. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, reported his return from furlough, and joined his appointment.

POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Wardha district.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 23.)

PLANT, Lieut.-Colonel W. C., M.S.C., made over charge of the office of the Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Tenasserim Division, to Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., on Sept. 27, after noon.

FURLONG, Lieut. Colonel M., deputy commissioner, on his return from leave, is posted to the charge of the Moulmein Town district.

IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, on his return from leave, is appointed to the charge of the Bassein sub-division of the Bassein district.

## FURLOUGH.

BURNE—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. K. G. Burne, assistant commissioner, from the date on which he is relieved of the charge of the Moulmein Town district.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 23.)

CAMPBELL, Mr. T. J., sub assistant-conservator of forests, is declared to have passed in Bengali by the higher standard with credit at an examination held at Tezpur on Sept. 17.

COPLAND, Mr. D. P., assistant conservator of forests, is declared to have passed in Assamese by the lower standard at an examination held at Gauhati on Sept. 18.

WALLER—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. W. B. Waller, assistant district superintendent of police, Darrang, to be an assistant inspector of labourers in that district.

SAVI—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to invest Mr. W. B. Savi, commandant of the Garo Hills Battalion of the Assam Frontier Police Force, with the powers of a magistrate of the first class within his jurisdiction, for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence committed by a Frontier Police officer.

DALY, Mr. W. W., reported his return to duty from furlough, and received charge of the office of commandant, Frontier Police, Cachar, from Mr. W. B. Savi on Oct. 13.

BROWNE, Lieutenant H. R., assistant commissioner, Sibsagar, reported his return to duty from privilege leave, on Oct. 13.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, reported his departure from India on special leave on Oct. 15.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., received executive charge of the Garo Hills treasury, relieving Dr. McNaught on Oct. 6.

GWYHER, Mr. H. T., assistant-engineer, Assam Railway Surveys, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of Oct. 13, from privilege leave granted to him, dated Sept. 6.

WALLACE, Mr. J. A. A., assistant engineer, Assam Railway Surveys, reported his departure from Shillong, on transfer to the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway, on the forenoon of Oct. 16.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PRICE, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., zillah surgeon and superintendent of jail, Mangalore, to be zillah surgeon and superintendent of jail, Nellore.

LEE, Surgeon W. A., officiating civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Mangalore, is confirmed in that appointment.

SMITH, Surgeon F. C., officiating civil surgeon, Negapatam, to be civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Madura.

CARRUTHERS, Surgeon H. St. C., to be civil surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Tellicherry, but to officiate as civil surgeon, Negapatam.

SARKIES, Surgeon S. C., officiating civil surgeon, Cannanore, is confirmed in that appointment.

HYDE, Surgeon-Major H., civil surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Tellicherry, acting civil surgeon, Vizagapatam, to be civil surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Tellicherry, to join on relief by Dr. J. Smith.

McKEE, Surgeon G. M. E., officiating civil surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Madura, to officiate as Zillah surgeon and superintendent of Jail, Nellore, when relieved at Madura.

BADDELEY, Mr. H. D., acting port officer, Mangalore, to be port officer, Gopalpore, but to continue to do duty at Mangalore.

FLETCHER, Mr. J. H., to be acting port officer, Mangalore, but to do duty at the port of Gopalpore.

McHUTCHIN, Mr., probationary assistant superintendent, revenue survey, four months' leave, on medical certificate, from the date of his availing himself of the same.

BATTIE, Mr. J. S., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Oudh, to be assistant conservator, 2nd grade, in the Madras Forest Department, from the expiry of his leave, and to officiate as district Forest officer, Bellary.

DITMAS, Mr. F. W., sub pro tem assistant commissioner of salt revenue, is posted to the charge of the Chingleput division, during the absence of Mr. E. H. P. Salmon, on leave.

## MILITARY.

RICH, Lieutenant W. H. D., Staff Corps, quartermaster 16th Regiment N.I., to be sub-assistant-commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, vice Lieutenant Nicol, resigned.

McHATCHIN—PORTER—INMAN—The undermentioned officers in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers are permitted, at their own request, to resign, their commission:—Captain W. McHatchin, Lieutenant J. Porter, and Lieutenant T. Inman.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Oct. 30.)

ROBERTSON, Brigade-Surgeon C., M.D., will, on relief of his duties in the civil department, do duty in the office of the deputy surgeon-general, Her Majesty's Forces, Eastern District, Madras.

TILLARD, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H., Staff Corps, will do general duty at Bangalore.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MEDHAM, Lieutenant R. B., 25th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Nicol, deceased.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—ANDERSON, Surgeon J., Army Medical Department, M.B., will on arrival from England, do duty at the Station Hospital, Madras.

## FURLOUGHS.

GUTHRIE, Lieutenant-Colonel T. K., acting inspector-general of police, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from Nov. 9.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—COX.—Lieut.-Colonel (Bt.-Colonel) G. W. Cox, Infantry (p. a.), for one year and sixty days.

BEATTY—The ven. the archdeacon of the diocese has granted the Rev.

E. T. Beatty, chaplain of Cannanore, privilege leave of three months, from Oct. 27.  
SALMON, Mr. E. H. P., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Chingleput Division, two months' privilege leave from, the 27th inst.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 6.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LESTER, Mr. C. F. G., to be a police probationer, vice Mr. J. H. C. Schneider, deceased, to take rank after Mr. E. C. Cox and above Mr. E. A. Bulkley, and to be seconded for service as tutor to the brother of the Nawab of Junagad.  
BIDDLE, Mr. J. B. W., on being relieved as acting supernumerary assistant collector of Salt Revenue by Mr. Leckie, to be substantive pro tem police probationer.  
SNOW—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. O. H. Snow, magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona, to be magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Junnar, Khed, Maval, and Haveli.  
BARRY, Surgeon-Major, M.D., is appointed to act as professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Arnott, M.D., C.M. (Glasgow), or till further orders,

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 31.)

With the sanction of the Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

NUTHALL, Captain A. J. O., Staff Corps, wing officer 25th N.L.I., to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 3rd circle, during the absence of Captain Wetherall, on furlough, or until further orders.  
VINT, Lieutenant A., 1st Regiment N.I., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Oct. 12.  
PRESTON, Surgeon-Major A. F., A.M.D., is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Deolali.  
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following reversion in consequence of the return of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Currie, 2nd in command, Poona Horse, from staff to regimental duty.  
STEVENS, Major M. W., second in command, Poona Horse, to second squadron commander, 3rd L.C.  
MAYNE, Captain A., second squadron commander 3rd L.C. (commandant Governor's Body Guard), to 3rd squadron commander.  
HOGG, Captain H. C., 2nd squadron commander 3rd L.C. (officiating commandant, Governor's Body Guard), to 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain Mayne, seconded.  
DANIELL, Captain R. H., 3rd squadron commander 3rd L.C., to 3rd squadron commander 1st Sind Horse.  
MONTEITH, Captain M. V. P., 3rd squadron commander 1st Sind Horse, to squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse.  
MOORE, Surgeon R. R. H., A.M.D., is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

MACDOWALL, Brigade-Surgeon C. J. F., I.M.D., having returned from furlough, is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.  
CONRAN, Lieutenant W. L., officiating wing officer 5th N.L.I., on probation, is attached to the 28th N.I., as a temporary measure.  
GARDINER, Lieutenant R. J., 1st Battalion Durham L.I., officiating wing officer 14th N.I., on probation, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, will rejoin his regiment.  
BURKE, Captain M. A., 7th Dragoon Guards, will join the garrison class instead of Captain D. de la M. du Boulay.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the date specified:—  
WALKER, Major T., R.A., commissary of ordnance, Oct. 27.  
PENNY, Major E. R., general list, wing commander 13th N.I., Oct. 27.  
MACDOWALL, Brigade-Surgeon C. J. F., I.M.D., Oct. 27.  
MONTEITH, Lieutenant A. M., S.C., squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, Oct. 29.  
PRIOR, Private W., 17th Lancers, having satisfactorily completed the period of probation as armourer-sergeant, is promoted to the rank of sergeant, and transferred to the Corps of Armourers, with effect from Nov. 1.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 6.)

STEWART, Lieut. R. L., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.  
DUNDAS—The following appointment is made, with effect from Aug. 26:—Major H. L. Dundas, 2nd Battalion East York Regiment, deputy

assistant adjutant-general, Bombay District (officiating assistant adjutant-general, Mhow Division), to be assistant adjutant-general of division in succession to Lieut.-Colonel E. Cunningham, whose tenure of the appointment expired on Aug. 25.

CREAGH—The following appointment is made, with effect from Aug. 26:—Major W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general, Bombay District, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, in succession to Major Dundas, appointed assistant adjutant-general of division.

PEAT—The services of Major W. S. Peat, General List, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

LUCK—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 24th idem:—Colonel G. Luck, C.B., half-pay, late 15th Hussars, to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of brigadier-general, in succession to Brigadier-General G. T. Brice, whose tenure of command expired on Aug. 28.

STEVENSON—The following appointment is made, with effect from Oct. 28:—Captain F. Stevenson, S.C., wing officer 19th N.I. (station staff officer, Neemuch), to be a brigade major on the establishment in succession to Major A. Currie, who vacated the appointment on Oct. 27.

MOORE—The services of Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from Oct. 16, the date of the completion of the special duty on which he was employed under the Government of India.

ADEY—YOUNG—FORBES—PEMBERTON—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon H. Adey, Captain H. P. Young, Staff Corps, Lieutenant A. W. Forbes, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Pemberton, Staff Corps.

BARBER—GALLAGHER—DEVINE—The undermentioned sub-assistant apothecaries are promoted to the rank of assistant apothecaries, 2nd class, to fill vacancies:—Sub-Assistant Apothecary F. W. Barber, with effect from June 29, vice Assistant Apothecary J. Gallagher, deceased, and Sub-Assistant Apothecary A. Devine, with effect from Aug. 17, vice Assistant Apothecary R. Wagner, resigned.

#### FURLONGS.

HUGHES—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and seventy-five days on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major C. F. Hughes, S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class.

BOULTON—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel C. F. Boulton, S.C., collector of Karachi.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and forty-one days on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

JOPP, Lieutenant-Colonel K. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Government of India Railway Branch, and ex-officio secretary to Government, Public Works Department Railway Branch, Madras.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 20.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Gen. C. Cureton, C.B., S.C., Surg. J. Lewtas, Lieut. A. E. Jones, S.C.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. F. Waller, V.C., S.C., Maj. C. D. P. Payne, S.C., Maj. W. F. Hume, Inf., Lieut. William Elliot, R.A.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. J. Moberley, C. E. Crawley.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Col. H. M. Wemyss, C.B., S.C., Maj. E. M. Forbes, Inf., Maj. W. H. Craigie-Halkett, S.C., Maj. C. J. Walter, S.C.  
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. Jas. Arnott, M.D., Lieut.-Col. A. Hogg, S.C.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. A. Newman, J. W. Pilkington, G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., A. Palmer, R. M. Towers (Cov.), W. E. C. Aves.  
Madras Estab.—J. Trull, A. H. Garrett, S. H. Wynne (Cov.).  
Bombay Estab.—T. Moore, F. B. Yates, A. T. Shuttleworth.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. C. H. Joubert, nine days; Maj. F. H. Maitland, S.C., ninety-one days; Lieut. J. G. Day, R.E., fifty-four days; Surg.-Maj. Jas. Kelly, six months; Maj. T. O. Wingate, S.C., two months.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. J. Carter, S.C., six months; N. Elias, S.C., six months; P. W. Dangerfield, S.C., three months; R. W. Rumsby, S.C., three months; S. C. G. Wood (Extry.), seven days; C. E. Cardew, S.C., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—R. Giles (return cancelled), four months' furlough; W. Mousley, S.C., six months; P. G. Scott, S.C., three months; J. D. Framji, S.C., six months.

Nov. 21.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Brydges Robinson Branfill, of the Bengal Army; Lieutenant-Colonel William Heathcote Unwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major Walter Marshall, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Major Robert Edward Seymour Smyth, of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon Charles Kilkelly, of the Bengal Army; Surgeon-Major George Edwin Seward, M.D., of the Bombay Army.

The Queen has approved the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Bartleman, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Captain Frederick Augustus Bemmington, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

## BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Bartleman, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Colonel.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Heathcote Unwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Walter Marshall, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Major Robert Edward Seymour Smyth, of the Bengal Army.

To be Surgeon-General.—Deputy Surgeon-General Richard Henry Perkins, of the Bengal Army.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surgeon Major Frederick William De Fabek, of the Bengal Army.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 18, Her Majesty, Madras; City of London (s), Calcutta.—19, Vega (s), Calcutta.—20, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Ellerslie, Bhimlipatam.—21, Udston, Calcutta; Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; Helensbrough, Rangoon.—22, J. C. Wams, Rangoon; Ceres, Mauritius.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 30, Sirdhana (s), Rangoon.—31, Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Bonnington (s), Rangoon; Java (s), Bussorah; Shannon (s), Sydney.—Nov. 1, Mecca (s), Zanzibar; Ellora (s), Calcutta; Lisnacieve (s), Cardiff; Anjer Head (s), Jeddah; Mobile (s), Bussorah; Abyssinia (s), Jeddah.—3, King Arthur (s), Bussorah; Khiva (s), Hong Kong; Hilda (s), Cardiff; Braukelov (s), Cardiff; Scindia (s), Kurrachee.—4, Brenda (s), Middlesbrough; Clan Gordon (s), Mauritius; Culna (s), Calcutta; Surat (s), London; I. M. Clive (s), Kurrachee; Cutch (s), Hull; Adria (s), Jeddah.—5, Nubia (s), Glasgow; Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur.—6, Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 27, California (s), Bombay; M. Castle (s), Liverpool; Hereford (s), London; Mangalore (s), Mauritius.—28, Kilwa (s), Singapore; Pelican (s), Madras; Busheer (s), Rangoon.—29, Falls of Earn, Liverpool; Edisvold, Cape Town.—30, Astronomer (s), Liverpool.—31, Chusan (s), London; County of Peebles, Bombay.—Nov. 1, Agra (s), Bombay; Japan (s), Hong Kong; Saint Marnock (s), Mauritius. MADRAS.—Oct. 28, Medusa, Mauritius; C. Mackenzie (s), Calcutta.—29, Rewa (s), Calcutta; Canara (s), Calcutta.—30, Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Rajpootana (s), Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 18, Rising Star, Bushire.—19, Osculla, Calcutta; Thames (s), Calcutta; Venetia (s), Bombay; Progressista, Trincomalee.—20, Rimpha (s), Ceylon; Henzada (s), Bombay.—21, Baron Androssen (s), Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 31, Bengore Head (s), Hull; Nizam (s), Trieste; Massilia (s), China; H.M.S. Crocodile (s), England.—Nov. 1, Aspatia (s), Calcutta; Manila (s), Genoa; Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur.—4, Ashburne (s), Zanzibar; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Anjer Head (s), Jeddah.—5, City of Manchester (s), Jeddah; Hindostan (s), Marseilles; Siras (s), Calcutta; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.—6, Calder (s), Persian Gulf; P. Llewellyn (s), Moulmein; C. Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Oct. 27, Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Sheah Irhan, Calcutta.—28, Badsworth, Marseilles.—29, Clan Mackenzie (s), London; Canara (s), Bombay.—30, Rajpootana (s), Calcutta; Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Nov. 26; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Dec. 4; from Brindisi, Dec. 8.

For Bombay: Captain R. and Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. G. Scaramanga, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Colonel and Mrs. E. Temple, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Glover, Captain and Mrs.

Low and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solano and child, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. J. Dane, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. Bedford, Hon. Mr. Latham, Miss Clay, Colonel P. W. Powlett, Mr. W. Bell Irving, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mrs. Barton, Captain and Mrs. J. W. Wray, Mr. Bridgewater, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Henderson, Miss Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Elderton, Mrs. Blight and two children, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. Scaramanga, Mr. Hooper, Mrs. Michell and child, Mr. Payn, Mr. W. Halkarth, Rev. R. and Mrs. Windsor and two children, Mr. Whitton, Mr. F. Ward, Mr. G. C. Beall, Miss Clay, Mr. C. B. Jourdan, Mr. Parodi. From Suez: Mr. A. Seiger, Mr. Fachiris, Mr. Calvocaressi, Mr. G. Henricks, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.

For Malta: Mrs. W. D. Anderson and child, Mrs. Watson and friend, Miss B. Speed, Colonel Somerset, Mrs. and Miss Somerset, General and Miss Breton, Mr. Archer, Miss Blackley, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell.

For Suez: Mrs. and Miss Carlisle, Mrs. Bateson and two friends.

For Port Said: La Baronne Malortie, Rev. Mr. Davies.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 3; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 11; from Brindisi, Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Bulkeley, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Newell, Mrs. F. Murdoch, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. L. H. Davies, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. L. P. Maclean, Mr. R. Lees.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Owen, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Colonel A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. A. W. Story, Mr. Hudson, Miss E. Bell Irving, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. R. A. Gamble, Mr. G. S. F. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Unwin and children, Mr. J. R. Kirby Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl, Lieutenant Tighe, Colonel Boileau, Mr. R. D. Macgregor, Brigade-Surgeon J. Brake, Mr. Russell, Mr. F. Rawson, Mr. M. Finucane, Mr. and Mrs. Shamjee Krishna Varna, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. J. C. Gillbanks. From Suez: Mr. F. Rawson, Mr. Connell. From Venice: Mr. Backhausen.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maltby, Mr. L. Joseph.

For Port Said: Miss Wheeler, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood.

For Madras: Miss B. White.

For Malta: Lieutenant Glubb.

For Rangoon: Miss L. Phillips.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 18; from Brindisi, Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mrs. Vibart, Miss Robertson, Dr. Craddock, Brigade-Surgeon W. Collis, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Clay, Major King-Harman, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Lord and Lady Parker.

For Suez: Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Shallard.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Port Said: Messrs. H. and M. Biddulph.

For Madras: Mr. Martin.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. C. Hardie, Mr. R. A. G. Grieve, Mrs. A. G. Hughes, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mrs. Murdoch.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Cameron.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. F. Crook, Mrs. Gough and sister, Major and Mrs. Craigie Halkett, Major Van Someren.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Dec. 24; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 5.

For Bombay: General Sir J. McNeill, Mr. E. Elliott, Major W. H. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ravenhill, Miss L. Ravenhill, Mr. A. Phillips, Major E. M. Forbes, Colonel A. Nugent.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Forman.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Dec. 31; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. MacFadyen, Mr. W. G. Wood, Colonel J. Jacob. From Suez: Mr. W. S. Forman.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. Henderson Ross, Mr. J. W. Pilkington.

For Madras: Mr. R. B. Feast.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Colonel and Mrs. Ommoney, two Misses Ommoney, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 14.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

For Calcutta: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Joubert.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 21.

For Bombay: Colonel Perkins.

S.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. Bartrum, Mr. W. F. Lindsay, Mr. A. R. Wilson, Mrs. C. G. Tetly, Mrs. Aitken and child, Mr. W. Filey, Mr. F. M. Coleman.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Muspratt, Miss Home, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. J. Beaumont, Mr. A. Kimber, Mr. A. E. Constable, Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mr. F. Annesley, Miss M. Kulan, Miss North, Mr. D. Barnard, Mr. A. Ross.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Finch and child.

For Port Said: Mrs. Law, Mr. Chirol, Mr. E. Eldridge.

For Suez: Mrs. A. Beyts.

For Malta: Miss Howard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ghoorka*, to sail Dec. 10.  
For Colombo: Mr. T. Gray, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss L. Sheppard.  
For Taticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child.  
For Calcutta: Captain A. W. Bull, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Ritherden.  
For Madras: Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. A. W. Goslin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail Dec. 17.  
For Kurrachee: Miss Meedy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Jan. 7.  
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett.  
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Lathom Browne.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.  
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Rich and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean.

Per Anchor Line, s.s. *Asia*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 3.  
For Bombay: Mr. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Boyd and child.  
Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, sailing Dec. 6.  
For Calcutta: Mr. R. C. T. Hildyard, Mr. Lidderdale, two children, and nurse, Miss Nellie Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Allen, Miss Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tilly, Mr. A. Drake, Mr. Keith Sim, Mr. Vincent, Mr. J. Rowan Ross, Mr. Wright, Mr. R. L. S. de Courcy.  
For Colombo: Mrs. Henderson, Mr. B. Metcalfe Smith, Mr. William Rollo.

#### PASSENGERS per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 6.  
For Madras: Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. R. Morris, Mrs. Dyer and three children.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Murray*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 2.  
For Bombay: Mr. Lindsay.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 20.  
For Madras: Mr. Haughton.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, Per. s.s. *Surat*, Nov. 4.  
From London: Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Roney Dongal, Mr. J. D. Roney Dongal, Mr. H. M. Macleod, Mr. Clement Sharpe, Brigadier-General A. H. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Wishaw, Lady Down, Mr. G. Foster, Captain and Mrs. Park, Dr. J. Pollen, Mr. D. Scott, Mr. and Miss Young, Miss Painter, Mrs. Glover, Mr. James Elwin, Mrs. Melloc, Mr. R. Hardie, Mrs. Thornton, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, Mr. J. R. Mallett, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. J. P. Macdonald, Master R. Maconachie, Dr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Cresswell, Colonel Wauchope, Mr. E. J. Batt, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. J. N. B. Hallen, Mr. H. S. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Conlan, Mr. Landow, Mr. Whitby, Dr. Gostling, Mr. W. G. Clague, Mr. E. E. Spence, Colonel E. Vibart, Mr. T. Palmer, Mr. J. P. Kelly, Mrs. Phipps, daughter, and son, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. L. Rivett Carnac, Mr. Cassels, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. J. Downey, Miss Denneby, Mr. T. A. Gillam, Mrs. Lindsay and infant, Colonel Logan, Mr. Morris, Mr. A. H. James, Colonel and Mrs. Watson, Mr. D. K. West, Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. Perrott, Mr. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Birdhurst, Mr. Pickering Clark, Rev. R. Page, Mr. C. Lord, Sister Annette, Miss Turner, Miss Shadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. J. J. Arer, Mr. T. Sugden, Mr. B. Stansbury, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Constable, Hon. G. Napier, Mrs. Napier, Mr. Crawford.  
From Malta:—Colonel Cloete.  
From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Leibenshutr, Mr. Manockjee, Mr. Assmann, Mr. Charles Scholer, Sir Thomas Baker, Mr. Sammullah Khan.  
From Aden: Mr. A. J. Turner, Mr. Pestonjee, Mr. Muncherjee and friend.

At SUEZ, per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Nov. 17.  
From Bombay: Rev. T. Scobell and child, Mrs. Lepoc Cappel, Master Biddulph, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Major Benson, Colonel Rowland, Miss Gordon, Major and Mrs. Gordon Short, Mr. Campbell, Mr. A. K. Copadia, Mr. Henesey, Miss Greenfield, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. J. G. Pennock, Mr. Meiklejohn, Captain Beauclerk, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. Haynes, Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Colonel and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mr. H. Wutzler, Mr. J. Parkinson.  
From Aden: Mr. Thompson.  
From Sydney: Mr. Kenyon, Miss Sunderland, Mrs. Callum, Miss De Russett.  
From Melbourne: Mr. and Miss Chapman and Mr. Cowan, Mrs. Rowe and two children.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Venetia*, from London, Nov. 19.  
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and friend, Mr. Owen, Captain T. T. Vaughan, Mr. G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Pile and child, Mr. Moorhead, Messrs. Campbell, Mrs. Durham, Captain E. Chalmers, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Hardie, Lieutenant and Mrs. Mitford, Colonel T. Obbard, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. W. Furnivall, Colonel Moberley, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Wingrove and two children, Mrs. Taylor, Miss O'Donoghue, Mr. W. Giles, Mr. F. H. Elderton, Mr. Luckham, Mrs. and Miss Coates, Miss Barton, Mr. McGregor, Mr. R. Hodgson, Captain Grey, Mr. Power, Mr. J. J. Guise, Mrs. Beddy Mrs. J. Beddy and child, Mr. H. Rumsey, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Mr. Turner, Mr. Robinson, Mr. H. Lane. From Suez: Mr. Morris, Mr. Pho Vas, Mr. Patounas, Mr. G. Day, Hon. Ameer Ali and wife, Miss Kirschoeffler, Mons. Adelborg, Prince Carl of Sweden.

For Port Said: Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Worsley.  
For Suez: Mrs. Rainsford.  
For Malta: Miss Marrian and Miss Farrer, Miss Calahan, Mr. Thatcher, Madame Pizzotti, Mr. Walliter, Mr. T. G. Jonas, Mr. F. Rolfe.  
S.s. *Thames*, from London, Nov. 19.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Brockman, Miss Le Hardy, Colonel Philips, Mrs. Bird and child, Miss Pollard Urquhart, Mr. H. P. Leresche, Mrs. Cleland Henderson, Mr. Edwards, Mr. D. Bide, Miss Dampier, Mrs. Gilson.  
For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Brooke, Mr. Brooke, General and Mrs. Scott, and Miss Braby, Mr. Felix Webber and daughter, Mrs. Cobin and friend, Mr. A. Christian, C.M.G., Major Graves.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. O'Reilly and child, Miss Hastie, Mr. T. W. Anderson, Major J. S. and Mrs. Tait, Miss Carrick, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. W. Bailey, Mr. J. E. Orr, Mr. Thorn, Mr. G. Gough, Colonel and Mrs. Tytler, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. Von Ivertschekoff, Mr. F. H. Summers, Mr. Tutbill, Mr. H. Lowther.  
For Colombo: Miss E. Hutchinson, Rev. A. Sims, Mr. Vanderspar, Mr. E. Burke, Miss A. Burke, Mr. A. F. Harper.  
For Suez: Captain Boyle, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Penwarden and child, Messrs. Moon, Mr. Frizell, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.  
For Port Said: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail from London Nov. 19.

For Kurrachee: Misses Graham, Misses McArty.  
For Bombay: Messrs. A. Mackay, Mrs. H. Phillips and child, Rev. F. and Mrs. Nicholson and two children, Captain Mackerness, Mr. T. S. Sandland, Miss Webber, Mr. J. Guy.  
For Aden: Major Linton.

FROM BOMBAY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Nov. 7.

For London: Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. Hynes, Master Biddulph, Miss Greenfield, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Miss De Russell, Mrs. Callenn, Miss Sunderland, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mrs. J. R. Quins, Mrs. Leppoc Chappel, Major and Mrs. Gordon Short, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Colonel and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mr. H. G. Watzler, Colonel Rowland, Mrs. Fox, Mr. Ardasir R. Kapidia.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Surat*, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailing on November 14.  
For London: Mrs. Dupree and nurse, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Mrs. St. E. C. Gore, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. Morrison, Mr. W. E. Ward and infant, Miss Bertha Broadwood, Mr. W. A. Newton, Mr. E. A. Liston.  
For Alexandria: Mr. Thomas Dittrich.  
For Marseilles: Mr. F. F. Christian.  
By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairclough, sailing on November 21:—  
For London: Dr. Compigne, Mr. H. Whympier, Miss Whympier, General Sir G. R. Greaves, C.B., Mrs. H. Elliot Young, Mr. W. H. Collett, Miss Peake, Mr. H. Ralling.  
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Ferras and three children, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Durand.  
By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on November 28:—  
For Brindisi: Mr. E. A. Ommrney, Major H. L. Nutt.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—From Messrs. G. White and Co's. Market Report:—  
The tone of the market has again been flat this week, and the sales have passed quietly at about previous prices for common to medium descriptions with poor liquor. Useful teas with fair to good cup have met with rather better competition, and in a few instances firmer rates have been paid. The quality of teas now offering is still considerably below the average, and brings them closer into competition with China Congous, which are at present very cheap. Fine to finest descriptions are in moderate supply, but unless of specially good quality do not attract much attention; really choice parcels, however, command high rates. Ceylon.—There has been a larger quantity placed on the market, including a few desirable parcels, the finest being Strathellie Broken Pekoe, which sold at 3s. to 3s. 4d. per lb.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society on the 17th inst., Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., president, in the chair, the Earl of Kimberley, J. T. Carleth, Esq., were elected resident members, and M. Guimet, M. de Milloué, S. Umar Baksh, Pandit Bishen Naragen, H. C. Warren, Esq., C. Eems, Esq., N. R. R. Vāsuder Madhar Samath, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford, Rev. T. Hinton Knowle of Sinnagar, and Paya Lal, Esq., were elected as non-resident members. Papers were read "On the bearing of the Bantú Languages of South Africa on the Aryan Family of Languages" by the Rev. T. W. Kolbe, to which the reader of the paper, Mr. R. N. Cust, hon. sec. R.A.S., added some valuable remarks; and "On Recent Archaeological Researches on the Buddhist Remains near Sambhar in Rajputana," by Surgeon-Major Hendley, M.R.A.S., accompanied as these were, by a considerable collection of the monuments found on the spot, including many coins. The Secretary briefly described a present to the society from M. Bhownagree, Esq., consisting of some objects of natural history of some coins. Sir Thomas F. Wade, K.C.B., was elected member of the council.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Nov. 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 99 1/2 to 99 3/4
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	102 1/2 to 102 3/4
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan	— to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent.	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds	104 1/2 to 104 3/4

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash/Reserves
<b>INDIAN BANKS.</b>	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	all	all
Bank of Bengal	all	850
Bank of Madras	all	610
Agra	all	119
Chartered of India and China	all	880
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	700
National of India	all	£12 1/2

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	700	755
Frere	150	1
Mazam	700	750
Port Canning Co.	1,400	845

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co.	2,850	950
Albert Ginning	all	425
Albert, Karachi	1,100	1,240
Ap. Co. (small shares)	400	335
Bellary	1,000	5 5
Berar Cotton Ginning	all	590
Brouch Cotton Ginning	all	42
C. rwar	—	—
Colaba	1,830	1,510
Dhollera Ginning	all	130
East India	1,000	1,310
Fort	8,500	2,825
French	500	570
Mofussil Co.	400	415
New Behar Cotton and Press	—	—
New Indian Press	125	212 1/2
Prince of Wales	540	635
Association Press Co.	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co.	all	580
Volkart	640	800

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Ind. ar.	100	112
Alfred Manufacturing	500	480
Alliance Spinning	1,000	730
Bhowanagar Mills	100	28
Bombay United	1,000	950
Central India S. and W. Co.	35	675
Coor'a Mills	1,000	685
D. Spinning	all	880
Empress Co.	all	770
Golan Ba's Spinning	400	770
Hindustan	1,000	750
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	1,170
Jaffer Ali Spinning	500	690
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,115
Khandesh	1,000	790
Khatia Mackungee	1,000	915
Madras United	1,000	3,000
Manockji Petits	all	1,205
Mazagon Spinning	250	220
M. rari Goculas	1,000	1,400
N. rari Spinning	1,000	725
New Great Eastern	1,000	960
Oriental	625	550
Parrell Mill	nil.	220
Prince of Wales' Spinning	500	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,450
Sho'apore Mills	1,000	1,400
Soonderdas	1,000	775
Southern India	30	400
Victori's Mills	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co.	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock.	218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares	100-14-6	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares)	180-15-5	62

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	450
Bombay Burnah Trading Co.	1,500	4,800
New Issue	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.)	100	105
Do. (B.)	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping	900	323
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security	50	50
Oriental Loan A. soc.	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,350
Trocal and Co.	all	1,170
Thacker and Co.	100	100

## CALCUTTA.—Nov. 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 9 1/2 to 9 3/4
4 of 1870 (1885)	99 5 to 99 6
4 of 1878-79 (1893)	102 0 to 102 2
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 0 to 102 2
4 of 1880 (Coupon)	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884)	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885)	100 8 to —
6 of 1866 (1886)	100 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887)	101 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	101 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	102 0 to —
5 of 1873 (1898)	100 4 to —

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla	100	136 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	135 to —
Delhi and London	£25	218 to —

Himalaya	100	125 to —
Mussoorie	100	110 to —
National of India	£12 1/2	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumon	100	100 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute	100	20 to —
Bally Paper Mills	£10	164 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	70 to 71
Bongal Coal	1,000	1,410 to —
Bongal Ironworks	100	— to —
Bongal Mills	£100	1,800 to —
Bongal Silk Co.	191	105 to 108
Bonded Warehouse	445	345 to 350
Bowraeb Cotton Mills	100	47 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	8	83 to —
Burakur Coal	100	163 to —
Calcutta Docking	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	85	90 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway	100	92 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	47 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal	250	185 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	35 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills	200	205 to —
Gouripore	100	74 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	83 to 87
Howrah Docking	500	129 to —
Howrah Mills	100	70 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	134 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug	500	— to —
Murree Brewery	100	140 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	105 to 106
Nanphore Indigo	30	— to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	90 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	90 to —
Ranecunge Coal Association	100	67 to 68
Riverside Press	90	79 to 80
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	260 to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail.	—	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing	100	45 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	94 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	125 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulporo Terai (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	70 to —
Amuckio	100	95 to —
Arcontipore (Cachar)	100	91 to —
Assam	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	98 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Do. contributory	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam)	£10	— to —
Burkholo (Cachar)	100	63 to 67
Central Cachar	200	148 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Cutlucherra (Cachar)	100	— to —
Darjiling	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon	100	50 to 55
Dessal and Parbut (Assam)	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam)	100	54 to 56
Eastern Cachar	100	41 to 43
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	42 to 43
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	78 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam)	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	67 to 68
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	79 to —
Indian Terai	500	550 to —
Jel'apore (Cachar)	250	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar)	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	35 to 40
Kangra Valley	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar)	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	125 to —
Do. contributory	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai	100	— to —
Kutal (Cachar)	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	85 to 86
Loobah	100	140 to —
Lower Assam	£2 1/2	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	26 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	41 to 42
Do. contributory	90	31 to 32
Moran (Assam)	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	80 to —
Do. contributory	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	Liquidation
Do. contributory	125	— to —
New Falloddhi (Darjiling)	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar)	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar)	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling)	100	70 to 77
Puttaren (Sylhet)	100	60 to —
Rajabara (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	— par
Seomah	100	— to —

Singbull and Murmah	100	103 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	50 to —
Teendarrea (Darjiling)	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	123 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	115 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	175 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Nov. 3.

Four per cents	1 1/2 dis. to 1 di.
Four and half per cents 1870	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 d.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)	3 1/2 to 3 d.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)	4 to 4 d.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)	— to — d.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882)	— to — d.
Bank of Madras Shares	28 to 29 d.

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 9 1/2 d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	—
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 23-32d.	—	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 8 d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 16-16d.

## LONDON.—Nov. 25.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1843, Sp. all pd.	93 to —
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan 5, 1831	103 to 104
4 Do. October 10, 1838	101 1/2 to 102
4 India Enforced Paper	79 to 80
4 Do. do. 1885	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893	82 to 82 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883	101 to 103
4 Do. do.	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881	102 to 104
6 Do. 1893-96	113 to 117
4 Do. do.	98 to 100
4 Straits Settlements Government	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100 21 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c.	100 — to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100 107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100 103 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.	100 117 to 119

## RAILWAYS.

Bongal and N. Western, Lm.	5	4 1/2 to 5
Bongal Central, Lm., Shs.	5	5 to 5 1/2
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	148 to 152
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	100	24 to 25
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A., 1853	—	24 to 25 1/2
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/2)	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c.	—	122 to 124
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	146 to 148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	118 to 122
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	112 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	127 to 129
Rohilka and Kumon, gua. 4 p.c.	4 1/2	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do.	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	20 to 20 1/2
Do. do.	18	4 1/2 to 5
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	17 1/2 to 18 1/2
West of India Port., Ld.	30	20 1/2 to 21

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	10	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	10	13 1/2 to 13 1/2
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1887	100	101 to 104
Do. 6 p.c. do.	1890	100	104 to 107
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	97 to 99
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	10	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	100	109 to 112
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1900	100	103 to 106
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	100	101 to 103
Indo-European, Lim.	...	25	82 to 83

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

### CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. &c., 36 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Adamson, J., Burma Forests, 10 months, July 3, 1884.  
Aston, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '84.  
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, '84.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 13 mos., Dec. 3, '82.  
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1883.  
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rev. 24 mos., May 11, '83.  
Alexander, H. N., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 8, '84.  
Alexander, E. J., Bengal P.W.D., 6 mos., July 20, 1884.  
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 8 mos., Mar. 16, '84.  
Anderson, J. A., Cov., Punj. Commr., 20m., April 15, '83.  
Aves, W. C., Indian Marine, 12 months, Feb. 2, 1884.

Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 13 mos., Jan. 9, '84.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., 24 mos., Sept. 20, 1882.  
Balnes, J. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 6 mos., August 12, '84.  
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, 1884.  
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, 1884.  
Barrow, W. F., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos.  
Barnard, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 m., April 1, '84.  
Barn, G., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, April 15, 1884.  
Barron, A. H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 8 mos., March 30, '84.  
Bass, J. K., Ben. Com., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.  
Beck, H., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Aug. 22, 1883.  
Behrendt, J., Ben. Educational, 7½ mos., March 8, 1884.  
Bell, J. R., N.W.P., P.W.D., 15 mos., July 22, 1884.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, 1884.  
Benson, T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G. 12 mos., May 21, '84.  
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '84.  
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.  
Birke, A. R., Ben. Cov., Burma Comr., 16 m., April 20, '84.  
Bischoe, C. L., State Railways, 12 mos., April 15, 1884.  
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 21 mos., May 4, 1883.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 23 mos., May 15, 1883.  
Breet, C. M. W., Ben. Cov., Bl. Rev., 22 m., April 6, '83.  
Bretton, C., Bombay P.W.D., 12 mos., May 2, 1884.  
Brind, M. J., Telegraph Dept., 15½ mos., May 16, 1884.  
Brown, S. J., P.W.D., Accountant, 19 mos., Mar. 8, '84.  
Brown, F. A., P.W.D., Accountant, 12 mos., April 20, '84.  
Bryson, A. C., Punjab Department, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '84.  
Budden, H. O., N.W.P., Edu., 1 m., March 18, 1884.  
Bullock, F. D., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 m., M. 8, '84.  
Burrell, T., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mos., June 8, 1884.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 m., M. 10, '83.  
Burgess, J., Archl. Survey, 5 mos., March 24, 1884.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J. R. E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.  
Burlton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.  
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 1, '84.

Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Do. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.  
Campbell, J. McC., Bo. Cov., Do. Rev. 16 m., May 16, '84.  
Cardow, C. E., State Railways, 24 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.  
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., Dec. 22, 1883.  
Carter, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G. 12 m., M. 14, '84.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 36 mos., Aug. 22, 1882.  
Channing, F. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 m., M. 29, '84.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Colebrook, H. W. V., Punj., P.W.D., 12 m., Apr. 16, '84.  
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 18 m., Apr. 25, '84.  
Corkery, H., Survey Dept., 35 mos., April 12, 1882.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, '82.  
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 18, '84.  
Cowley, F. W. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.  
Cox, E. C., Bombay Police, 6 mos., Dec. 29, 1883.  
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 18 months.  
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 14, 1884.  
Crawley, C. E., Fint. Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '84.  
Crommelin, C. A. R., Railway Dept., 12 mos., July 15, '84.  
Crump, C. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G. 12 m., Jly. 5, '84.  
Curry, T. J., P.W.D., Bengal, 18 months, May 23, 1884.

Dane, R. M., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 12 m., Mar. 7, '84.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 36 mos., May 7, 1882.  
Dargachel, P. W., India P.W.D., 12 m., April 11, '84.  
Davis, R., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., April 10, 1883.  
Day, C. E., Punj., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 9, 1884.  
De Morgue, W. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 10, '83.  
De Fonblanque, L. R., Bom. Judl., 6 mos., May 2, '84.  
Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. R. & G. 13½ m., Nov. 9, '84.  
Dodsworth, G. W. P.W.D., C.P., 12 mos., Sept. 5, 1883.  
Douglas, J. P.W.D., India, 12 mos., April 4, 1884.  
Douglas, E. W., N.W.P., Irrigation, 6 months.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.

Elias Ney, Commr. Ladakh, 18 months.  
Elliott, A., Bengal Optical, 12 mos., May 8, 1884.  
Elliot, C. F., Punj. Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.  
Engle, T. P.W.D., 15 months.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.

Fabre Tonnerre, L. E., Assam Police, 12 m., April 1, '84.  
Fashaw, R. A. L., Burma Police, 12 m., Mar. 19, '84.  
Ferguson, Dr. J., Punjab Jilla, 12 mos., Aug. 24, '84.  
Fiddian, J. P., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 21 months.  
Fitzmaurice, Dr. O., Gov. Paleontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.  
Fox S. M. W., Ben. Cov., Q.P., Cmr., 9 mos., June 17, 1884.  
Foster, C. W. E., Burma Medical, 8 mos., June 7, 1884.  
F. rley, H., Mad. Edu., 27 mos., April 12, 1882.  
Framji, J. D., Bom. Customs, 20 mos., April 13, 1884.  
Fuchs, E., India, Forests, 24 mos., May 15, 1883.

Gael, C. E., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, 1884.  
Garbott, H., Punj., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, 1883.  
Garbott, A. H., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 11, 1883.  
Garrett, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 19 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Giles, R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 13 mos., Oct. 16, '83.  
Giles, R., Sind. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., June 10, '84.  
Gordon, H., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.  
Gouldsbury, C. E., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 28, 1883.  
Gonne, C., Bo. Cov., Ch. Sec. to Gov. Bn., 11 m., May 23, '84.  
Goodrich, C. M., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, 1884.

Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 7 mos., May 20, 1884.  
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 21, 1883.  
Gry, P., India Railways, 12 mos., May 29, 1884.  
Greathead, C., Bom. Forests, 18 mos., May 20, 1884.  
Gregory, C. M., Opium Dept., 10 mos., Aug. 18, 1884.

Haig, W. S., Mad., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, 1884.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '83.  
Hammick, S., Bom. Comr., Bom. Judl., 14 m., Apr. 11, '84.  
Harding, F. H., Bn. Cov., Ba. R. & G., 20 m., M. 26, '83.  
Harris, R. L., Bn. Cov., Punj. Com., 12 m., April 4, '84.  
Hare, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 16, 1884.  
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 18, '82.  
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bom., 12 mos., March 7, 1884.  
Hartwick, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 1, '84.  
Hatch, H. F., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 27, 1884.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 12 months.  
Heath, A. E., Assam Commr., 6 mos.  
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, 1884.  
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comr., 18 m., May 1, '84.  
Hopkins, J. A., C. V., Ba. R. & G., 6 mos., July 8, 1884.  
Hobson, G. de C., Opium Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.  
Hogg, T. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.  
Hogan, H., Qmr. Genl's Dept., 30 mos., from May, '82.  
Horsfall, T. M., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 12 months.  
Horsley, W. D., Mad. Cov., R. & G., 24 mos., Jan. 6, '83.  
Hough, A., Burma Com., 9 mos., Feb. 20, 1884.  
Hoy, Miss I., C. Provs. Educa., 12 mos., Sept. 5, 1884.  
Hull, A., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.  
Humphress, G., P.W.D., Ben., 12 mos., Feb. 16, 1884.

Imrie, C. W., Ben. Cov., C.P.C., 18 mos., Mar. 16, 1883.  
Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.  
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Post Office, on duty.  
Jardine, J., Bo. Cov., Burma Judl., 14 mos., May 1, '84.  
Jennins, C., Ben. Police, 5 mos., April 6, 1884.  
Joyce, A., P.W.D., Mad., 18 mos., May 6, 1884.  
Jolly, T., N.W.P., R. & G., 24 mos., March 8, 1884.  
Jones, W. B., C.S.I., Bn. C., Of. Cm., C.P., to Oct. 30, '85.  
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.

Keays, F. E., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 27, 1884.  
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 14 mos., Feb. 20, '84.  
Keene, C. J., Railway Dept., 15 mos., July 15, 1884.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 16 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.  
Kilby, S. J., Ben. Customs, 10 mos., May 7, 1884.  
Kilby, G. C., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 9, 1884.  
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 12 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Lang, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., to Feb. 1, '85.  
Larken, A. L. P., Bo. Cov., 39 mos., July 19, 1881.  
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., June 21, 1883.  
Leigh, Capt. H. P., Punj. Commr., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '84.  
Lepper, T., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., March 30, '84.  
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 18 mos., April 1, 1884.  
List, G. H., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., S. pt. 25, '84.  
Lister, A. S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 months.  
Lyngham, E. F., Burma Judl., 9 mos., June 9, 1884.  
Lloyd, E. T., Bn. Cov., Ben. R. & G., 12 m., Sept. 11, '84.  
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 23 mos., Mar. 13, 1883.  
Lyal, C. J., Bn. Cov., S. to G., Assam, 18 m., My. 15, '84.

Mackay, D. L. M., Bn. Cov., Br. Comn., 24 m., Nov. 24, '83.  
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 12 mos., May 8, 1884.  
Mackintosh, J. S., B.C., B.R., N.W.P., 15 m., Jly. 12, '84.  
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 36 mos., March 2, 1882.  
Martin, W. B., Bn. R. & G., 12 mos., March 12, 1884.  
Mainwaring, H., Bom. Forests, 24 mos., July 1, '83.  
Manisty, G. Bn. Cov., Ba. R. & G., 15 mos., Jy. 17, '84.  
Mano, H. B., P.W.D., 18 mos., July 1, 1883.  
Mann, M. C., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., July 26, 1884.  
Margies, A. C., Bn. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Marsden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 18 mos., May 16, 1883.  
Martin, J. A., Ben. Edu., 17 mos., Dec. 12, 1882.  
Martin, J. W., P.W.D., Madras, 12 mos., May 27, 1884.  
Marrio, C. R., C. V., Bn. R. & G., 15 mos., August 1, '84.  
Mathew, G. F., Nizam's Railway, 20 mos., May 15, '83.  
McCarthy, S. F., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., M. 15, '83.  
McCarthy, W. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 24 m., May 27, '83.  
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.  
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.  
McDowell, E. H., Bombay Mint, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '84.  
McIver, L., Mad. Cov., Mad. R. & G., 21½ m., April 14, '83.  
Mein, A. J., Assam Forests, 12 mos., March 25, 1884.  
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Moore, L., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Genl., 13½ mos.  
Moorehead, Surg. J. J., M. D., Bl. Civil, 11 m., Apr. 18, '84.  
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Moseley, H., Bn. Cov., R. & G., 20 mos., M. 10, '84.  
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Pellow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Percy, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 7, '84.  
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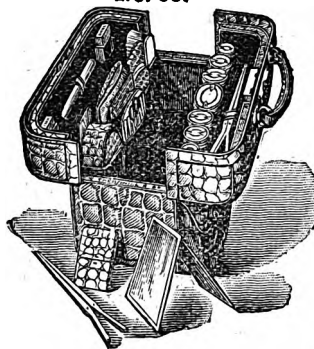
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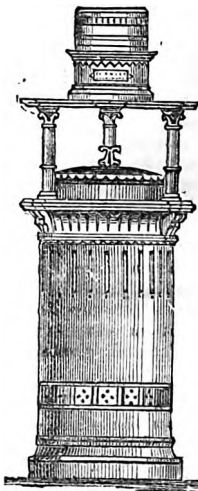
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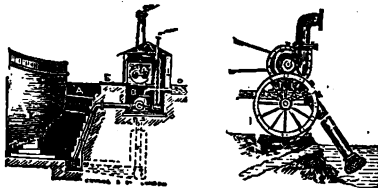
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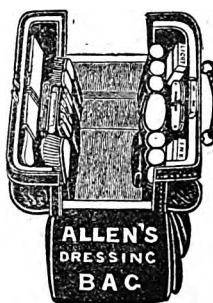
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Royal Horse Guards.

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine-man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, November 14th; Madras and Allahabad, November 12th; Calcutta, November 11th; Ceylon, November 11th; Burma, November 7th.

WE are rejoiced to see the prominence given to the Thibetan mission of Mr. Colman Macaulay by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* this week. One of our constant complaints against Mr. Gladstone's Government has been based on its persistent neglect of our foreign commerce, and its determination to ignore all possibilities of new markets. This Darjeeling route to Thibet promises to open up one of the finest markets in the world, both for our English and for our Indian trade. Darjeeling tea and Lancashire cotton-goods ought very soon to supply all this part of the world, if only the home authorities will back up, at Pekin, the local action of Mr. Macaulay and the Bengal Government.

It is needless for us to say that we cannot altogether sympathise with the demonstrations in favour of Lord Ripon that are being organised by the Native community in various parts of India; for we have not concealed our view that much of Lord Ripon's policy, even in its most well-intentioned parts, has been ill-judged. But we are, nevertheless, entirely of opinion that these demonstrations are altogether creditable, alike to the givers and to the receiver. We take it for granted that those classes who have suffered from Lord Ripon's legislative activity will honestly hold aloof; and all other classes of the Native community may most properly show their gratitude for the benevolence of Lord Ripon's intentions, without criticising too closely the performance. We still think that a little more discretion on the part of the departing Viceroy would have done much to render the performance more worthy of the promise. But now that all is past and gone we are anxious to lay as much stress as possible on the good intentions, and as little stress as possible on the meagre performances; and we have certainly no doubt that the good folks of Calcutta and Bombay show their good taste, and the sincerity of their loyalty, by taking the same line. And, on the other hand, Lord Ripon may certainly be pardoned if his *mens conscia recti* enables him to accept praises measured in proportion rather to his wishes than to his actual achievements.

WE should, however, regret to see this generous obliviousness of hard facts carried too far, for it would naturally tend to glorify theory at the expense of practice, and to put a fictitious value on hollow professions. For instance, it would have immensely discredited the sincerity of the demonstrations of which we are now writing, if they had been joined in by those who have been conscientiously opposed to Lord Ripon's policy in any of its characteristic features.

WE are glad to learn that numerous amendments have already been proposed in the Select Committee of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the "amended" Bengal Tenancy Bill. The whole subject will, of course, be reserved for the review of Lord Dufferin; and few will doubt that substantial justice will be done, now that ripe experience is combined with strength of character and independence of judgment in the settlement of the question.

THE account, that is telegraphed this week by the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent, of the proceedings of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Hyderabad

scandals, confirms the view taken by us some weeks ago of the necessity for substantial reforms in the affairs of that State. Here, again, a great and hitherto almost insoluble difficulty will be found to be, under Lord Dufferin's hands, a *nodus vindice dignus*.

THE handsome balance on the opium sales will be an acceptable Christmas-box to Lord Dufferin, and is a happy omen for his Viceroyalty. But what will Mr. Pease and the Radicals say?

WE desire at this season, when the approach of Christmas naturally suggests works of kindness and benevolence, to draw the attention of our readers to an admirable article, which we reproduce elsewhere, from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, on the chief British Army Charities — which surely have a special claim on many of us.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Englishman*, a writer who is known to represent in an especial degree the opinion of many of the leading officials of the Empire, has addressed the following important telegram to our contemporary:—

There seems to be some doubt whether, at the approaching Intercolonial Exhibition in London, it will be found possible to provide sufficient space for a satisfactory display of Indian products. The proposal has, therefore, been advanced to limit the Exhibition strictly to a representation of the Colonies, and to hold a special Indian Exhibition in London in the succeeding year—that is, 1887. The proposal does not, however, appear to have taken any practical shape, and will probably be further discussed by Mr. Buck with the South Kensington authorities on his arrival in England.

We trust that no uncertainty will be allowed to prevail on this most important point. No doubt can be entertained that an Indian Exhibition, to be an adequate one, might quite well have a year to itself; but whether that advantage is worth the price that is proposed to be paid for it, in the delay of a year, is a question that will doubtless be fairly considered, and rightly decided, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. And on such a point his Royal Highness could have no better adviser than Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen.

WE trust that the Government will make the strictest inquiry into the alleged massacre of Indian coolies in Trinidad; and also into the alleged breaches in the contracts of coolies in that island. We entirely agree with "Indian Civilian," whose letter we publish elsewhere; and we trust that the whole question will be taken up by Mr. Stanhope, or some other "Indophil" member of Parliament.

"THE Storehouses of the King; or, the Pyramids of Egypt: What they are, and who built them," by Mrs. Jane Van Gelder. For centuries the Pyramids of Egypt have remained a standing marvel; many and learned have been the theories put forward at various times as to the period and cause of their construction, but no solution of the problem has yet been propounded acceptable to the learned world, and these monstrous fabrics still remain enshrouded in a halo of mystery. The author claims to have discovered who built them and the purpose for which they were erected, and would fain trust that her theory may close a discussion which has engrossed at times so large a share of public attention. The work will be published in one large volume, price 21s., by Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

WE take from *Vanity Fair* the following note on Sir Thomas Baker's appointment:—

The new Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, Sir Thomas Baker, almost immediately after taking over charge at Simla, had to wheel about to accompany the Commander-in-Chief on his inspection tour by way of Delhi, Bhurtpore, Cawnpore, and so on to Dinapore, thence by rail to Calcutta, where "head-quarters" is due on the 28th. In this way Sir Thomas will have visited during his first month of high-staff service probably a larger extent of India than he has ever seen before. And now that this ever-popular officer is firmly seated in his new post,



it can do him no harm to raise the "previous question," which is one of principle. It is this. By favour of whom, or of what department, was this highly responsible and withal lucrative appointment conferred on one who was not qualified according to the regulations carefully framed in respect thereof? Sir Thomas had not fulfilled two of the essential conditions prescribed—namely, that of passing an examination in the vernacular, and that of having served continuously five years or more in India.

Possibly the eager dispensers of patronage at the Horse Guards deem it a clever thing to honour the Indian regulations in the breach rather than in the observance; but those who are responsible for military efficiency in India consider such infractions of these safeguards no light matter. Perhaps I may be reminded that General Greaves, who has held the same post for his term of five years, had not passed in the language. That is so; but he had ample colloquial knowledge of the "country language," and his length of previous active service in India was far beyond the prescribed term. Yet, in his case, pressure had to be put on the Secretary of State for India to confirm the appointment, so well founded are the objections against over-leaping the barriers that protect Indian military administration against the inroads of favouritism and caprice. Yet everyone who knows Sir George Greaves will be glad to hear that the Indian authorities have strongly recommended the appointment of the retiring Adjutant-General to the first divisional command that may be vacant in India.

#### THE *Echo* says:—

The Frere Memorial Fund continues to grow. The total amount contributed in England is now something over ten thousand pounds, and to this will have to be added the amounts subscribed in connection with the subsidiary funds opened in India and at the Cape. The whole of the money subscribed, with the exception of about three thousand pounds for the statue, will be handed over to the family of the deceased Governor.

WE take the following items of Personal Intelligence of our Indian visitors from the *Journal of the National Indian Association*:—

At the General Examination of students of the Inns of Courts, held at the end of October, Mr. Mohammed Abdool Majid (Middle Temple), Mr. Jijibhai Edalji Modi (Lincoln's Inn), Mr. Moungh Bah Ohn (Middle Temple), and Mr. Syed Mohamed Habib Ullah (Middle Temple), received Certificates of having satisfactorily passed a Public Examination.

The following passed in the Roman Law Examination:—Kumar Shri Harbhamji (Lincoln's Inn), Mr. Mohammed Abdul Jalil (Middle Temple), Mr. Byramji Colabavala Rustamji (Lincoln's Inn), and Mr. Namaswayam Tyagaraja (Lincoln's Inn).

The following gentlemen were called to the Bar on Nov. 18th:—Pandit Shyammaji Krishnavarma, B.A., Oxford (Inner Temple), Syed Mohamed Habib Ullah, Balliol College, Oxford (Middle Temple). Mr. Tamiz Uddin Ahmed has passed the Examination for the M.B., C.M. degree of the University of Glasgow. Mr. Prafulla Chunder has passed the First B.Sc. Examination in the Department of Natural and Experimental Sciences in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. D. M. Sangle has passed the First Professional Examination for the degree of M.B., C.M. of the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Dominick A. D'Monte, B.A. (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), has passed the F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) Examination. Mr. J. B. Sathupathy has passed in the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examinations of Candidates for Honours in the University of Cambridge. He has lately been elected a Non-Resident Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. Dr. N. B. Gandevia has been appointed a Clinical Assistant at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields. Dr. D. N. Ray has been made a Corresponding Member of the New York Society for Medico-Scientific Investigations. Rajmūnya Rājashri Vasudev Madhav Samarth, B.A. (Bombay), has joined Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Roshun Lal has entered at the Middle Temple. Mr. Kanta Pershap has joined the London Hospital. Mr. P. N. Chetti has joined the Inner Temple.

The following have entered at the University of Cambridge:—Prince Albert Victor Jay Dhuleep Singh (Trinity College), Mr. Bomanjee Ardeser Wadia (Caius), Mr. Lokendranath Palit (Emmanuel), Mr. Pulicat Narayansami, Chetti (Downing), and Mr. Rustomjee Nowrozjee Motabhy (Cavendish).

At St. John's College, Cambridge, a M'Mahon law studentship, of the annual value of £150 and tenable for four years, has been awarded to James Peiris, B.A., LL.B., scholar of the College. Mr. Peiris graduated in 1882. He obtained a first-class in the Law Tripos in December 1881, and also a first-class in the Moral Sciences Tripos in June, 1883. The studentships are intended for Members of St. John's College who have graduated and bond-

*fide* intend to prepare themselves for practice of the profession of the Law, either as barristers or solicitors. Mr. Peiris was called to the Bar in 1882, and is now practising at Colombo.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to November 11:—

During the past week we have had a somewhat better demand for tonnage in our freight market, and a good deal of business has been done both in steamer and sailer shipments at previous rates. Our unfixed tonnage stands now reduced to 11,000 tons.

WE take the following on the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

Auctions have been held on the 30th ult. and 6th inst., on which dates 21,145 were offered and 19,855 sold. There was rather less inquiry on the 30th, and the sales passed off without much spirit, prices generally ruling lower. Common Pekoes showed a decided fall in value. On the 6th inst. there was rather better demand, and prices slightly recovered.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market:—

Up to date about one thousand chests of Native Indigo have arrived from the North-West, and the quality of these does not speak very favourably for the Oude crop. No European Indigo has yet come to market, nor do we hear of any parcels having been despatched. The public sales will probably commence on the 17th inst., and the first catalogues will be almost entirely composed of native parcels, but it is very doubtful whether native proprietors will be prepared to meet the market freely, buyers' ideas of value being so much below last year's rates.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, November 14:—

Nawab Syed Munsoor Ali Khan, the last Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa; the Nawab Begum Mulk-i-Zamanah Sahaba, the second and favourite wife of the late Syed Munsoor Ali; Mr. F. H. Hebbert, Madras Civil Service; Mr. Subbramaniam Aiyar, of the Tanjore Bar; Major Daniel Dickinson, Norfolk Regiment; Captain Griffith Allen, 98th North Stafford Regiment; the Rev. A. T. Thomas, C.M.S., Pastor at Mavellicoria.

THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF BOMBAY.—In an interesting report received within the last few days from India Captain Le Breton deals with the trade as registered across the external frontier of the Bombay Presidency. For the purpose of registration the Government of India assigned an annual sum of 12,500 rupees a year. As Scinde is not included in this survey, nothing appears in these pages on the subject of the trade with Afghanistan, or of the growth of Kurrachee; but it is satisfactory to learn from Mr. O'Connor's annual report that the increase of both is among the most striking features of the year. The writer sums up the main facts elicited by his examination of the external trade in the following sentences:—"In an agricultural country like India much of the prosperity of the railways depends upon the rainfall and the products of the soil which each province can put forward for export by rail with a due regard to its own security. India's connection with the western countries has enabled it to grow in increasingly large quantities such articles as are in demand there. The intercourse with China and other eastern countries, as well as the necessities of the varied population of India, have given stimulus to the industry of cotton spinning and weaving, and originated the trade in opium which has been annually contributing largely to the revenues of the State. The proximity to these countries of the land-locked port of Bombay—the chief seat of the commerce of this Presidency—attracts towards it from different provinces and districts enormous quantities of those articles in return for others they want." On the important subject of transit duties, by means of which the native chie's swell their own revenue and fetter our trade, Captain Le Breton reports that "no changes have been brought to notice by the district officers," which is tantamount to saying that none have been made. One of the most interesting tables in the volume is that showing that "railways have reduced, but not destroyed, cart traffic for long distances; they have greatly enhanced the value of the capital sunk in carts and draught cattle by developing short distance traffic to the various railway stations." In proof of this it is shown that in the period of the last ten years there has been an increase of 23,983 carts for carrying loads, of 5,350 riding carts, of 148,874 bullocks, of 63,473 ploughs with two bullocks, and of 959 ploughs with four bullocks. On the other hand there has been a decrease of 45,430 horses, but the balance is still very favourable to the statement which has just been made.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following details of the cyclone at Madras have been received from the *Times*' correspondent, dated Calcutta, November 27th :—

"On Friday last a cyclone burst over the town in the early morning and blew for a time at the rate of forty-six miles an hour. The shipping in the harbour was in great peril. The ships *Dominion*, *Laurel*, and *Medusa* dragged their anchors, but were brought up before going ashore. The steamer *Clan Grant* was obliged to put to sea without a pilot and narrowly escaped drifting upon the breakwater.

"The most serious damage was done on the land. The storm breached the northern embankment of the Red Hills Lake, the only reservoir of drinking water which the city possesses. The lake was fairly full, owing to the recent heavy rain, but on Thursday evening the water was still six feet below the top of the embankment, while there was a parapet three feet high besides. The cyclone drove the water over these nine feet of perpendicular height, and the top and back of the embankment were torn away till the whole collapsed, and almost the entire supply of water effected its escape to the sea, carrying away two small villages and some isolated houses, with six persons.

"The whole country below the lake was under water on Saturday, and rafts were being constructed to rescue the people in the inundated villages. It is feared that there is not enough water left in the lake to send a supply to Madras, even by means of steam pumps, and the city must depend on the wells till the breach has been repaired, which will probably be a work of some months.

"Cholavaram Lake, which supplies the Red Hill's Lake, was also breached by the storm, but the damage done was apparently purely local."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times*' correspondent, dated Calcutta, Nov. 30 :—

"During the past week the Viceroy visited Benares, where he received a welcome similar to that which had been accorded him further north. He left Benares on Thursday, and made a short halt the same evening at Arrah to meet several notables of Behar. On Friday morning he embarked in a steamer at Sahibgunge, and proceeded down the Ganges to Sara. He was to arrive at Darjeeling last evening. Great preparations are being made by a native committee for a demonstration to be held on his arrival in Calcutta on Tuesday. The reception committee includes several well-known names, and is stated to be collecting large sums for the purpose of providing a permanent memorial of his Excellency. Crowded meetings have also been held in his honour at Bombay and Madras.

"The danger of a water famine in Madras city appears to be not so great as was at first feared. A considerable quantity of water is still left in the Red Hills Lake, although it is below the level of the supply pipes. A temporary embankment is being erected, and it is hoped that it will be possible to send a partial supply down the channel in about three weeks. It is believed also that some wells and tanks near the town may be made available. The disaster caused thirty-five deaths, and rendered 1,600 persons houseless.

"The Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill reassembled on Tuesday last, and is now holding three meetings weekly. It is hoped that its report will be completed by Christmas. It is stated that notices of numerous amendments have already been given.

"The actual receipts on seven sales of Bengal opium, and six months' pass duty on the opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs.4,90,99,560, or Rs.34,63,460 more than the estimate.

"The Commission which sat to inquire into the recent disturbances in Hyderabad has finished its examination of witnesses and is now preparing a report. The procedure of the Commission appears to have been a very one-sided affair. All the witnesses were called by the police, and examined by a man now in the service of one of the nobles, but who formerly practised as a lawyer; while Sultan Nawab Jung, whose followers were charged with rioting, was not allowed professional assistance for the cross-examination of the witnesses."

The following extra telegram has been received from the *Times*' correspondent, dated Calcutta, Dec. 2 :—

"Lord Ripon arrived here yesterday afternoon. His Excellency was enthusiastically received by crowds of natives."

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## Selected Articles.

### ARMINIUS VAMBERY ON CHARLES MARVIN.

It was on the eve of the Berlin Congress, when Lord Salisbury was engaged with Count Schouvaloff in a confidential conversation about those points that were to be decided at that great assembly on the Spree, concerning the interests of the two countries. The rough draft of the agreement was already on paper, and as the Russian diplomat appeared to be in extra haste, it was highly necessary that the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries in Downing-street should have this important document, which was drawn up in French, copied as quickly as possible.

"Look sharp," said Secretary N., to a slight, dark, unassuming copyist, who was already noted for his excellent knowledge of languages. "Look sharp, for it must be passed on to the Press to-day."

"To the Press!" thought the copyist. "Well, we can do that!" and, as soon as his word was finished, he hurried off to the *Globe* office, where he had modest employment as a Russian translator, and gave the editor from memory the contents of the whole treaty almost word for word.

When their Excellencies, Salisbury and Schouvaloff, took up a copy of the *Globe* the next morning they were not a little astonished at seeing the secret treaty printed almost textually in it. The one reproached the other for having betrayed the secret; explanations were eagerly sought on both sides; and, at length, it transpired that the discloser was the wretchedly paid copyist who had taken the secretary's remark concerning its publication in the Press to heart, and had endeavoured to avail himself of the opportunity to do a favour to his newspaper. The gentlemen in Downing-street were not above prosecuting the copyist, but the English judge displayed more common sense. As the secretary could not deny his utterance about passing on the agreement to the Press, "Not Guilty," was the verdict declared for the defendant.

This copyist at the Foreign Office was no other person than Mr. Charles Marvin, the most advanced publicist of the rising English generation in the field of Central Asian politics—a relatively altogether very young man, but of giant-like industry, and of that bull-dog tenacity which so remarkably distinguishes Britannia's children from other Europeans. He who knows the real position a man occupies in the higher circle of England who has been present in a law court, however falsely, will quite understand that at the outset Mr. Marvin's literary career was not strewn with roses. Years passed before the so-called fashionable Press took notice of him, and in political circles it was a direct breach of decorum to speak of a writer who had fallen into such a quarrel with the noble gentlemen of Downing-street, and who, into the bargain, had written "Our Public Offices"—a most biting satire. But all this was no obstacle to Charles Marvin. He had made up his mind that he should make his mark in that province of English literature dealing with the rivalry of Russia and England in Asia. For this line he had special qualifications. Besides being thoroughly acquainted with the language and customs of Russia, in which country he had passed his early years, and also with the more important languages of Europe, he was able by the diligent daily reading of Russian newspapers and books to make himself familiar with events in Central Asia, which remained totally unknown to other English publicists, on account of their ignorance of Russian. In this manner appeared his first work "The Disastrous Russian Campaign against the Turcomans"—which is not only the outcome of a diligent reading of the Russian newspapers, but at once convinces the reader that Mr. Marvin is naturally a gifted author, of sound judgment and broad understanding, and who, moreover, possesses in addition a polished style,

and can speak home to his English readers. This was followed by his "Merv the Queen of the World," a clever compilation respecting the oases in the Murghab, which events have brought into prominence of late years. Already before then Marvin had published a considerable number of articles and essays, and a translation of Grodekoff's "Ride to Herat." In 1882 our author entered the field of practical politics by being sent by Mr. Joseph Cowen, the well-known member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, to discuss the Central Asian Question with the leading authorities in Russia. This mission was crowned with success. He had a long conversation with Skobelev, Giers, Soboleff, Tchernayeff, Semenov, Professor Martens, and finally with Count Ignatieff, all of whom he questioned in the frankest manner respecting their views of the future policy of Russia in Central Asia. These conversations were recorded in his "Russian Advance Towards India," and in their time stirred up much dust, although I myself cannot yet quite understand how the "Father of Lies" came to wag his tongue so freely and express opinions regarding Austro-Hungary, which his subsequent official position rendered him incapable of "carrying out."

In 1882 Mr. Marvin was sent a second time to Russia to ascertain the condition of Russian finance, and attended the funeral of Skobelev. Early in 1883 he published his "Russians at Merv and Herat," a work full of fresh information about Central Asia, and in which a forecast was made of the operations of Russia against Merv and the Heri Rud subsequently realised. In the summer he was despatched to represent the *Morning Post* at the coronation of the Czar. By the special sanction of the Duke of Edinburgh he accompanied the English mission direct to Moscow. In the autumn he proceeded on a journey to the Black Sea, Caucasus, and Caspian, and early in 1884 published three new works in succession—"Reconnoitring Central Asia," "The Petroleum Industry of Russia," and "The Region of the Eternal Fire."

Mr. Marvin is no outspoken enemy of Russia, although he decidedly holds to a belief in Russia's hostile intentions against India, and warns his countrymen against a surprise. His words are all characterised by the same tone. Everywhere we observe a convincing and cogent style, everywhere denunciations of the shallowness, procrastination, and shortsightedness of English statesmen. No sooner does a Russian General execute a move, or even plan it, than Mr. Marvin is ready to hurl forth a pamphlet and distribute it by thousands. Among these slashing brochures we may mention "The Russian Railway to India," "The Annexation of Merv," "Russia's Power of Seizing Herat," &c. A man of iron industry and patience, he has wielded his comprehensive knowledge in such a manner as to render eminent service to the interests of his country. England has few specialists of note in the domain of Central Asian literature. The hardest worker of them all, and the authority in the daily Press, is and remains Mr. Charles Marvin.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Oct., 1884.

### THE CHIEF ARMY CHARITIES.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

In these times, when the support of numerous charitable institutions presses heavily upon private benevolence, it seems very desirable that every effort should be made to bring Army Charities before the notice of the public. We suggest that those responsible for the control of Army charitable institutions might with advantage adopt the system followed by various religious and other societies, viz., employ the agency of local associations and sub-committees in the large towns of every county, for the purpose of making known the object and operations of Army charities; and for collecting donations and subscriptions. Surely there are many hundreds of retired officers all over the country who have the leisure and should have the will to work on such sub-committees? Chief among Army charities that should receive more general support may be enumerated:—1. Military Benevolent Fund, for granting annuities up to £40 per annum to widows and unmarried daughters of deceased officers left in reduced circumstances. The list of applicants for assistance from this fund tells a harrowing tale of distress among the widows and daughters of old officers who were killed in action or died from the effects of service, and all of whom had deserved well of their country. 2. Royal School for Officers' Daughters, which provides, at the lowest possible cost, a sound, practical, and religious education for the orphan and other daughters of officers. The reports of this institution give numerous instances in which the daughters of officers who have been killed in action, or have died on service, have been well educated at the School at a nominal cost to their friends. 3. Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, the only institution existing for the benefit of the class, provides a home and maintenance for 70 widows, left, in old age and infirmity, totally unprovided for. 4. Soldiers' Daughters' Home, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of the orphan and other daughters of soldiers. The last annual report shows that nearly 200 girls, the daughters of soldiers, are maintained in this home. 5. Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers, administered by the Commander-in-Chief. The nucleus of this fund was a bequest of £10,000 from the late Mr. W. Woodman, for the relief

of worn-out or disabled soldiers, and this is augmented by subscriptions and donations. 6. Lastly, the special funds established in time of war, e.g., the Afghan, the Egyptian War Funds, for the relief of disabled soldiers and their families, sufferers during any particular campaign. Such are the principal Army charities that claim the support of the nation at large. Apart from patriotic and national instincts, such institutions appeal to the sympathies of all classes, for, from the palace of our gracious Queen to the cottage of the peasant, the manhood of the nation goes forth for service in the Army. We venture to recommend that, instead of spasmodic efforts to start a War Fund on the opening of any fresh campaign, there should be established a National War Fund, the entire proceeds of which should be invested in times of peace, and the income only be expended during, and for a given period after, the close of each successive campaign. While neither officers nor soldiers have many opportunities for enriching themselves, the urgencies of foreign service and the losses sustained in war cause widows and orphans to be left to struggle in reduced circumstances, and, in many instances, in penury and destitution. We commend the idea at the beginning of this short notice to the consideration of the charities we mention, in full assurance that if the suggestion is acted upon, many helping hands will be forthcoming, and that the effect will be a large increase to the funds.

#### TEA CULTURE AND PROFITS IN CEYLON.

The romance of tea cultivation in Lanka has already commenced. Old K.'s C. B. now retired on well-earned competencies—alas! that there are so few comparatively out of the long roll of Ceylon's planting worthies—will please understand that not in its palmiest days has coffee beaten the crops and the profits which have already accrued from tea. The romance of coffee-planting circles around the time when the choice Hantane, Deltota, Elkaduwa, Kelebobka and Rangala plantations were worked as veritable gold mines,—when the clusters of cherries could never be all picked, but to tread on coffee was the normal experience of superintendents and coolies,—when, for instance, on one estate (1,892 acres of Hantane forest!) bought in 1837, there were 350 acres planted by 31st December, 1841, with stores, machinery, &c., at a total expenditure of £6,938 including purchase of land; while the receipts up to the same date including the crop of 2,000 cwt. of coffee gathered of 200 acres (50 only in full bearing) was £11,639; and the estimate was 3,000 cwt. off 250 acres and a steady return of 5,000 cwt. (no doubt realized for a considerable time) off the 3,500 acres when in full bearing!

Tea-planting has not yet reached these noble proportions; but then considering the extra work in the tea-house and the margin for larger profits if a place is properly worked, 100 or 120 acres of tea ought to be considered equal to 200 of coffee. One of the oldest of Indian tea-garden proprietors preferred to have nothing over 50 acres under one manager's care, and to aim at working this up to a steady yield of 8 and even 10 maunds per acre, through constant and liberal cultivation and unremitting attention. And certainly already in Ceylon there is encouragement to do full justice to the land yielding tea crops.

There is Mariawatte "tea garden," of which every old coffee-planter can form some idea, since it is situated on historic ground near to the first coffee plantation (Sinnappittia) opened in Ceylon, and by no means on primeval forestland. As much as 1,400 lbs., or close on seventeen maunds of made-tea per acre, have been gathered over choice portions of this "garden," and 100 acres planted four by four feet (with a good many vacancies) have yielded close on 100,000 lbs. of made-tea, or nearly twelve maunds per acre. A return of £25 an acre is a moderate estimate of the year's profit under such circumstances; and, indeed, we are aware that one of the fortunate proprietors has been astonishing old Ceylon men at home already by a sight of the figures representing moderate outlay on, and high receipts from, Mariawatte—figures which were never eclipsed in the best days of coffee.

"One swallow does not make a summer," but Mariawatte by no means stands alone. There is the case of 100 acres of young tea in a remote, unsuccessful, and most unpopular coffee district with the cultivation of which a well-known London house, on the advice of their local agent, would have nothing to do when it fell into their hands. Rather it was offered back to the debtor for one-seventh of his estimate of its value. Purchasing it for £700 cash, the 100-acre garden was at once leased for half the amount, and now we are creditably informed that it brings an income to the fortunate owner of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 per annum, apart from the lessee's profits.

Yet again in the same district and in the midst of a country which has broken the purses, if not the hearts, of not a few coffee estate owners, agents and managers, we have one of the most flourishing and profitable tea-plantations in Ceylon. The reputation and the fortune of a young member of our mercantile community may well be said to have been made in this case. His older compeers hung back, or shook their heads over the risks associated with tea, and allowed a garden valued at Rs. 120,000 to sell for "a mere song" on the death of the owner and the peremptory winding-up of his estate. The gentleman who happily invested for his 350 acres of tea and large extent of reserve forest land would not to-day take probably ten times what he

paid about a year ago. The crops and profits have already been proved to be abundant, and the climate and growth of leaf are all that could be desired.

On other estates in the Morawak Korale besides Anningkande and Campden Hill, the cultivation of tea is certain to be a great success. The Craven, Enselwatte, and many other familiar names of old coffee-plantations are in a fair way to come into notice as prosperous tea-gardens, and no less in the adjoining Kukulu Korale are there areas under tea, the growth of which is deemed perfection.

One of the earliest plantings of tea in Ceylon was on Glosenberg estate, Morawak Korle, by its spirited proprietors in the pioneering days of the district. The seed was among the finest ever imported into Ceylon, and a part was utilised on land belonging to the same owner near Nuwara Eliya. The enterprise was, however, not then proceeded with, and it is only now that Captain Bayley has begun to take an active interest in the suitability of his Pedro property for tea. Five acres under this plant have been cropped since December last, the plucked leaf being sold to a local factory and carefully weighed, with the following result—which it is worth giving in detail, because, although the romance here has yet to come, there is ample encouragement in the figures for a beginning at a high elevation:

			Plucked leaf lbs.
December	...	...	851
July	...	...	541
February	...	...	940
March	...	...	1,668
April	...	...	784
May	...	...	986
June	...	...	1,502
July	...	...	373
August	...	...	711
September	...	...	936

Plucked leaf ... 9,192 lbs.  
Made-tea ... 2,298 lbs.

Ten per cent. was allowed off the weighing when there happened to be a shower. The result it will be seen was equal to a plucking of over 229 lbs. per month. The actual number of tea plants plucked was 14,125, which at four by four feet would give 5 1-5th acres. The crop of made tea was therefore equal to 528 lbs. per acre for twelve months, and if the place were planted four by three feet it is possible that as much as 672 lbs. might be obtained, or eight maunds per acre. Taking these as outside estimates even, for so high an elevation as Nuwara Eliya, where the flavour of the leaf ought to be exceptionally good, they are most encouraging.

But from no quarter do we have other than good news of tea, and from Matale on the one side to Uva on the other, the utmost activity prevails in the forming of nurseries and the planting out of the product which is soon to be the King of Ceylon's agricultural enterprise. Has Sir Arthur Gordon asked himself or his Executive Council what they ought to do to encourage the people of the land to cultivate a plant which has so evidently found its home in Ceylon? Surely the agents and headmen might be made the medium of distributing tea seed and instructions to the villagers to secure a start in all the districts suitable for the growth by Sinhalese and Tamils. What will be said in England—if a collapse of the China tea trade concentrates attention on India and Ceylon—when it is made known that while 50,000 acres were planted with tea in this island by private agency, chiefly colonists, its paternal Government was so fully engaged in developing a grand irrigation policy for the future, that no notice was taken of an industry which is clearly destined to become the most important in our agricultural record, and which will probably exercise a greater influence on the material improvement of the people, and on the general revenue of the Government, than all the local grain cultivation. If the Sinhalese and Tamils learn to grow tea freely, in addition to their palm and fruit trees, they will soon, in nearly every populous or occupied district, have plenty of means to indulge in the necessities and even luxuries of their most prosperous days. They will understand what it is to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market.

The romance of our tea cultivation will indeed become a story of world-wide interest, should the Chinese lose even a single season! Very speedily would the maximum of 150,000 acres (of old if not new land) be planted up and capital flow to Ceylon for investment. But even without a Chinese blockade our tea industry is bound to advance steadily, and the encouragement to plant, carefully and judiciously, is as great as could be desired.—*Ceylon Observer.*

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure Indian Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Richmond. The superintendent (Lieut.-Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## EDUCATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.\*

A little book with some humorous illustrations has been brought out with the apparent object of showing the prospective evils the coming warrant for entrance examinations into the Army is rather wildly written, and the author is, in some matters, not quite up to date in his facts. He heads a chapter on entrance into the Army through the Militia as "The Back-door, or the Militia Channel," and would convey the idea to the uninitiated that this mode of entrance should be done away with in favour of Sandhurst, and that examination of Militia officers for the line is still conducted by a military board as it was five years ago. Most of the candidates who now enter by the Militia competitive examination would take the highest places in the Sandhurst final examination, and many who fail in the Military competitive would easily pass the Sandhurst final examination. The Sandhurst Cadets have only beat them on what is the author's abhorrence—the school work as taught by head-masters. The Militia officer not only actually serves for two trainings, but has also generally done several extra months' training at a depot under regular officers, and is able, on joining, at once to take his tour of duty as orderly officer or court-martial duty. Every officer who enters from Sandhurst has cost the country some money for his education, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum; whereas the Militia officer for a similar education has cost nothing, for he is made to earn his pay in the Militia well, and there can be little question as to which of the two is most appreciated on joining by the commanding officer of a regiment. The book, however, can be hardly intended to be seriously taken throughout, and it will be found amusing, which is no doubt the main point.

## MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJI'S "HISTORY OF THE PARSIS."†

We heartily congratulate Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., on the publication of his *nagnum opus*, in the shape of the magnificent "History of the Parsis," just published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and dedicated by permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. We have read Mr. Framji's delightful chapters with the deepest interest, and know not which most to admire, his lucid account of the past of his ancient and historic race, or his frank and intelligent description of their present condition and manners. The illustrations, coloured and otherwise, are well-chosen and beautifully executed, and in every other respect Mr. Framji's publishers have done justice to the importance of his work.

Of the historical part of the book the chapter on "The Zoroastrians in Persia" is, perhaps, the most interesting, as showing the decadence of the community under the dominant Muhammadans. A pleasing contrast to this somewhat melancholy recital is afforded by the chapters on "The Zoroastrians in India," which is a narrative of almost unchecked progress and prosperity. As a valuable example of the reward that always attends self-help, industry, and integrity, this record of the Bombay Parsis is well worthy of being placed in the hands of the youth of all nations, by the side of such works as Smiles's "Self-Help," and the like. The educational history of the Parsis, too, is full of instructive lessons, and, as given in a most interesting style in Mr. Framji's sixth chapter, may well excite the emulation not only of other Indian communities, but also of their Western fellow-subjects. We hope in an early issue to give a more detailed review of this most important work, with some illustrative quotations; meanwhile, we cordially commend it to the attention of all our readers and of the educated world at large.

## LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1885.‡

Lett's Diaries for 1885 maintain the high reputation which these publications have long borne amongst professional men and merchants. The information is well selected and arranged, and the whole series of the Diaries show such variety in contents, form, and price that no want seems to be left unstudied. One of the most convenient and ingenious of these diaries is compiled for the especial behoof of the housekeeper, whom it enables to see at a glance every detail of the domestic finances. The large-sized diary for office use, one page for a day, is a most luxurious and complete one.

\* "How we Educate our Officers." W. H. Allen and Co. London. 1884.

† "History of the Parsis, including their Manners, Customs, Religion, and Present Position." By Dosabhai Framji Karaka, C.S.I., presidency magistrate and chairman of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices, Bombay; late member Bombay Legislative Council, late chairman of the Municipal Corporation, and late sheriff of Bombay; author of "Travels in Great Britain." With coloured and other illustrations. In two volumes. London: Macmillan and Co., 1884.

‡ "Lett's Diaries for 1885." Lett, Son and Co., London-bridge, E.C.

## WORDS, FACTS, AND PHRASES.\*

This is a standard work of reference, carefully compiled, and with all its facts amply verified from the best authorities. By the general reader it will be found simply invaluable. How the "Broad Arrow" came to be used in England as a Government mark; why "John o' Groat's House" was so called, and nearly four thousand other "unconsidered trifles" of this sort are here explained in a way that takes away all excuse for the ignorance so common on such points.

## Correspondence.

## SAVINGS BANKS AND CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In India the deposits in Government Savings Banks have rapidly increased, and the Government Paper-money in circulation exceeded, in 1882, one hundred and thirty-five millions of rupees.

What we have to do is to guard against the ill-effects of panic; we ought to have in all of the ten Currency Circles a sufficient supply of silver coin to meet the demand of Savings Banks depositors and of holders of Government Currency Notes.

In France the Government has during this century offered inducements to depositors to transfer their money from Savings Banks into the Three per Cents, and it thus avoids State bankruptcy, which might be caused by sudden runs on the Government treasuries. Cannot we imitate so good an example? Rupee Paper would immediately advance in value if we could induce our subjects to invest their savings in it: compare the numbers of investors in French Government Securities with the small number of natives of India, who invest in Rupee Paper. In 1883 there were in France nearly 4,100,000 Rente holders of the Consolidated Debt alone, being an increase of 2,800,000 in thirteen years since the year of the War in 1870.

If India should become disturbed, and a panic ensue, we shall witness an unprecedented disappearance of silver coin from circulation. Deposits will be withdrawn, Currency Notes will be cashed, and the proceeds be buried in the floors of huts, or in the walls of houses, or in fields: deep ploughing may then become an effectual means of finding treasure.

The holders of Rupee Paper are interested in preserving the peace in India, but depositors in Savings Banks and holders of Paper-money, when frightened by ugly rumours, whether true or false, will only think of grasping the sums of silver coin which we owe them.—Your obedient servant,

November 26.

## RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The annexation of Khiva by Russia, to which the papers recently adverted, may not take place as soon as the current rumour asserts, but the fact is that Russia is vigorously at work to bring that Khanate into such a state of confusion and anarchy as to get a plausible cause for its final incorporation into the dominions of the Czar. A European traveller who visited that Khanate on the lower Oxus a few months ago, and who was the favoured guest of Seid Mehemmed Rehim Khan, has given me a rather sad picture of the state things in that country and of the desperate position in which the present ruler, or more correctly the tax-collector of the Russians, is living.

Khiva, as is generally known, is bound to pay to Russia nearly two-and-a-half millions of roubles as the cost of the war of 1873, the annual rate of which amounts at present to 200,000 roubles a-year, a sum which is far above the powers of this small and otherwise poor Khanate, and which is naturally the chief cause of its troubles and disorders.

Trade and industry are nearly annihilated, owing to the influx of Russian merchandise, and not only is the impoverishment of the settled portion of the inhabitants rapidly progressing, but the Yomuts and Tchadors also suffer greatly from the recent change, and are quite unable to pay the taxes levied upon them by the officers of the Khan.

When the European traveller whom I have mentioned presented to the Khan the usual gifts of a guest, the young Prince frankly confessed his poverty, regretting with an ill-concealed shame his inability to make the usual presents in return. "For the Russians," he said, "take every farthing from me, and if things go on in this way I shall scarcely be able to provide for my own household." I may incidentally remark that the young Prince is anxious to enter the path of European civilisation, and that he even contemplates a visit to Europe, if his limited means and the Czar would permit it.

Through being compelled to apply the screw of unheard-of and unaccustomed taxation to his subjects, he is very naturally far

\* "Words, Facts, and Phrases; a Dictionary of Curious, Quaint, and out-of-the-way Matters." By Eliezer Edwards. New edition. London: Chatto and Windus, 1884.

from being beloved. The number of malcontents is increasing daily, whole tracts of the country remain uncultivated, and the end of it will be anarchy and rebellion, which will give the best pretext for interference to the Governor of Petro Alexandrovsk, who treats the Khan with unusual levity, and is anxiously waiting for the moment to put him aside entirely.

The intention of Russia to annex Khiva may well strike those who know that the politicians on the Neva have always given preference to the vassalage of the conquered Khanates, and that, in consideration of the deficit arising from the costly apparatus of Russian administration, the local Government has been always chosen as better answering to the Russian purposes. This was the motive which prompted the Court of St. Petersburg in 1873 to set the young Khan on the throne of Khiva, and the present change of purpose can only be explained in connection with the newly-acquired position on the Turcoman Steppe, it having become evident that the sway over these unruly nomads in the south of the Hyrcanian Desert will only be perfect if it extends also over the nomads in the north; for otherwise the Akhal Tekkes and their brethren around Merv, as well as the Yomuts on the Attrek, will always possess a link of secret communication, and may easily evade the Russian yoke imposed upon them. This is the reason why the Russians meditate the annexation of Khiva, which they will also carry out at the first given opportunity.—I beg to remain your obedient servant,  
A. VAMBERTY.  
Buda-Pesth University, Nov. 19.

### THE MASSACRE OF COOLIES AT TRINIDAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The slaughter of Indian Coolies at Trinidad will indeed require serious inquiry. At rare intervals serious collisions and loss of life have occurred in India owing to disputes between rival sects; in resistance to civil authority scarcely at all. I feel sure that in the last half century, at least, there has been no such slaughter in collision with the civil authority in all our vast Empire in India. It is bad enough that such should have taken place in the small population of Trinidad.

But worse remains behind, according to your correspondence. "The fact is that the rest of the population are afraid of the Coolies, and so take these stern measures to keep them down." And why are they afraid of these mild Coolies? There is dissatisfaction among them "on account of increased work, and pay at the old rate. A few weeks ago, in consequence of the great depression in the sugar market, their tasks were increased, and a spirit of discontent had been engendered thereby." The colonial correspondent goes on:—"I do not, of course, blame the measure; it might, indeed, have been absolutely necessary to save the planters." I, on the other hand, say that if the statement is correct there has been the grossest breach of contract. The Coolies are engaged in India to serve for five years at a specified rate of wages. I have always doubted whether we are justified in attesting these contracts, for, as a matter of fact, they are not fully acted on. The wage is commuted to a payment for a certain task, called a day's work, over which the Indian Government has no control, and which, though very well for the skilled and able-bodied, is not a fulfilment of contract to the weak and unskilled, who are engaged on what they may well believe to be a wage contract. Be that as it may, the fixed task system has so long prevailed that I would not raise that question here. Of late years much effort has been made to protect the Coolies, and we may assume that, on the average, the established tasks are fair, advantageous to the skilled if disadvantageous to the unskilled. But what shall we say if, owing to depression of sugar, Coolies serving under these five-year contracts are arbitrarily subjected to a change in the task-work standard—in other words, to a reduction in the wages for which they are working—and if, in consequence of the natural discontent so engendered, it has been thought necessary to seize an occasion of opposition to a sudden and arbitrary police regulation to shoot them down wholesale? I say again that a thorough inquiry is urgently necessary.—Your obedient servant,  
AN INDIAN CIVILIAN.  
November 28.

INDIA AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1886.—In lecturing on India at the Hull Church Institute on the 24th ult., Professor Monier Williams called attention to the fact that the recent Calcutta Exhibition had done good service by teaching the native population to appreciate their own arts and manufactures, and by stimulating them to revive old industries. He instanced the beautifully carved stone gateway from Gwalior, entirely carved by native workmen under the direction and superintendence of Major Keith. This gateway had been presented to the South Kensington Museum. Professor Monier Williams looked forward to the London Exhibition of 1886 as likely to dissipate the apathy which prevailed among Englishmen in regard to the development of Indian industries, and as calculated to awaken a greater interest in India generally.

## Home News.

It is probable, the *Daily News* says, that Mr. Gorst may revisit India on professional business during the recess, joining Lord Randolph Churchill later.

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs.20,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.11,95,000, average rate 1s. 7-06d.; on Bombay, Rs.7,94,000, average rate 1s. 7-0625d.; and on Madras, Rs.11,000, average rate 1s. 7-0625d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.8,00,000, average rate 1s. 7-125d.—total, Rs.28,00,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 1-16d. will receive about 17 per cent., above in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7½d. will receive in full. Bills for Rs.5,00,000 on Calcutta subsequently realised 1s. 7 3-32d.; while another special allotment of bills for Rs.53,000 on Madras was made at 1s. 7½d. Without counting the amounts sold the remittances disposed of since the commencement of the financial year in April has been Rs.8,99,99,918, realising £7,352,566. The India Council on Thursday sold bills for Rs.25,000 and Rs.2,08,400 on Bombay, at 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

### NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, ETC.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—The ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Gas Company (Limited) was held, on Wednesday last, at the offices, 14, St. Mary-axe. Mr. James S. Stopford presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that the balance-sheet was a great deal more favourable than any which the directors had been able to present since the formation of the company. It was true that this result was partly owing to the Exhibition at Calcutta last season, but still a large proportion of the extra profit they had made was undoubtedly owing to the normal increase of their business, their favourable purchases of coal, their economical expenditure, and their judicious arrangement for disposing of the residual products. Their works and machinery were in first-rate order, and were ample for all immediate requirements. The exchange continued to operate most prejudicially to the company. They were able, as the result of the year's working, to strengthen their reserve fund materially, and at the same time to recommend an increased dividend. They had at last arrived at a 10 per cent. dividend, their reserve fund amounted to nearly 10 per cent. of their paid-up capital, and their debenture debt had been reduced from about £75,000, at which it stood a few years ago, to £52,000. Mr. Henry Solomon seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, to be held in January next, the Board of Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 2s. 8d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital of the company, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent. for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 12th inst. at 1 P.M.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 17th inst. at 1 P.M.

NEERUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—A general meeting of the shareholders in the above company will be held at 18, Finsbury-circus, on the 9th inst., at 2 P.M.

ASSAM RAILWAYS AND TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The fourth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Friday last at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. S. Forbes presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that they had met to deal with the accounts for the year ending June 30th last. He stated that there had been a considerable increase in the debentures—£188,000. Since June, 1883, with the shareholders' consent, a large amount of debentures had been issued, and the amount was now £250,000. The expenditure on the railway during the year had been £85,000, on the collieries nearly £40,000, on the flotilla £3,463, and upon other matters there had been an expenditure of £6,295, which had not yet been allocated. With respect to the subsidy on the railway and the possible purchase of it in the future by the Government, they would have to keep a close eye on that part of the undertaking. The expenditure on revenue account on the railways in the year ended the 30th of June last had been 131 per cent. on the gross receipts, but this account was quite abnormal. The maintenance of way and works, the locomotive expenses, and the traffic and general charges would in future remain very much stationary, while the volume of traffic, now coming and to come, on the line next year would greatly increase, and the net profit would show very different results. For the last few weeks considerable quantities of coal had been turned out—700 to 800 tons per week had been despatched from Margherita, the railway station immediately adjacent to the collieries, down the line, chiefly to Dibrugarh.

They were now satisfied that the coal could be produced to the company at a moderate sum and sold at considerable profit, while the purchasers would derive considerable advantage in this price as compared with what they had been paying elsewhere. The Talup branch would be officially inspected on Saturday, when they would be entitled to receive the whole subsidy. Mr. P. C. Leckie having seconded the motion, a long discussion ensued, in the course of which it was stated that the construction of the line and works had cost considerably more than the estimate in the prospectus. The Chairman, in reply, stated that they must admit that the amount mentioned in the prospectus had proved too limited for the work that had to be done. He had had a good deal of experience of railways, and he knew that estimates were very often exceeded. He quite agreed in the desirability of presenting the accounts more fully in the future. The directors were responsible for the appointment of the officers, and if any of them were found to be incompetent they would have to go; but he entirely repudiated all that had been said against the official mentioned. Mr. B. Piercy, the engineer, afterwards addressed the meeting, and stated that the railway had cost £3,500 a mile, instead of £3,000, as estimated, on account of deviations from the specifications of the Government, the alterations having been made in view of the heavy mineral traffic which would pass over the line. He spoke in sanguine terms of the prospects of the undertaking. The report was adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed re-electing the retiring directors and auditors, and confirming the appointment as a director of Mr. Phillip Gosset, in the place of Sir A. J. Otway, M.P., resigned.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., presided yesterday afternoon over the annual general meeting of the proprietors in this Company, which was held at the offices, Leadenhall-street.—The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so said that the business of the Company had been conducted with perfect safety in the past year, and he ventured to say that the general administration of their affairs had been such as in no way to detract from the high character and position which the Company had always maintained. The revenue for the year, including the amount brought forward, had been £2,348,291, or £14,191 less than in 1883, but in 1883 they received £142,905 for the services they rendered in connection with the Egyptian expedition, whereas this year they had received for casual transport service £25,159. Eliminating these two sums from the accounts, the normal revenue of this year had been £2,323,132, or an increase over last year of £103,555. That was a very large increase under any circumstances; but under the circumstances connected with the trade of last year, it was a very considerable increase. They had had an increase in freights of £68,953, and in passage money of £23,345; and adding a small difference in favour of the present account for interest of between £4,000 and £5,000, the total advantage for the present year had been £103,555. This increased working was no doubt due to a considerable extent to the increased work which they had done in the past year. He found that they had run 2,345,862 miles, or an increase as compared with 1883 of 119,079 miles. Of course this extra work had involved extra expenditure, and the increase had been £52,646; but the satisfactory fact remained, that after deducting the extra expenditure from the normal working, the result showed that that normal working was this year better by 2 per cent. than it was last year. Last year they divided among the proprietors 5 per cent. from the normal working; while this year they would divide 6 per cent. They were at the same time enabled to carry to the credit of depreciation, or extra depreciation, £55,000, or £5,000 in excess of last year, while last year it was carried not from the normal working, but from an independent source of revenue. This result was also independent of the return of 1 per cent. which they would make on their underwriting account. This general reserve would be increased to £408,665. Their extraordinary repairs had been smaller than usual, enabling the credit at the renewal account to be increased by £45,000. As he had said before, the over-building of ships had led to a serious depreciation in freights, and there were now hundreds of vessels laid up. In the face of the decline in freights they had had an increase of over £60,000 in that branch of their business, but in a great measure this had been owing to exceptional causes, one of those causes being the hostility between France and China. The increase in their passenger earnings had also been in spite of the fact that their Continental route had been closed during the whole year. The Post-office subsidy had not helped them by any means to the extent supposed in some quarters. They estimated to benefit to the extent of £20,000 a-year, when the whole of the reductions made under the Ship-owners' Conference came into force in the charges of the Suez Canal Company. The value of their fleet now stood at £2,658,000, or £15 16s. 1d. a-ton, notwithstanding that they had added this year 15,000 tons of fine ships to their fleet. Their mail contract would expire at the beginning of 1888, and when the moment came for dealing with this question, it would be dealt with all the experience and ability of the Board.—The motion was seconded and carried unanimously after a short discussion, and the dividend and bonus having been declared, a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.]

#### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

On Tuesday the tendency of the price of bar silver was towards the parity of the Indian exchanges, which were quoted at ls. 7 1-16d. to ls. 7 3-32d. Some business was done on Indian account during the day at 49½d. per ounce. Part of the recent arrival of Mexican dollars, which could not be disposed of yesterday, found prices at 49½d. to 49 3-16d. per ounce. Rupee Paper was flat, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. leaving off at 81½, 81½, and the Four per Cents. at 79½ 79½.

There was no alteration in the price of bar silver on Wednesday, a little business having again been done at 49½d. per ounce. Mexican dollars declined 1-16l. to 49½d., at which price small parcels were sold. Indian exchanges were dull at ls. 7 1-32d. in Bombay, and ls. 7 1-16d. in Calcutta. Rupee Paper was unaltered.

The remittance of bar silver brought by the *Nile* was disposed of on Thursday at 49½d. per ounce, but the consignees could not obtain Wednesday's price for the Mexican dollars which came to hand by the same vessel, and the coins were finally sold at 49 1-16l. per ounce, showing a fall of 1-16l. The only alteration in the Eastern rates of exchange was a decline of ½d. in the Hong Kong quotation to 3s. 7½d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was dull, closing at 81 81½. The Four per Cents., however, were unchanged at 79½ 79½.

On Friday the arrival of bar silver per *Flaxman*, which had been expected for some days, was sold at 49½d. per ounce. Very little business was done in Mexican dollars, the price remains. at 49 1-16d. Indian exchange rates were quoted at about ls. 7 1-16d. Transactions in Rupee paper were very limited, the prices were unaltered at 81½ and 79½ ¾ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents respectively.

On Saturday the silver market was extremely quiet; bars and dollars were unchanged at 49½d. and 49 1-16d. per ounce respectively. There was no alteration in the quotation of Rupee paper.

There was no alteration in the price of silver on Monday. There was a rise in the Indian exchange rate, the quotation now being ls. 7 3-32d. and ls. 7½d. for Bombay and Calcutta respectively. Rupee paper remains unaltered.

Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee paper was in good demand on Tuesday, which closed at 81½ ¾, showing an advance of ¼. The Four per Cents. remain unaltered. Small parcels of bar silver were sold at 49½ per ounce.

#### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

DURING the past year fish maws and sharks' fins, to the value of Rs.3,84,693, were imported into India.

THE revenue from the sale of imported wines in Bengal rose from Rs.1,94,000 in 1882-83 to Rs.2,00,795 in 1883-84.

THE land revenue of the Assam Province for last year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs.23,737.

THE attempts to grow the eucalyptus on the Assam hills have not been successful.

COMPLAINTS are made of delay in the presentation of the medals and certificates awarded at the recent International Exhibition at Calcutta.

NAWAB SYED MANSUR ALI KHAN, the last Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, has died from cholera, in the 65th year of his age.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has been visiting the districts threatened with famine, has expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements made by the local officers to prevent distress.

THE Calcutta Corporation have adopted, on the motion of Baboo Surrendronath Banerjee, a resolution to present an address to Lord Ripon on the eve of his departure. A deputation of the Corporation will present the address. The motion was carried by acclamation.

THE *Englishman* announces that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will reappoint as members of his Council the Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay, Secretary of the Financial Department, and the Hon. Colonel Trevor, Secretary, Public Works Department, for a further period of office. The two other vacant memberships will be given to Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Secretary of the General and Revenue Departments, and Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, Deputy Magistrate, Patna, who entered the subordinate executive service so long ago as 1859.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD took over charge on the 14th ult. of the office of Military Secretary to the Viceroy from Major the Hon. H. Legge, who has acted with so much popularity and ability as his *locum tenens* during the past four months.

ONE of the most important ceremonies connected with Freemasonry ever witnessed in India, and one that was attended with considerable pomp and magnificence, was held at Meerut on the 7th ult., on which occasion H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, 33° Past Grand Senior, Warden of England and Great Prior of Ireland, opened a Rose Croix Chapter, Knight Templar Reception, and Knight of Malta Priory.

**MADRAS.**

THE following notice has lately been circulated by the superintendent and magistrate of the Cardamom Hills on behalf of the Travancore Government:—"The Dewan of Travancore has sanctioned the offer of a reward of Rs. 50 to anyone who kills the rogue elephant that haunts the roads roundabout Kolapara, Santhampara, &c., in the Cardamom Hills. The tusks and the teeth of the animal when killed will be the property of the Government." The *Madras Mail*, commenting on the notice, says:—"Considering that this rogue has, we understand, already killed several persons, the reward now offered for its destruction can scarcely be called an adequate one."

THE "DHOBIES'" PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.—At noon on the 11th ult. a petition from the dhobies of Madras, complaining of the tax to be levied upon them by the local Municipality, was presented to H.E. the Governor in the Fort. Some five or six hundred dhobies also assembled on the Mount-road, near Munroe's statue, and as the Governor's carriage drove past to the Fort—yesterday being Council day—the dhobies raised a cry, stating that they were called upon to pay taxes which they could not afford. The crowd dispersed soon after the Governor's carriage proceeded to the Fort. The petition was presented when his Excellency alighted at the Secretariat.—*Standard*.

MYSORE RAILWAY EXTENSION.—It is rumoured in well-informed circles here that the Government of India's prohibition of the extension of the Tumkur Railway to Tiptur is made with the view of strengthening the proposal made by the Southern Mahratta Company to construct all the line necessary to complete it from the Mysore boundary at Hurryhur through Mysore territory to Goobi, and also to take over and work the existing State lines. The Government of India views this favourably, and it is not at all improbable that the transfer of the lines to the Southern Mahratta Company will take place.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will open here on the 21st October, 1885. It is open to British and native troops of the Madras Presidency and Burmah. A committee has been formed, with General Rowlands as president and Major Clarke, Oxfordshire Regiment, as honorary secretary.

**BOMBAY.**

THE Bombay Town Council have made a grant of Rs. 4,000 towards defraying the cost of illuminated addresses to Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin, and of providing caskets for the addresses.

MEETINGS have been held in the principal towns in this Presidency, at which resolutions have been passed to present farewell addresses to Lord Ripon. In other towns it is proposed to erect public buildings in honour of the retiring Viceroy.

LORD RIPON has been compelled to decline an invitation to visit Ahmedabad, as it would interfere with existing arrangements.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, who is now visiting Sind, has been presented with an address at Kurrachee.

THERE are indications that Bombay will make a very discreditable display at the Antwerp International Exhibition.

THE medal awarded to the Bombay Government for their exhibits at the Fisheries Exhibition has been received and handed over to the Curator of the Victoria Museum.

THE Parsees in Poona have subscribed Rs. 14,000 to a fund which is being raised for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late high-priest.

EFFORTS are being made to establish a deaf and dumb institute in Bombay.

THE Government have sanctioned an increase in the detective establishment of the Bombay Police. The salary of the Superintendent is now fixed at Rs. 300 per mensem.

AN order regarding the instruction of British soldiers as wheelers, collar-makers, saddletree-makers, and shoeing-smiths in Ordnance establishments in India will shortly be issued. It is not intended to give them working pay while under instruction.

IT has at last been decided to provide shell and cartridge stores for the batteries in the Attock Fort. These have been reported for several years to be absolutely necessary; the magazine, too, is to have steel shutters and traverses to the windows, which at present are quite unprotected.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Captain J. W. M. Macartney, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Mukettry, vice Major P. Walker, deceased. Captain Macartney will now be confirmed in the appointment.

IT having been brought to notice that much inconvenience is caused by officers making excessive demands for forms on the contractor for printing Government of India stock forms, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that not more than one year's supply should be indented for at one time.

\* THE recent *émeute* at Hyderabad is being inquired into by a special commission.

IT is believed that Colonel Chapman, C.B., who is about to resign the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief, will eventually return to India as successor to General Sir Charles Macgregor, the Quartermaster-General of the Army in India.

A REFERENCE having been made by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India regarding the transit charges for chargers selected for officers at Remount depôts, but returned to the ranks as unsuitable within a short time, it has been decided that the selecting officer is liable for all risks and charges for horses after leaving the depôt.

THE Inspector-General, Royal Artillery, for India left Simla, accompanied by his Brigade-Major, on the 12th ult. to commence his annual tour of inspection. He will inspect this winter the batteries at the following stations, viz., Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Mhow, Saugor, Bombay, Kirkee, Secunderabad, Madras, Rangoon, Thavetmyo, Tounghoo, Calcutta, Dinapore, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Morar, Delhi, Meerut, and Umballa.

THE Quartermaster-General in India has called upon general officers commanding divisions and districts to state how far it has been practicable to carry out the instructions in transport duty during the months of August and September, and how the classes of instruction have been selected and composed. Those having depôts of instruction within their commands are further required to submit their opinions as to the most suitable system for carrying out the education of officers and men in transport duties. The size, composition, and selection of the classes, and the nature, duration, and period of the instruction, are the points on which opinions are specially desired.

**BURMA.**

SPECIAL provision is made in British Burma for the education of children of European descent, by the offer of results and attendance grants at double rates, by the offer annually of 180 special stipends to enable orphan and fatherless children to obtain a free education, and by the offer annually of 30 paid apprenticeships in the railway and elsewhere. The number of children of European descent of schoolgoing age is estimated at 1,800. Of these 1,420 were actually at school on 31st March last, 111 being in receipt of Government stipends. The apprenticeships have not hitherto been very freely taken up. Eight apprenticeships have been awarded in Rangoon, and the apprentices are all doing well. At the railway workshops at Insien, Mr. Thomas has a class of 20 European apprentices who are not in receipt of any special stipends from Government. The class is admirably managed, and has so far been highly successful both in the interests of Government and in those of the lads under training.

WHEN Commissioner of Tenasserim Colonel Plant recommended that officers travelling by Mr. Dawson's steamers in the Amherst District should be granted half daily travelling allowances; but the Chief Commissioner has replied that he considers provisions of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code sufficiently liberal, and does not see the necessity of sanctioning special arrangements in the case in question.

**CEYLON.**

SOME interest has been excited by an attempt to bribe a Civil Servant on the part of a Municipal Shroff, who, however, was placed in custody on the information of the Civil Servant in question after the bribe had been tendered.

THE Roman Catholic community in Ceylon is at present in a ferment on account of the Pope having removed certain churches in Colombo among other places from under the authority of the Archbishop of Goa. The Goanese priests do not seem to relish being handed over to the care of the local bishops.

AMONG recent visitors to the island have been Mrs. Grant Duff and her son on their way to Madras, the Rev. Charles Strong of the Scotch Church, Melbourne, on his way back to that city, and Mr. I. D. Walker and Mr. Spofforth, the well-known cricketers, en route to Australia.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY is always celebrated by Scotchmen up-country in an appropriate manner. The usual dinner this year will be rendered more than usually memorable, as H.E. the Governor has intimated his intention of being present to meet his "brither Scots" on the occasion. A meeting was to be held at Hatton on the 15th ult., to arrange for the success of the dinner.

A RIOT in Colombo which at one time looked as though it would have been of a serious nature has passed over without any worse results than a few broken heads and flesh wounds. The disturbances originated in a gambling quarrel and spread till it became a fight between Sinhalese and Moormen, in which hundreds were engaged on either side for some three days. During this time a large part of the Pettah was given up to the rioters, and the streets rendered impassable by the rowdies.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR INDIA AND  
THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1886.

It is now no secret that, amid the pageantry that will inaugurate the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886, it is intended that one of the most pleasing and impressive ceremonies shall be the production on a grand scale of the National Anthem in some of the vernacular languages of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. The event will be one of great and peculiar interest to our Indian visitors—of whom, we hope, a large number will then be in London—as well as to the vast masses of the British and Colonial subjects of the Queen who will attend the Exhibition. We are only feebly expressing the feelings of untold millions when we add that it is the hearty desire of them all that this occasion for the manifestation of that sentiment of warm personal loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty and to the Royal and Imperial dynasty, which unites the Indian with all the sections of the English race, shall be worthily celebrated. And it is, therefore with no little pleasure that we learn that the anticipation of this joyful event has already had the effect of giving a considerable impetus to the movement originated by Canon Harford for establishing the National Anthem in the vernacular languages throughout the length and breadth of India. The General Committee formed to advance that movement in London, with his Grace the Duke of Leinster as president, numbers among its members a large proportion of the most distinguished men of the day. We are now exceedingly glad to be able to announce that Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., has accepted the office, lately vacant, of Chairman of the Executive Council of that Committee. At a meeting of the Council, held at 4A, Dean's-yard, Westminster, on Thursday last, Sir Philip Owen presided for the first time over its deliberations. Among the other members of the Council present were Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Mr. A. N. Wollaston of the India Office, and the Rev.

Canon Harford; and we learn that various resolutions for the active and vigorous prosecution of the objects of the movement were unanimously adopted.

We have no doubt whatever that the present moment is a singularly propitious one for the advancement of this most loyal and patriotic project; and we heartily congratulate the Council on having so opportunely obtained the leadership of such a chairman as Sir Philip Owen, whose ability, energy, and wonderful faculty for organisation are always sufficient to ensure the success of any movement with which he is actively identified. It is not merely the approach of the Imperial Exhibition—when England will join hands with her Colonies and with India under circumstances of more than ordinary significance—that just now gives especial point to the arguments for the extension of our National Anthem to our Indian fellow-subjects in their own tongues. There is also the happy fact of the serenity of the political horizon. Differences of political opinion that have caused coldness between Englishmen and Englishmen, as well also as some that have caused a like feeling of temporary estrangement between Englishmen and Indians, have now been happily and amicably adjusted. Every patriotic subject of Her Majesty will earnestly hope that these estrangements have disappeared, never to return; and we are very sure that there is no tie that can bind together the various communities of this great Empire more firmly than that which is produced by a common sentiment of love and loyalty towards a common Sovereign. Cynics may sneer at this as mere sentimentalism; but no wise or great statesman has ever yet undervalued the strength and importance of the vast popular forces that are directed by such sentiments. A great master of the human heart once said, "Give me the making of the songs of a people, and I care not who makes their laws"; and for the real friendship and solidarity of the English and Indian peoples, it is of as great importance that they should sing the same national and patriotic songs, as that they should be under the same just and equal laws.

The movement is already a remarkable success in India, thanks very largely to the loyal zeal of the Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E., who is at once the prince and the high priest of Oriental music. We shall take an early opportunity of putting before our readers a full account of all the various successes achieved, and the very gratifying results that can be exhibited up to date. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact—and one that is exceedingly pleasing from the point of view of Indian loyalty—that, of the money that has actually been subscribed for the expenses of the movement, a somewhat larger sum has come from India than from England. We learn that the Indian subscriptions to date have amounted to £417 8s., while those from England have only been £264 3s. 5d. But while this fact is, we repeat, gratifying from one point of view, we earnestly hope that our English friends will feel that they are bound in honour not to be left behind in this generous and patriotic emulation of the two peoples. We feel confident that one result of the increased vigour with which the movement is now to be conducted in this country will be an increase in the English subscriptions, until their amount is at least equal to that which has been subscribed in Calcutta, Bombay, and other parts of India. It is no little thing to be able already to point to such facts as the organisation of Native choirs both in Calcutta and Bombay, by whom the National Anthem has been well and impressively rendered on great public occasions. But the promoters of the movement must not consider their work done until the same patriotic strains are familiar to the children of every school, nay, of every home, in India.

## THE LANDHOLDERS' MEMORIAL AGAINST THE TENANCY BILL.

We endeavoured last week to show what the rights of the Bengal zemindars were before the Permanent Settlement. The next division of the subject with which the Memorial of the Landholders proceeds to treat is whether those rights had become obsolete in 1793; and we may briefly examine how Mr. Macdonnell and his concurrent Governments have dealt with this very important question.

Although it appears from the Memorial that the extremely partisan views of the Bengal Secretary upon the historical aspect of the zemindars' status have not been altogether adopted by the Government of India, they attain very much the same goal by the oracular declaration that in 1793 the zemindars' rights had to a great extent become obliterated, and that the zemindar had sunk into the tax-collector. This is a position which the Memorialists emphatically challenge and repudiate. It is unnecessary to reproduce the evidence, which we gave in some detail last week, showing that although the hereditary rights of the zemindars had been encroached upon by both the Mahomedan and the British Governments, the principle of the zemindaree system had never been ignored. Both Governments resorted to the same sort of practice in order to extort a large amount of land revenue from the Province. When the collection of the land rents was farmed out by them to the highest bidder, the farmer, who carried off the prize, could squeeze not only the ordinary ryots or cultivators of the soil, but he could put the screw on the zemindar himself, who would be found in direct possession of his *khamar* and other lands recently redeemed from jungle. It is needless to inquire what the motives were of the Mahomedan Government in trying to extort a larger landed revenue. As to the British Government, it is to be feared that the impelling power came originally from England. The old Court of Directors were constantly asking for more revenue. The local authorities in Bengal were admittedly more or less ignorant and inexperienced, and had not arrived at a clear understanding of the fiscal and agricultural relations between the Government and the people. They were told that the Government was the real owner of the soil, and they believed it. Owing to divers circumstances, such as wars and famines, they found it impossible to levy the same amount of land revenue from year to year. They found that the zemindars either could not or would not pay the expected quota. And so from time to time the *mostajir* was employed to squeeze the zemindar, until eventually, as is well-known, Warren Hastings, in 1772-73, let out in farm to the highest bidder almost the entire landed property in Bengal, completely ignoring the vested rights of the hereditary zemindars and other proprietors of land.

The students of Indian history know full well what reward Warren Hastings reaped for this excessive zeal to serve his masters by enhancing their land-revenue. But it remained for Mr. Macdonnell, as Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to show such a similar excess of zeal in his attempt to explain Warren Hastings's conduct, that he has laid himself open to the charge which the Memorialists regret to have to make that his statement involves a grave *suggestio falsi*. It is not merely that Mr. Macdonnell is inconsistent in his arguments, and in almost the same breath describes the trial of Warren Hastings as a strictly judicial adjudication untinted by political consideration, and then proceeds to discount its value as "the mere outcome of party politics." But after misquoting, as we showed last week, the terms of the

Company's Dowani Sunnud, he says that the zemindars themselves are the strongest witnesses against themselves. He asserts that when the zemindars themselves petitioned the Government for redress against the hardship of farming their lands, they never once claimed any proprietary right in the soil, but only contended for pecuniary allowances when dispossessed of the management of their zemindarees. It is difficult to understand by what obliquity of judgment Mr. Macdonnell has appropriated this statement as an argument in support of his views. In the first place, the Memorialists have unearthed the petition which he cites, and it turns out to be, not a general petition of the zemindars at large, but from a few of the zemindars in the district of Midnapore; and the quotation made by Mr. Macdonnell is not from the original petition, but from the mutilated extracts of the remarks by a Mr. Graham upon the petition. But even if the petition were genuine it would not substantiate Mr. Macdonnell's allegation that the zemindars did not claim a proprietary right in the soil. They asked for the pecuniary allowance which was due to zemindars on account of their hereditary proprietary right in the soil; and it is a mere quibble to say that they claimed no proprietary right, when it was the basis of their claim for the pecuniary allowance known as *malikana* or *moshakera*, of which the essence is that it is the share of the rental due to the *malik* or proprietor, *moshakera* merely denoting its monthly payment.

It may surely be admitted by any reasonable person that the contemporaneous evidence recorded in the Regulations published by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 is entitled to the highest respect and credit. Mr. Macdonnell seems to be aware of this, and he fancies that by a skilful quotation he can prove his case from the Regulations themselves. He was, therefore, pleased to declare that the Regulation (2 of 1793) says that "the zemindars before 1793 had never been vested with property in the soil," and he rides off triumphant, with the notion that it was only in 1793 that proprietary rights in the soil were conferred upon the landholders. But, as has been shown above, the Memorialists have found reason to impute the *suggestio falsi* to Mr. Macdonnell, and, in the present instance, he has laid himself open to the charge of *suppressio veri*. At all events, he has been guilty of serious misquotation, and this offence is the more serious, because when a Government Secretary quotes a Regulation, the Lieutenant-Governor or the Viceroy can hardly be expected to turn up the ponderous volumes of Indian law to verify the quotation. But the Memorialists point out that the actual text to which Mr. Macdonnell refers runs as follows:—"The property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders." This is an entirely different thing from Mr. Macdonnell's version of the text. It was the first formal declaration by the British Government that the soil was vested in the zemindars, but the existence of such a right is quite independent of its formal recognition by a new and conquering power. As the Memorialists justly observe, the whole tenor of the passage presupposes the prior existence of the right. A right must exist before it can be declared, and when the statute speaks of a present formal declaration of a vested right, it necessarily implies the well-known existence of such a right in previous times. Indeed, there are other passages in the same preamble of the Regulation where proprietors of lands, proprietors of estates, and landholders are mentioned as pre-existing things. In the passage immediately following that where Mr. Macdonnell stops his emasculated quotation, it is declared that "when the extension of cultivation was productive only of a heavier assessment, and even the possession of the property

was uncertain, the hereditary landholder had little inducement to improve his estate; and moneyed men had no encouragement to embark their capital in the purchase or improvement of land, whilst not only the profit, but the security for the capital itself was so precarious. The same causes, therefore, which prevented the improvement of land depreciated its value." It would be absurd, as the Memorialists observe, in the face of such language to impute to Lord Cornwallis the idea that he was for the first time investing landholders with a right of property in the lands which had already belonged to them in hereditary right, and were capable of sale and purchase; and it is only by this serious misquotation that Mr. Macdonnell can delude even himself with the notion that such could be the intention of Lord Cornwallis. The main object of the Permanent Settlement, as is well known, was to restore and establish confidence among the zemindars of Bengal by putting a limit on the annual demands of the ruling power for revenue, and thus abolishing the system of farming out the estates of the unfortunate zemindars who were unable to meet the constantly-increasing demands of Government. It is scarcely to be believed that any less blind partizan than Mr. Macdonnell should have persuaded himself, and have tried to persuade others, that the Permanent Settlement was, in fact, no settlement at all, as, according to his showing, it conferred no valuable rights on the zemindars, and left, according to his opinion, the rights of the cultivators undefined and unsettled. But we shall return to this part of the question in a future number.

THE Paris journal, *Le Monde*, understands that the territory of Sheikh Said, in the Gulf of Aden, has been sold to a German firm.

MESSRS. WARD & DOWNEY will publish on the 15th inst., under the title of "Leaves from the Life of a Special Correspondent," the reminiscences of Mr. John Augustus O'Shea. The work will include recollections of the Franco-German war and the Commune, and of Napoleon III. and the Imperial family, Prince Pierre Buonaparte, Victor Noir, Thiers, Béranger, Rochefort, Bazaine, Paul de Cassagnac, John Mitchell, Edmond O'Donovan, Father Prout, Dickens, Thackeray, and others.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. "MALABAR."—The Indian troopship *Malabar*, Captain Harris, left Portsmouth on Thursday last for Bombay. She took out Captain Dease, Lieutenants Rhodes and Shipley, and 100 men of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers from Colchester; Lieutenants Baker and Boileau and 197 men of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment from Gosport; Lieutenant Crocker and 176 men of the 2nd Leicester Regiment from Aldershot; Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenants Lindsell and De Lisle, and 176 men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers from Aldershot; Captain Watson, Lieutenants Penham, Swinburne, and Pile, and 104 men of the 1st East Lancashire Regiment from Aldershot; Major Morrison, Lieutenants Warren and Leicester, and 168 men of the 1st South Yorkshire Regiment from York; 139 men of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment from Aldershot; and Lieutenants Lang and Moore and 82 men of the 2nd Manchester Regiment from Shorncliffe. The following individual officers also took passages:—Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel Woodward, R.A., Captain Jackson, 2nd Warwick Regiment; Lieutenant Jevors, 1st Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant Shubrick, 2nd Somerset; Lieutenant Denne, 1st Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant Shaw, 2nd Scots Rifles; Brigade-Surgeon Panton and Surgeon Baker, Medical Staff; Lieutenants Craster, Mancel, and Macdonald, R.E.; Lieutenant Anderson, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Bernard, 2nd Hampshire; Lieutenant Barron, Essex Rangers; Sub-Inspector Eldridge, Army Schools; Major Fitzherbert and Lieutenant Haynes, 2nd Royal Lancashire; Lieutenant Ryder, 1st Suffolk; Lieutenant Ramsay, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Thoyts, 8th Hussars; Lieutenants Elliott and Harvey, R.E.; Captain Learmonth, 13th Lancers; Surgeons M'Laughlin and Carleton, Medical Staff; Captain Palmer, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenants Lushington and Powell, R.A.; Lieutenant Browning, 4th King's Rifles; Chaplain the Rev. T. O'Reilly; Lieutenant Forbes, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieutenants Martin and Gray, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant Thomas, 1st Worcester Regiment; Lieutenant Burke, 2nd West York; Lieutenant Dyer, 17th Lancers; Surgeon-Majors Hughes and Hare, and Surgeon Landon, Medical Staff; and Veterinary Surgeons Fenton, Kelly, Day, Dwyer, and Joslen. The *Malabar* also embarked forty-four women and fifty-five children.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 8.)

- GOODRICH—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Madras Civil Service, and acting collector and magistrate of Bellary, to be additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.
- ARMSTRONG—The services of Surgeon H. Armstrong, civil surgeon of Hoshungabad, in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.
- PARSONS—The services of Lieutenant C. G. Parsons, wing officer 28th Punjab N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.
- FISHER—The services of Mr. C. A. Fisher, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the date on which Mr. W. B. Savi takes charge of the Garo Hills Police.
- GALE, Rev. W. H., B.A., chaplain of Benares, to be chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, from the date of his taking over charge.
- PEET, Major W. S., general list Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as 2nd assistant to the Governor-General's agent at Baroda, vice Captain H. M. Temple, from the date of assuming charge.
- FORJETT, Captain F. H., 26th Bombay N.I., is appointed to officiate as treasury officer and cantonment magistrate, Quetta, in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 13, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. A. Ingle.
- KELLNER, Mr. E. W., on return from privilege leave, received charge of the office of the deputy-comptroller-general from Mr. T. H. Biggs on Oct. 27.
- PORTER, Lieutenant G. M., R.E., executive engineer, is transferred from the Rawalpindi command, Military Works, to the head-quarters staff of the inspector general, Military Works.
- ARNOTT, Captain N., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Presidency Oudh command, Military Works.
- SHONE, Captain W. T., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.
- JACKSON, Major G. D'A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Meerut command, Military Works, to the Presidency Oudh command, Military Works.
- CHIPPINDALL, Captain W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Presidency Oudh command, military works, to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works.
- TURNER—Captain S. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted three months' special leave, from Nov. 10.
- OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Code, for promotion to assistant engineer, 1st grade, on Oct. 15.
- PASCOE, Navigating-Lieut. T. C., R.N., assistant surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, is granted twelve months' furlough.
- AVRON, Mr. A., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.
- HOME, Colonel R., C.S.I., R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the Punjab, P.W.D., is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of Irrigation and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., on privilege leave.
- WESTERN, Major J. H., R.E., superintending engineer, third class, Punjab, will, during Colonel Home's absence, officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.
- CUNNINGHAM—The services of Major A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from such date as he may be relieved of his duties in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.
- SWAPPE, Mr. C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as engineer-in-chief of the Bhopal State Railway from Oct. 15, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. H. T. Geoghegan.
- WHITEFORD, Captain W. B., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways.
- MORTON, Lieut. W. R., R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to British Burma.
- YORKE—The services of Captain H. A. Yorke, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, North-West Provinces and Oudh, at present on furlough, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department from 13th Sept.
- VOLKERS, Mr. R. C. F., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to that of the examiner of accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.

HOUSDEN, Mr. C. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Oct. 19.

BRACKENBURY, Captain M. C., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as deputy consulting engineer for Railways, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. Bonus, R.E.

DRURY—The services of Mr. C. M. Drury, Class II. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, traffic department, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

### MILITARY.

BROWNE—The local and temporary rank of brigadier-general is conferred on Colonel J. Browne, C.B., C.S.I., whilst employed as superintending engineer of the Sibi-Quetta Railway.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps respectively, are posted to the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Staff Corps from the dates of their arrival in India :—

BENGAL—Lieutenants W. G. Forbes, South Staffordshire Regiment ; E. J. E. Swayne, Welsh Regiment ; J. D. Perkins, Liverpool Regiment ; and H. Hudson, Northamptonshire Regiment.

MADRAS—Lieutenants A. R. Denne, Royal Munster Fusiliers ; O. G. Jevers, Royal Sussex Regiment ; A. Nicholls, Berkshire Regiment ; S. H. Pelly, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ; W. B. Young, Essex Regiment ; C. E. H. Connell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; and A. E. Woods, Northamptonshire Regiment.

BOMBAY—Lieutenants R. W. Nicholson, 19th Hussars ; W. S. Delaman, Berkshire Regiment ; W. G. Hatherell, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry ; E. H. Bernard, Essex Regiment ; T. A. Fischer, Yorkshire Regiment ; and G. De S. DeLisle, Royal Scots.

JOHNSON, Surgeon-Major E. R., medical officer 43rd N.I., to officiate as secretary to the surgeon-general, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, vice Surgeon-Major J. E. T. Aitchinson, M.D., C.I.E., proceeded on duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission, dated Nov. 1.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PARKER, Major W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonels from Nov. 4.

BAIRNSFATHER—FASKEN—Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather and Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, Bengal Staff Corps, to be captains from Nov. 2.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

TUCKER, Major L. H. E., general list, Infantry, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Punjab (p.a.), for one year and 364 days.

WILLIAMS, Lieutenant G. A., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant military accountant (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

WELLS, Captain H. L., R.E. (u.p.a.), for 4 months and 17 days.

GREENFIELD—Governor-General's Order granting leave to sea to Major J. H. L. Greenfield is cancelled.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 5.)

GREAVES, Major-General Sir G. R., K.C.M.G., C.B., having completed his tenure of appointment as adjutant-general in India, will proceed to England.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HARRISON, Captain S. H., Station Staff, Ranikhet, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Captain H. F. Turnbull, vacated, dated Oct. 1.

PIERSON, Surgeon A. H., 25th N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant, transferred to civil employment.

ATCHISON, Major C. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to England and join the battery into which he has been promoted.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Persian :—

Major H. M. E. Brunner, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles ; Lieutenant M. Cowper, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment ; Lieutenant E. W. Dun, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant J. G. Ramsay, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant A. E. P. Burn, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant C. V. W. Williamson, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant A. D. Enriquez, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant A. B. Pritchard, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant R. E. S. Taylor, Staff Corps ; Lieutenant L. E. Elliott, Liverpool Regiment, attached to 25th N.I. on probation ; and Surgeon S. Hassan, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

November 7.

MURRAY, Major-General J. I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the Oudh Division.

JEFFREYS, Captain H. B., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Bareilly to England, to join F Battery B Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

POWER, Surgeon-Major R., in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Head-Quarters Staff and establishment, remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 4.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani :—

Lieutenants H. L. Showers, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment ; G. H. McCausland, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment ; W. Fenwick, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment ; J. Ramsay, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment ; T. W. Haig, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders ; R. P. Warren, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment ; A. G. Peyton, East Surrey Regiment, attached to 9th Bengal Cavalry on probation ; T. Quin, Manchester Regiment, attached to 3rd Sikh Infantry on probation ; A. A. J. Johnstone, Leinster Regiment, attached to 5th Punjab Infantry on probation ; and C. Y. Crommelin, West Riding Regiment, attached to 3rd Native Infantry on probation.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on Oct. 6 :—

Captain E. U. Blackett, R.A. ; Lieut. R. T. Roberts, R.A. ; F. R. Drake, R.A. ; Lieut. R. Woodriff, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; Lieut. J. A. H. Walford, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Lieut. C. R. C. Ellis, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles ; Lieut. A. L. Lindesay, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment ; Surgeon-Major J. J. O'Reilly, and Surgeon R. D. Donaldson, Army Medical Department.

POYSER—PHILIPS—FLINTOFF—SAVAGE—Veterinary surgeons R. Poyser, J. J. Philips, T. Flintoff, and J. B. Savage, who have completed a tour of service in India, are directed on relief to proceed to England.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—

ROWDEN, Captain H. W., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 7th Circle, Rawal Pindi, vice Major Barlow, transferred to the 6th circle, Meen Meer, as a temporary arrangement, there being no other fully qualified officer available.

### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BOULTBEE, Lieut. and Adjutant C. A. T., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for nine months, on private affairs.

GARDINER, Lieutenant R. J., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

FRECKLETON, Lieutenant G. W., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

MELVILLE, Lieutenant J. S., Suffolk Regiment, to Calcutta, from Aug. 25 to Feb. 24, 1885, to study the native languages.

HORNBY—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major J. F. Hornby, 12th Lancers, is extended to Feb. 20, 1885.

FORTESCUE, Lieutenant and Adjutant the Hon. L. H. D., 17th Lancers, for 9 months on private affairs.

BERRY, Lieutenant G. J. L., de, for 168 days, on medical certificate.

POWLES, Lieutenant T. W., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

CURE, Lieutenant H. Capel, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

ST. LEGER, Lieutenant A. J. B., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant St. Leger in G.O.C.C., dated Oct. 2.

KING-SALTER, Lieutenant H. P., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

ELLISON, Lieutenant G. F., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to sea, within the Indian dominions, on medical certificate, for 150 days.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette Nov. 5.)

AINSLIE, Mr. E. F., temporary deputy magistrate and collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Hazaribag District.

PITTAR, Mr. C. W. E., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an assistant magistrate and collector in Dacca Division, and posted to the sudder station of the Dacca District.

COXE, Mr. H. R. H., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an assistant deputy magistrate and collector in the Bhagulpore Division, and posted to the sudder station of the Bhagulpore District.

SAMUELS, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Lohardugga, to act in second grade of deputy commissioners from 7th ult., vice Mr. W. B. Oldham.

PHILLIPS—With the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. A. Phillips to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William, vice Mr. G. C. Paul, resigned.

O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., assistant magistrate and collector, to be a member of the district school committee of Nuddea, vice Mr. J. G. Ritchie.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., officiating resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in that college, in addition to his own duties, during absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell.

PITTAR, Mr. C. W. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

COXE, Mr. H. R. H., assistant deputy magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, who reported his return from furlough on 31st ult., is posted to Calcutta Circle as a temporary measure.



DEVENISH, Mr. J. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported his arrival on Oct. 27, is posted to the Eastern Circle.

HERNLE, Mr. O., assistant engineer, 1st grade, who reported his return from furlough, on Oct. 30, is placed on special duty from that date.

FRASER, Mr. L. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on Oct. 27.

INLIS—Mr. W. A., executive engineer, fourth grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Sone Circle.

#### FURLONGHS.

RAWSON, Rev. T. J., chaplain of Kidderpore furlough for one year, from date he availed himself of it.

ALLEN, Mr. T. T., superintendent and remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six weeks.

BEAMS, Mr. H. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

BARNES, Mr. H. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Darjeeling Division, furlough for one year on medical certificate, with necessary subsidiary leave.

MARTIN, Mr. J. A., professor, Presidency College, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for five months on sick certificate.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions, gradings, and appointments to officers in the Punjab Commission, from Nov. 1.

To be Commissioners—Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Colonel C. A. McMahon, Mr. H. E. Perkins, Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Colonel G. Young, and Mr. D. G. Barkley.

To be Deputy Commissioners, 1st Grade—Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Mr. G. Kuox, Colonel C. V. Jenkins, Colonel F. M. Birch, Mr. G. E. Wakefield, Lieut.-Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., Major R. T. M. Lang, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. G. Hastings, C.B., and Mr. W. Coldstream.

To be Deputy Commissioners, 2nd Grade—Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Corby, Lieut.-Colonel C. Beaden, Major R. P. Nisbet, Lieut.-Colonel A. F. P. Harcourt, Mr. A. R. Bulman, Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. H. W. Steel, Mr. E. O'Brien, and Mr. C. R. Hawkins.

To be Deputy Commissioners, 3rd Grade—Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Major C. McNeile, Mr. H. B. Beckett, Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Major A. S. Roberts, Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Conolly, Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., Major H. M. M. Wood, and Major T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E.

To be Divisional Judges, 1st Grade—Mr. R. T. Burney, Mr. J. D. Tremlett, and Colonel J. W. H. Johnstone.

To be Divisional Judges, 2nd Grade—Colonel E. P. Gurdon, Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., Mr. T. W. Smyth, Mr. C. A. Roe, and Mr. J. Frizelle.

To be Divisional Judges, 3rd Grade—Mr. A. H. Benton, Mr. T. Roberts, Mr. M. Macauliffe, Mr. A. W. Stogdon, and Mr. F. P. Beachcroft.

To be District Judges, 1st Grade—Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, Colonel H. V. Riddell, Mr. R. W. Trafford, Major R. Bartholomew, and Mr. T. O. Wilkinson.

To be District Judges, 2nd Grade—Major H. J. Lawrence, Major J. B. Hutchinson, and Major W. J. Parker.

To be Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade—Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Mr. R. Udny, Mr. G. W. Rivaz, Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. C. F. Bird, Captain C. F. Massy, and Major R. Warburton.

To be Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade—Mr. T. Toward, Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Captain J. A. L. Montgomery, Mr. P. De L. H. Johnstone, Mr. J. C. Browne, Mr. J. R. Macdonald, Mr. E. B. Steedman, Mr. G. L. Smith, Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., Mr. M. L. Dames, Mr. W. O. Clark, Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., Mr. A. Anderson, and Mr. J. G. Silcock.

WACE—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace to be a second financial commissioner in the Punjab, from Nov. 1.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 8.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments in the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

HARTLEY, Lieutenant J. W., to be captain, vice Mr. J. Conder.

GORDON, Mr. L., to be lieutenant, vice Mr. Hartley.

PONDYER, Surgeon J. L., posted to the Wardha District, assumed medical charge of the Wardha District and executive charge of the jail.

VERTUE, Lieutenant-Colonel W., deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, transferred to Chindwara, made over charge of the Bilaspur district to Mr. L. Carey, C.S., on the 31st idem.

NAYLOR, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of police, Hoshangabad, on return from leave is posted to the Nimar district.

DEFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of that district.

LATOUCHÉ, Mr. J. N. D., assistant engineer, second grade, temporarily attached to the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on the 7th July.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Nov. 8.)

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., officiating joint magistrate, Basji, on being relieved by Mr. J. Harrison, to be deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

KAYE, Mr. W., commander, Jhansi division, on return from furlough, to officiate as commander, Agra division, until the return of the Hon. J. W. Quinton.

FIDDES—Consequent on the departure on duty to Meerut of Surgeon R. J. Polden, officiating civil surgeon of Roorkee, Surgeon-Major J. M. Fiddes, Army Medical Department, is appointed to the civil medical charge of that station in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of Oct. 13, pending the return from leave of Brigadier-Surgeon S. C. Amesbury.

ETTY, Rev. A. H., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Punjab, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Benares.

HOLT, Mr. J. R., C.S., deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as under-secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Thornton.

AMESBURY, Brigadier-Surgeon S. C., Army Medical Department, on return from furlough, to hold charge of the civil medical duties at Roorkee, in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 15.

CHARLTON—Consequent on the departure to England of Surgeon-Major W. J. Charlton, Army Medical Department, owing to his tour of Indian service having expired, Surgeon G. W. Robinson, Army Medical Department, to hold civil medical charge of the Muttra district, in addition to his other duties, from the forenoon of Oct. 19.

TIDY, Mr. W. M., magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as commissioner, Meerut Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Lane.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Moradabad, on being relieved by Mr. R. D. Spedding, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Muzaffarnagar during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. M. Tidy.

GRANT—From the date on which the services of Surgeon-Major R. Pringle, M.D., were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Surgeon-Major G. Grant, M.D., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st circle, to be confirmed to the appointment; and Surgeon S. J. Thompson, officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, 3rd circle, to be confirmed in that appointment.

HOLDSWORTH, Mr. J. J., to be a lieutenant in the Gorakhpur or 2nd Troop of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

COOKE, Mr. E., to be lieutenant in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

IMPY, Mr. W. H. L., assistant magistrate and collector, on return from special leave, is posted to the Sharanpur District.

#### FURLONGHS.

WADDINGTON, Mr. R., district superintendent of police, Bara Banki, furlough in India for 12 months, from Nov. 20.

THORNTON, Mr. L. M., officiating under-secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 12.

#### ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Oct. 30.)

PARTRIDGE, Dr. T. d'O., civil surgeon, Sibsagar, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Achar, vice Surgeon-Major J. J. Monteath, M.D., about to proceed on furlough on medical certificate to Europe. Dr. Partridge will remain at Sibsagar until relieved.

LEA—On return from furlough Mr. R. Lea, extra assistant commissioner, is transferred to the district of Lakhimpur and posted to Dibrugarh.

PORTEOUS, Mr. A., assistant-commissioner, Karimganj, reported his return to duty from privilege leave in the afternoon of the 6th Oct.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Oct. 30.)

SLADE, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred, as a temporary measure, to Rangoon on special duty.

NAILER, Mr. R. H., civil medical officer, Sandoway, to the medical charge of the Kyaukpyu district.

GREEN, Mr. W., is appointed to be second master of the middle department of the Government school, Moulmein.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 4.)

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., to be collector and magistrate and additional session judge, Nilgiris.

SEWELL, Mr. R., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Chingleput.

ROSS, Mr. H. T., to be special assistant to the collector and magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as district judge, North Malabar.

THOMPSON, Mr. A., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore.

MOORE, Mr. P. W., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore during the employment of Mr. G. T. Mackenzie on other duty.

MURRAY, Mr. F. D'A. O. W., is appointed additional sub collector in Coimbatore.

EDWIN, Mr. E. A., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District of Tinnevely.

PINHEY, Mr. A. F., who has been admitted as a member of the Civil Service, reported his arrival at Madras on the 3rd inst.

SEWELL—FORBES—Messrs. E. J. Sewell and G. S. Forbes, M.A., of the Madras Civil Service, attained on Oct. 16 the rank of Class V.—twelve years' standing.

BRANDT—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Brandt, Madras Civil Service, to be one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in succession to Mr. J. R. Kindersley, retired.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., to act as superintendent of police, Vizagapatam District, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. E. Sweet.

WELCH—The services of Captain M. E. Welch, commandant 2nd Battalion Naval Brigade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

KIDD, Rev. D. W., B.A., to be chaplain of Coonoor for the usual term of two years.

JONES, Rev. A. J., to act as chaplain of Cannanore during the absence of Rev. E. T. Beatty on privilege leave.

JONES, Rev. A. J., A.K.C., is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment from Oct. 26, the date of his arrival at Madras.

DUE, Mr. F. S. G., to be probationary second assistant superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department.

HASTED, Mr. W. A., to be probationary assistant superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department.

MALET, Mr. A. A. G., assistant engineer, first grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, fourth grade, while in charge of the Sungan Project Division from the date on which Captain D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., executive engineer, second grade, availed himself of privilege leave.

The following reduction is ordered :—

CARLES, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Oct. 27.

### MILITARY.

TILLARD, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., R.A., to be assistant adjutant-general, R.A., vice Colonel Caine, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Oct. 21.

BIDIE, Brigade Surgeon G., M.B., C.I.E., Indian Medical Department, to be a deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. Pearl, who has vacated, dated Oct. 11.

### FURLONGHS.

HAMILTON, Captain I. S. M., Gordon Highlanders, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief (p. a.), for four months.

PARKER, Lieutenant J. W., Staff Corps, wing officer 26th Regiment N.I. (p. a.), for one year from date of embarkation.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 13.)

SEALY, Captain C. W. H., on his return to duty, to act as 1st assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Major F. M. Hunter on special duty, is cancelled.

KING.—The services of Captain J. S. King are placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Consul for the Somali Coast from such date as he may be released from duty at Aden.

SPRING, Mr. A. E., assistant superintendent Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 5th to the 4th grade of assistant superintendent, with effect from Oct. 16.

BLATHWAYT, Mr. C. G., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PEARS, Captain T. C., assistant agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, passed an examination in Persian according to the higher standard on Nov. 4.

HUGHES, Mr. H. A., C.S., whilst employed in the Ahmednagar Collectorate as assistant collector, was allowed examination leave to appear at the lower standard departmental examination held at Bombay last April, from March 30 to April 7, both days inclusive.

### MILITARY.

GOODFELLOW—BAKER—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant W. W. Baker, R.E.

BANATWALA—ALPIN—The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the date specified :—Surgeon H. E. Banatwala and W. G. P. Alpin, from Nov. 7.

ROSS—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B.

SEWARD—The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Surgeon-Major G. E. Seward, M.D., from Oct. 12.

POOLE—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Major Arthur Poole, Staff Corps, Nov. 11.

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, attached to the 30th N.I. on probation, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps and to rejoin his British regiment.

BRIDGES—SAUNDERS—The undermentioned medical officers of the Army Medical Department are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in the Bombay command, with effect from the dates stated opposite their names :—Surgeon-Major W. P. Bridges, Oct. 29, and Surgeon-Major W. E. Saunders, Nov. 7.

### FURLONGHS.

BYTHELL—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Lieut.-Colonel R. Bythell, S.C., six months' medical certificate.

HAWKINS—The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence to England for sixteen months from Nov. 7, 1884 :—Lieut. C. H. Hawkins, G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 27.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. B. Evers, M.D.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. R. Griffith, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. W. F. F. Waller, V.C., S.C., Maj. C. D. P. Payne, S.C., Maj. W. F. Hume, Inf., Lieut. William Elliot, R.A., Col. C. F. Boulton, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. W. Reynolds (Cov.), A. E. Heath, S. Preston R. S. T. MacEwan, C. Grant (Cov.).

*Madras Estab.*—W. L. Bird, J. P. Fiddian (Cov.).

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. F. Knowles, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. B. G. Humfrey, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. M. Dane (Cov.), A. Hullah.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. Mosley Mayne, S.C., seventy-five days; Hon. Lieut. John Burchell (Ord. Dept.), three months.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. D. Alexander (Cov.), S.C., six months; R. M. Waller (Cov.), S.C., three months.

Nov. 25.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Thomas Dawes, Archibald Buchan Hepburn, and Adolphus Vallings.

To be Majors.—Captains William George Craigie Halkett and Henry Boileau.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants George Alfred Money and William Walter Lean.

#### BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Arthur William Capel.

#### BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Griffith Turner Jones.

## BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.—Brigade-Surgeon Alexander Morison.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors James Ord Goldie and Stephen Edward Atkinson.

To be Major.—Captain Edward Alexander Fraser.

## MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Annesley Benson.

## MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.—Brigade-Surgeon George Stewart Watson Ogg.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major Charles Robertson, M.D.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Captains Lewis Forbes Heath and David William Keith Barr.

To be Captain.—Lieut. Rawdon Edward Dennys Reilly.

## ERRATUM.

The second name of Surgeon-Major G. R. Daphtary, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, is Ratanlal, and not as stated in the "London Gazette" of June 6, 1884.

NOV. 28.

The Queen has also approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. P. B. Vaughan, from the Bedfordshire Regiment, dated July 4, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. E. Grey, from the Suffolk Regiment, dated June 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. H. Comins, from the Norfolk Regiment, dated July 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. E. C. Thwaytes, from the South Wales Borderers, dated Jan. 17, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. R. Errington, from the 1st West India Regiment, dated Feb. 5, 1883, but to rank from May 4, 1881.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—

## BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon F. J. Tuohy, M.D.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—O—

THE figure of merit of the South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps for the past year is 51.76.

THE depôt of the 23rd Bengal Pioneers has been formed at at Mean Meer, with Lieutenant W. Burne in command.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST, V.C., C.B., has returned to Hyderabad to take command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

TWO companies of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry have relieved the 20th Bengal Native Infantry at Phillour and Ludhiana.

IT has been decided to allow the detachment 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment at Chakrata to rejoin head-quarters permanently.

IF there is sufficient accommodation available at Dorunda, 100 men of the 33rd Bengal Infantry at Buxa will be transferred to the former station.

THE officers of the Military Account Department, Calcutta, meet Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Durand on the 10th ult. at a farewell entertainment.

SURGEON G. M. J. GILES, 9th Bengal Native Infantry, has been appointed Surgeon Naturalist to the Indian Government surveying steamer *Investigator*.

MAJOR C. McD. SKENE, Wing Officer 43rd Assam Infantry, is undergoing a course of instruction in Mountain Battery gun drill at Fort William, Calcutta.

CAPTAIN G. T. KELAART, Royal Artillery, has been brought on the permanent establishment of the Ordnance Department as a Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class.

THE services of Lieutenant C. G. Parsons, Wing Officer 28th Native Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers marched from Dugshai on the 1st November, and is expected to reach Meerut, *via* Umballa and Delhi, on the 22nd instant.

MAJOR B. F. HANDY, 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment (8th King's), sailed from Calcutta on the 8th instant on nine months' leave to England on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT R. H. DAWSON, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry, has been granted language leave to Rawal Pindi from the 15th November to 14th May, 1885.

THE Government of India have decided to withdraw the five

companies of the Bengal Sappers and Miners from the Quetta District, on the return to Cantonments of the troops composing the Zhob Valley Expedition.

THE 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Pearson, were to march from Roorkee on the 5th instant *en route* for Meerut, where they will be temporarily stationed for some time.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BRAGANZA—Nov. 7, at Camp Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon M. B. H. Braganza, I.M.D., 20th Bombay N.I., of a son.

DUKE—Oct. 31, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke, medical officer on duty, of a daughter.

FAIRBAIRN—Nov. 9, at Mazagon, the wife of J. U. Fairbairn, of a daughter.

FASSON—Oct. 31, at Kishnaghur, the wife of H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

FRASER—Oct. 25, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, the wife of A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., of a son.

FRASER—Oct. 28, at Coombergam, Cachar, the wife of Gordon Fraser, of a son.

HILL—Nov. 2, at Turcouleah, Chumparun, the wife of James H. G. Hill, of a daughter.

HERBERT—Oct. 30, at Mount Aboo, the wife of Lieutenant C. Herbert, B.S.C., of a daughter.

HUTCHESON—Nov. 4, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., 9th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

JULIUS—Nov. 20, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Villiers A. Julius, Esq., of a daughter.

MACKAY—Oct. 27, at Rawal Pindee, Punjab, the wife of G. Mackay, veterinary overseer, Horse Breeding Operations Department, Punjab, of a son.

PAYN—Nov. 3, at Kapurthala, Punjab, the wife of Captain Dupre Payn, of a son.

RYLAND—Nov. 2, at Multan, the wife of Lieutenant H. G. Ryland, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

TYTLER—Oct. 31, at Gorakhpur, the wife of F. W. Tytler, Esq., superintendent of post-offices, of a daughter.

URMSTON—Oct. 28, at Narwanah, Kangra Valley, the wife of Herbert Edwardes Urmston, late R.N., of a son.

WOODRUFFE—Oct. 31, at Murree, the wife of Colonel C. L. Woodruffe, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

AHELE—DESMIER—Nov. 12, at Christ Church, Byculla, Frederick C. L. Ahele to Miss Leonora Desmier.

BEGG—BEGG—Nov. 6, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Marcus Calder Begg, of Noabbaree, Assam, to Rachel Locke, youngest daughter of the late William Begg, Esq., Golspie, N.B.

HELBY—BUSHNELL—Nov. 26, at Bombay, Edward C. H. Helby, lieutenant Royal Navy, Marine Survey of India, eldest son of Captain A. P. H. Helby, R.N., Governor of H.M.'s Prison, Coldbath-fields, to Susan Duffus, third daughter of Captain J. H. Bushnell, R.N., York-crescent, Lower Norwood.

HUDSON—BARCLAY—Oct. 30, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev. J. Richardson, Chaplain Rowland, third son of W. Brereton Hudson, of Paineston Co., South Ireland, to Elizabeth M. Barclay, daughter of T. Barclay, Esq., of Skilbo House, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

MICHOD—PAINTER—Nov. 6, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Charles James Michod, to Annette Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard B. Painter, M.D., F.R.C.S., Beaufort-gardens, London.

PAYNE—LUCY—Nov. 25, at Calcutta, Edward Payne, younger son of Dr. Payne, of Calcutta, to Edith A. Lucy, fourth daughter of W. O. Lucy, of Brookthorpe, Gloucester.

## DEATHS.

ALLEN—Nov. 2, at Quetta, Captain Griffith Allen, 98th (North Stafford) Regiment, aged 32 years.

DICKINSON—Nov. 2, at Morar, Daniel Dickinson, Major, Norfolk Regiment, aged 40 years.

DUPERIER—Oct. 29, at Meerut, of croup, Violet Maud Lang, youngest child of Captain Duperier, R.E.

GORDON—Nov. 7, at Matheran, Mr. Adam Robert Gordon, late assistant commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, aged 64 years.

HEBBERT—Nov. 3, at Tanjore, F. H. Hebbert, Madras Civil Service, after a short sudden illness.

JOBARD—Nov. 3, at Sibi, after a few hours' illness, Rosa Maria, the wife of Robert Sebastian Jobard, of Cart Agency, Sibi.

KENNEDY—Nov. 1, at Benares, Anna, widow of the late General James Kennedy, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, aged 97 years.

MARSHALL—Oct. 31, at Moradabad, Amelia Augusta, the wife of Apothecary Charles Marshall, Pension Establishment, aged 64 years and 8 months.

MINWALLA—Nov. 13, at Cant, Karachi, of paralysis, Byramjee Peroze-shaw Minwalla, aged 50.

PHILLIPS—Nov. 3, at Lucknow, of fever and convulsions, Deborah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. E. Phillips, aged 1 year and 5 days.

RUTHERFORD—Oct. 28, at Meerut, Frederick William, only son of of the late Mr. Robert Rutherford, Deputy Superintendent Lahore Central Jail, aged 18 years 1 month 5 days.

SETTNA—Nov. 9, at Mahabeshwur, Mr. Hormusjee Hirjeebhai Settina.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 27, Dansheig, Calcutta; Aretas, Mauritius; Carnarvon Castle, Calcutta; Bokhara (s), Calcutta.—28, City of Agra (s), and Avocet (s), Calcutta; Ifafa, Mauritius; Thomasina McLellan, Calcutta; Rockhurst, Bhimpilpatam.—29, Rossini, Akyab.—30, Bretton Hall (s), Rangoon.—Dec. 1, Baron Blantyre, Calcutta; Carlisle, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 7, H.M.S. Jumna (s), Portsmouth; Pachumba (s), Bussorah.—8, Boodana (s), Calcutta; Orion (s), Trieste.—9, H.M.S. Euryalus, Aden; China (s), London; Castlebank (s), Mauritius.—10, Colombo (s), Marseilles; Kangra (s), London; Sutlej (s), London.—11, Chilka (s), Moulmein; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Sarah Smith, Port Natal.—12, Canara (s), Calcutta; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Oxfordshire (s), New York.—13, Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; Clan Munro (s), Glasgow; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 3, Hispania (s), Glasgow.—4, Camilla (s), Rangoon; Ethiopia (s), Singapore.—6, City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool.—7, Nerbudda (s), Bombay.—8, Princeport, Bombay.—9, Rajpootana (s), Bombay; British Peer, Guadeloupe.

MADRAS.—Nov. 5, Ravenna (s), Calcutta.—6, Secundra (s), Calcutta.—7, Chanda (s), Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 25, Loderstar, Madras; Gulf Stream, Rangoon; Scotch Dales, Bombay.—26, Hydaspes (s), Bombay; Formosa, Calcutta; Steelfield, Bombay.—27, India (s), Calcutta; Lioness, Rangoon; Lady Ruthven, Calcutta.—28, Rialto, Negapatam; Friary (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 7, Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Cromia (s), Kurrachee; Speke Hall (s), Kurrachee; Shannon (s), London; Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar.—8, Aston Hall (s), Calcutta; Columbian (s), Jeddah; I. M. Clive (s), Kurrachee; Sirdhana (s), Rangoon.—9, Inchborva (s), Dunkirk; Khiva (s), China.—10, Java (s), Persian Gulf; Triumph (s), Kurrachee; Hilda (s), Rangoon.—11, Choice, Coconada; Scindia (s), Kurrachee; Malabar, Calcutta.—12, Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Orion (s), Calcutta; Nubia (s), Liverpool; Ellora (s), Calcutta.—13, Iran (s), Bhownuggur; City of Manchester (s), Liverpool; Adria (s), Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 3, Ravenna (s), Dawpool, Katahdin.—4, Vesta (s), Germanie, Cleomene, Orchomene.—5, Abbey, Atlantique.—6, Earl of Beaconsfield, Saint Monan.—7, Africa (s), City of Edinburgh (s).—8, Coconada (s), Commilla (s), Hannibal, Warwick, Lactura, Mount Stuart.—9, Clan Graham (s), Nowshera (s), Hutton Hall, Glenroy.

MADRAS.—Nov. 5, Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—8, Ravenna (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 3; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Dec. 11; from Brindisi, Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Bulkeley, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Newell, Mrs. F. Murdoch, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. L. H. Davies, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. L. P. Maclean, Mr. R. Lees, Dr. Shaw, Miss Lubbia.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Owen, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Colonel A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. A. W. Story, Mr. Hudson, Miss E. Bell Irving, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. R. A. Gamble, Mr. G. S. F. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Unwin and children, Mr. J. R. Kirby Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl, Lieutenant Tighe, Colonel Boileau, Mr. R. D. Macgregor, Brigade-Surgeon J. Brake, Mr. Russell, Mr. F. Rawson, Mr. M. Finucane, Mr. and Mrs. Shamjee Krishna Varna, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. J. C. Gillbanks. From *Suez*: Mr. F. Rawson, Mr. Connell. From *Venice*: Mr. Backhausen, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore, Lord Randolph Churchill and secretary, Mr. Owen, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Cochran, Mrs. Cochran, Mr. J. Crowder, Mr. W. V. Black.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maltby, Mr. L. Joseph.

For Port Said: Miss Wheeler, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood.

For Madras: Miss B. White, Lieutenant Rennie.

For Malta: Lieutenant Glubb.

For Rangoon: Miss L. Phillips.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 18; from Brindisi, Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mrs. Vibart, Miss Robertson, Dr. Craddock, Brigade-Surgeon W. Collis, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Clay, Major King-Harman, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Lord and Lady Parker, Miss Madeson, Mr. Tanner, Miss M. Clark, Mr. Petrocchino, Mr. Shields, Mr. T. B. G. Overend. From *Suez*: Mr. E. C. Morgan.

For *Suez*: Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Shallard.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. F. Crook, Mrs. Gough and sister, Major and Mrs. Craigie Halkett, Major Van Someren, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. Neilson, Mr. H. Jones.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Port Said: Messrs. H. and M. Biddulph.

For Madras: Mr. Martin.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. C. Hardie, Mr. R. A. G. Grieve, Mrs. A. G. Hughes, Mr. Bulkeley, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Murdoch, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Honnfield, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Kenny.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Cameron, Mr. A. Blair. From *Suez*: Mr. C. Hadden.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Dec. 24; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 5.

For Bombay: General Sir J. M'Neill, Mr. E. Elliott, Major W. H. Hallett, Mr. A. Phillips, Major E. M. Forbes, Colonel A. Nugent, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Mrs. S. S. Grant, Lady Garth, Miss Garth, Mr. Garth, From *Venice*: Justice Straight, Mrs. Straight.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Dec. 31; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 8; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. MacFadyen, Mr. W. G. Wood, Colonel J. Jacob, Miss Arthur. From *Suez*: Mr. W. S. Forman.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. Henderson Ross, Mr. J. W. Pilkington.

For Madras: Mr. R. B. Feast.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 1 (for *Australia direct*).

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Miss Ravenscroft.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Colonel and Mrs. Ommaney, two Misses Ommaney, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. N. Smith, Miss Brandreth, Mr. C. M. W. Brett.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Jan. 14.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

For Calcutta: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Joubert.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 21.

For Bombay: Colonel Perkins.

S.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ghoorka*, to sail Dec. 10.

For Colombo: Mr. T. Gray, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss L. Sheppard.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child.

For Calcutta: Captain A. W. Bull, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Ritherden, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Sale, Miss M. Keelan, Miss Archer.

For Madras: Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. A. W. Goslin, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. H. Guise, Mrs. Doran, Mr. T. Ferguson.

For Malta: Captain and Mrs. H. Lowndes.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Kurrachee: Miss Meedy, Mr. E. Herbert.

For Mangalore: Mr. E. W. Lund.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Jan. 7.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett, Mr. Goslin.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Lathom Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Livermoor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Rich and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell.

Per Anchor Line, s.s. *Asia*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Boyd and child.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, sailing Dec. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Allen, Miss Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tilly, Mr. A. T. Drake, Mr. R. C. T. Hildyard, Mrs. Liddendale, two children, and nurse, Mr. J. Keith Sim, Mr. Arthur F. Wright, Mr. J. G. Bush, Mr. C. S. de Courcy, Mr. J. A. MacAdam, Miss Nellie Reid.

For Colombo: Mrs. Henderson and two children, Mr. William Rollo, Mr. A. G. Lowe.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 6:

For Madras: Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. R. Morris, Mrs. Dyer and three children.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 20.

For Madras: Mr. Haughton.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Sutlej*, Nov. 11.

From London: Sir R. Garth, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Grant, Captain W. H. King, Mr. F. J. Marsden, Mrs. Cartland Anderson and infant, Miss C. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Impey, Mrs. Mylne and infant, Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Murray, infant, and three children, Mrs. F. Lance, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Major and Mrs. G. Smith, Captain W. A. Harris, Rev. R. Bateman, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Rose, Miss Hanbury, Miss Phillips, Miss Grimwood, Miss Deshon, General and Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Wall and child, Miss Walker and sister, Mr. J. K. Daniell, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Horne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Prentis, Mrs. and Miss Yonge, Mrs. and Miss Kaye, Mrs. H. J. Knox, Mrs. Williams and two children, Lieutenant Heylands, Miss Cooper, Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and child, Mr. H. R. Harrison, Mr. Welchman and friend, Hon. Justice Bayley, Mrs. Williamson, Rev. E. P. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, two Misses Reid, Colonel and Mrs. O. Meuzies, Mrs. Anson, Miss Dickson, Mr. Beasley, Mr. J. Klingelhofer, Mr. L. Peter, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Reuther, Mr. and Mrs. Bright and child, Mr. Montague, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. J. L. Mullins, Mr. M. J. Scobie, Miss Briggs, Mr. N. Lawrence, Major Campbell Walker, Mr. Wallace, Colonel J. P.



Grant, Mr. W. Bryan, Mr. Gall, Mr. C. E. G. Roe, Miss Runsiman, Mr. and Mrs. Wozencroft, Mr. J. H. Pollen, Mr. W. R. Haughton, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Bibby, Mr. T. J. Diss, Mr. Barratt, Mr. W. C. Garstin, Mr. W. S. Smith, Mr. G. Macdonald, Mrs. Gatacre, Miss Rennfell, Mr. J. R. Jenkins, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. J. W. Harman, Mr. Barr, Mrs. J. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Lincock, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. D. C. Hughes, Mr. Douglas Murray, Mrs. H. Fraser, Hon. Justice Norris, Mr. Holman, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Lloyd, Miss Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Leman.

From Suez : Major F. J. Horne, Bishop Hurst, Herr Carl Wieler.  
From Aden : Mr. Muncherjee and infant, Mrs. M. Eduljee and infant Mrs. M. Masserekkjee and infant.

At SUEZ, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Nov. 25.

From Bombay : Colonel Wolsey, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. C. C. Watts, Mr. S. M. Thornton, Major R. McGhee, Mr. E. C. Bigge, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Mr. F. F. Christian, Captain McCulloch, Mrs. St. G. Gore and two children, Mrs. Depree, Mr. and Mrs. Coldstream, Mrs. Drummond and child, Captain S. M. Roger, Miss M. Broadwood, Mr. E. Williams, Bombardier H. Austin, Lieutenant Colonel Kieth Jopp, Captain G. Nugent, Mrs. Cressy, Mr. Kinsey, Mr. A. Wrent, Mr. A. Newton, Mrs. Ward and infant, Mr. E. A. Linton.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*.

From Calcutta : Mr. H. C. Bornes, Mr. I. W. A. Dougherty, Mr. R. Hutchinson.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Nov. 26.

For Bombay : Captain R. and Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. G. Scaramanga, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Colonel and Mrs. E. Temple, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Glover, Captain and Mrs. Low and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Solano and child, Mrs. L. Carey, Mr. J. Dane, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. Bedford, Colonel P. W. Powlett, Mr. W. Bell Irving, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mrs. Barton, Mr. Bridgewater, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Henderson, Miss Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Elderton, Mrs. Blight and two children, Mr. Longmuir, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Michell and child, Mr. Payn, Mr. S. Stalkhaart, Rev. R. and Mrs. Windsor and two children, Mr. S. Whitton, Mr. F. Ward, Mr. G. C. Beall, Mr. C. B. Jourdan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Nash, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Macintyre, Mr. W. Pearce.

For Malta : Mrs. Watson, Colonel Somerset, Mrs. and Miss Somerset, Mr. Archer, Miss Blackley, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. and Miss Carlisle, Miss Christmas, Mr. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Schnadhorst and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith and child.

For Port Said : La Baronne Malortie.

For Rangoon : Mr. C. Hill.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, sailed Nov. 26.

For Colombo : Mr. Bartrum, Mr. W. F. Lindsay, Mr. A. R. Wilson, Mrs. C. G. Tetly, Mrs. Aitken and child, Mr. W. Filey, Mr. F. M. Coleman.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Muspratt, Miss Home, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. J. Beaumont, Mr. A. Kimber, Mr. A. E. Constable, Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. J. E. K. Boyd, Mr. F. Annesley, Miss M. Kulan, Miss North, Mr. D. Barnard, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. J. C. Campbell, Mr. B. Lampert, Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. R. J. Currie, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. J. C. Lindsay, Mr. W. Peck, Mr. J. H. Robbins, Mr. Vine, Mr. Woodall.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Finch and child, Mr. W. D. Morren.

For Port Said : Mrs. Law, Mr. Chirol, Mr. E. Eldridge, Captain Paterson, Mr. M. Shehaday.

For Suez : Mrs. A. Beyta.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, left Liverpool Nov. 23.

For Bombay : Captain Dawnsey, Mr. James H. Kenyon, Mr. John Fonseca, Mrs. Montgomery, child, and servant, Mr. G. F. Mathen, Mrs. Mathen.

For CALCUTTA, s.s. *Clan Matheson*, left Liverpool Nov. 23.

For Colombo : Miss Ellen Frame, Mr. L. Davidson, Mr. Robert Frame, Mr. J. Blair, Mr. Percy Rac, Mr. E. G. Benson.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. J. Lechler and child, Lieutenant and Mrs. Dewhurst, Mr. E. Whaley, Mrs. Schoeffer, child, and ayah, Rev. Mr. Paleser, Major G. E. Weston, Miss Weight, Miss Gray.

For Calcutta : Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. G. Gedge, Misses Folds, Mr. J. T. Lowe, Dr. Allen, Mr. J. Morton, Mr. G. M. Dickson.

FROM BOMBAY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Nov. 14.

For London : Mrs. Dupree and nurse, Mrs. St. E. C. Gore, two children, and nurse, Mr. W. E. Ward and infant, Miss Bertha Broadwood, Mr. W. A. Newton, Mr. E. A. Linton, Mr. R. Parr, Mr. Wrent, Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Jopp, Captain W. McCulloch, Captain G. Nugent, Mr. H. Austen, Mr. Kinsey, Mrs. Drummond and child, Mrs. Cressy.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. Morrison, Mr. L. M. Thornton, Major R. J. MacGhee, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. A. C. Watt.

For Suez : Mr. Thomas Dittrich.

For Marseilles : Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Mrs. St. E. C. Gore and two children, Mr. F. F. Christian, Captain S. M. Rogers.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Captain T. Fairclough, sailing on November 21 :—  
For London : Dr. Compigne, Miss Whynper, General Sir G. R. Greaves, C.B., Mrs. H. Elliot Young, Mr. W. H. Collett, Miss Peake, Mr. H. Rollings, Colonel J. H. P. de H. Larpent, Mrs. Larpent, two children, and infant, Mr. W. F. Lord.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Ferras and three children, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Durand.

By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on November 28 :—

For Brindisi : Mr. E. A. Ommanney, Major H. L. Nutt.

By the s.s. *Parramatta*, Captain C. Gadd, sailing on Dec. 5.

For London : Rev. John Fordyce, Mrs. Fordyce, Mr. W. S. Owen.

By the s.s. *Pekin*, Captain A. Symons, sailing on Dec. 12.

From Marseilles : Dr. Heneage Gibbs, Dr. E. Klein, Dr. A. Lingard.

#### REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

—o—

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'nstown	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	12 Dec. 1885	25 Dec. 1885
Crocodile...	14 Dec.	Q'nstown 17 Dec. Gibraltar 22 Dec.	26 Dec.	30 Dec.	1 Jan.	14 Jan.
Jumna .....	28 Dec. 1885	—	6 Jan. 1885	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	25 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna .....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis .....	—	Natal 1 Dec. Suez 9 Dec.	Simons Bay Port Said 9 Dec.	St. Vincent Malta 9 Dec.	1885 4 Jan. 1884 18 Dec.
Jumna.....	21 Nov. 1885	3 Dec. 1885	5 Dec. 1885	9 Dec. 1885	18 Dec. 1885
Malabar .....	6 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	24 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile .....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar .....	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis .....	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

LEPPER—Nov. 27, at Wickham Lodge, Cumberland-road, Kew-gardens, the wife of Francis Lepper, P.W.D., Bengal, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

FOX—AITCHISON—Nov. 26, at St. James's, Manchester-square, George R. Fox, of Gubner, India, to Margaret Amelia Aitchison, youngest daughter of the late George Aitchison and Mrs. Aitchinson, of 150, Harley-street, W.

JOHNSTON—HAYES—Nov. 22, at St. Columba's Episcopal Church, Crief, N.B., by the Rev. A. Gray Maitland, Henry Augusta Johnston, London, to Julia Margaret, daughter of the late John Boon Hayes, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S.

POWER—BUSHE—Nov. 22, at the parish church, Kilfane, county Kilkenny, by the Rev. Clayton Bellingham, Incumbent of Urglin, county Carlow, assisted by the Rev. George Beresford Power, Incumbent of Kilfane, Ambrose William Bushe Power, Bengal Civil Service, eldest surviving son of the late Ambrose Power, Archdeacon of Lismore, to Frances Maria, elder daughter of the late Gervase Bushe, formerly in the 7th Hussars, of Glencairne Abbey, Lismore.

SULLIVAN—ELWES—Nov. 19, at the parish church, Edmondsham, Dorset, by the Rev. Henry Wood (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. W. H. Cleaver, William James Augustus Sullivan, son of the late Augustus William Sullivan, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Isabel Mary, daughter of the late John Elton Hervey Elwes, Esq., of Stoke College, in the county of Suffolk.

##### DEATHS.

DONKIN—Nov. 23, at Rosemount, Bedford, suddenly, Margaret Russell, wife of E. F. Dunkin, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wilford, H.E.I.C.S.

HAWKINS—Nov. 20, at Castletown, Isle of Man, Major Croft Augustus Charles Hawkins, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 53.

MACFARLAN—Nov. 28, at Wimbledon, Hector Warden, aged 4½ years, youngest son of John MacFarlan, Bombay Civil Service, retired.

NICHOLSON—Nov. 23, at 19, Sion-hill, Clifton, Janet, widow of the late Major Nicholson, Bombay Army.

NOTT—Nov. 19, at Braydon, Cheltenham, Major-General George Nott Madras Army (retired), aged 79 years.

ROBERTSON—Oct. 13, at Connawarren, Hexham, Victoria, Australia, Jemima Vans, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dundas, Robertson, H.E.I.C.S., aged 84.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Nov. 10.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	99½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102½	to 102½
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4½ per cent. ...	100	nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104½	—

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cashrates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	755
Bank of Bengal ...	all	800
Bank of Madras ...	all	610
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	380
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12½	95

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	950
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,240
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	320
Bulwary ...	1,000	5
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	all	595
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Charwar ...	all	—
Colaba ...	1,880	1,610
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,340
Port ...	8,500	2,550
French ...	500	600
Mofussil Co. ...	400	420
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	215
Prince of Wales ...	510	655
Rassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,250
Sind Press Co. ...	all	500
Volkart ...	640	800

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ambedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Ind. ...	all	114
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	450
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	730
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	30
Bombay United ...	1,000	980
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	700
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	710
D. Spinning ...	all	375
Empress Co. ...	all	500
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	710
Hindustan ...	1,000	815
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,240
Khandesh ...	1,000	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	960
Madras United ...	1,000	3,050
Manockji Petits ...	250	1,250
Mazagon Spinning ...	1,000	225
M. rarij Goudas ...	1,000	1,425
National Spinning ...	1,000	725
New Great Eastern ...	625	960
Oriental ...	all	220
Parrell Mill ...	500	180
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	1,000	1,500
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,425
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	750
Sunderland ...	1,000	440
Southern India ...	30	600
Victori Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-8	—
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 190-15-5	72

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	450
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,800
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kutchabee Landing and Shipping ...	300	335
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	20
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	par
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	2½
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Nov. 10.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 93 7 to	93 8
4½ of 1870 (1883) ...	99 8 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 0 to	102 8
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 0 to	102 8
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to	—
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 12 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 0 to	—
6 of 1870 (1890) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 4 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Alahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	860 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	185 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	218 to

Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	97 to
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	100 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	16 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	184 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	08 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,410 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	105 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to
Bowman's Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Budge Budge Jute Mills ...	80	78 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	100 to
Calcutta Docking ...	100	700 to
Calcutta Hydramile ...	100	150 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	83 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to
Chitpore Hydramile Press ...	100	110 to
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	92 to
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to
Equitable Coal ...	250	210 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	34 to
Goosty Cotton Mills ...	200	205 to
Gouripore ...	100	74 to
Great Eastern H. tel ...	100	87 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	70 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	135 to
Kamrherthy Jute Mills ...	50	125 to
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to
Marchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to
Murree Brewery ...	100	140 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	102 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	102 to
Nanthpore Indigo ...	90	— to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	85 to
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	90 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to
Riverside Paper ...	90	77 to
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to
Sesbore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	89 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	92 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	125 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Amluckie ...	100	95 to
Arctupore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to
Dalason (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to
Bergal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	66 to
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	53 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Cutlecheria (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	34 to
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	67 to
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	105 to
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List of the Exporters from this country, stating  
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*The Times*, September 20th, 1884.

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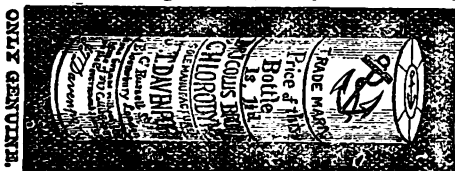
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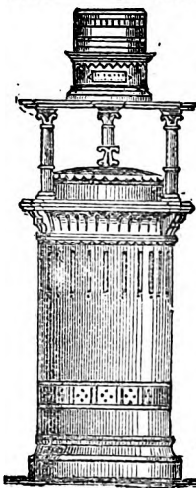
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BY  
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
Royal Horse Guards.

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, November 21st; Madras and Allahabad, November 19th; Calcutta, November 18th; Ceylon, November 14th; Burma, November 14th.

"HAMMERING TO DEATH" is the new sensation at Mandalay, according to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. The British subject who has been treated according to the prevailing fashion would probably tell us that it is a disagreeable novelty for a British subject, even under the blessings of a Gladstone Government—if he had any voice left. But it does not appear likely that he has sufficient voice left even to leave his blessing to this paternal Government; the correspondent telegraphs that he is "dying in gaol in a miserable plight," and the *Daily News* and the other Pharisees of the Radical Press will fold their hands, and feel certain that this poor wretch must have been a sinner above other men, to have suffered such things under a benignant Liberal régime.

THE news of the "sudden advance" of the Russians to Pulikhatun and Pulikhista, in derision of Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway, has naturally caused more excitement in Calcutta than in Downing-street. Calcutta and Downing-street look on such events from very different standpoints. Calcutta remembers that these are important strategical points, and that by their sudden occupation England's nose has been ostentatiously pulled by Russia in the face of all Asia. The only consideration that weighs with the present occupants of Downing-street is expressed in the question: Will this lose us any votes? Now Sarakhs itself, not to mention Pulikhatun, is no better than the shadow of a name to the average British elector; so neither the one nor the other weighs heavily on the conscience of Downing-street.

WE are glad to observe that the judgment formed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* of the various demonstrations of gratitude to Lord Ripon that have been made by the Native community in Calcutta and elsewhere coincides to some extent with the views expressed in these columns last week. Whilst the *Times*' correspondent is doubtless right in ascribing some portion of these demonstrations to the action of wire-pullers, we are glad to see that he agrees with us in believing that the greater portion of it is spontaneous—and as such, is credible alike to the givers and the receiver of the homage. The fact, too, that such representative noblemen as the Maharajas of Darbhanga and Vizianagram felt able to join in one of these demonstrations is a happy augury of returning peace and harmony among all classes in India. We trust that the time is now at hand when disquieting measures like the Bengal Tenancy Bill will be consigned to the oblivion they deserve, or remembered only as the phantasmagoria of a hideous dream. There are plenty of reforms waiting the anxious thought of the statesman who is now at the head of affairs in India, that will really increase the happiness and prosperity of the people, without any revolution or confiscation, and above all, without embittering class against class, or causing needless and unnatural hatreds.

It is interesting to learn that the Government of Madras and Bombay, at the suggestion of the Supreme Government, are making inquiries among the leading members of the various Hindoo castes regarding the vastly-important questions raised by Mr. Malabari in his papers on infant marriage and enforced widowhood. But it is even more interesting and gratifying to learn that crowded audiences at Bombay have been witnessing, with apparent

approval, a Mahrathi drama written from the reformers' point of view, and that Mr. Malabari is about to found an Association, for social reforms of this nature, in the very bosom of the Native community. This is clearly the right way to work. Such reforms *must* come from within, without the shadow of a suspicion of compulsion. But from without we can, at all events, offer our warm sympathy and admiration to the workers within.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL will receive, we trust, the hearty support of every Anglo-Indian in his courageous attempt to induce the House of Commons to adopt bi-metallism. We are more than ever convinced that the only chance of financial salvation for the Government of India, and the only hope of stability in our commerce with the silver-using countries of the East, must be looked for in this reform of our Imperial currency.

WE have much pleasure in putting to-day before our readers a full report of one of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's recent speeches, which we have thought it fair to that gentleman to publish exactly in the form in which we have received it from his friends. It will be observed that Mr. Ghose does not approve at all of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in its present form; but we confess we should like to see his condemnation more clearly expressed, for as it stands it might (and probably will) be contended that Mr. Ghose wishes to see a more Radical measure passed, that is to say, one more confiscatory of the landlords' rights.

NEXT year's South Kensington Exhibition will be divided into two sections, inventions and music. In the latter exhibits India ought to make an interesting feature, if an exhaustive collection of the indigenous musical instruments be sent.

COLONEL HARDY, who has acted as Secretary of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts since 1875, has resigned this office, and the Council, having accepted his resignation with great regret, have appointed Mr. Demetrius G. Boulger in his place. A meeting of the Committee of the Section was held on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 4 P.M. Present:—Sir W. Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I., in the chair, Sir George Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I., Mr. Hyde Clarke, and Mr. J. M. Maclean, with Mr. H. Trueman Wood, Secretary, and Mr. Demetrius G. Boulger, Secretary of the Section. The programme of papers to be read during the present Session was discussed.

The *Pioneer* says:—

When Lord Lawrence—Sir John as he then was—retired from the Viceroyalty, a record was compiled of all the chief administrative measures carried through in the principal departments of Government during his term of office. Much the same sort of thing has just been done for Lord Ripon. Colonel Malleon worked the record up into a newspaper review for Sir John. Mr. W. W. Hunter, now at Simla, is rumoured to be similarly engaged in the interests of the present Viceroy.

CALCUTTA has at length, says the *Statist*, followed the example set by Bombay of putting its foot down on the custom of receiving cloth marked with "incorrect" length; for instance, a piece of cloth marked  $37\frac{1}{2}$  would be taken to mean  $37\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36 inches each; whereas it only means  $37\frac{1}{2}$  folds of 35 inches each, thereby defrauding the purchaser of about one yard in a piece.

THE *Times* of India says:—

"We are glad to see that our remarks on Baboo Lal Mohun Ghose's candidature for Greenwich have met with an echo from a section of the native press. The *Rast Gofar*, for instance, thinks as we do that the Baboo is an unsuitable candidate, and that the experiment would have a much better chance of succeeding if a less irrational person had been chosen. The *Indu Prakash* admits that there are obvious difficulties in the Baboo's way, 'the greatest of all being the crime of colour.' We do not agree with our contemporary. The greatest difficulty the Baboo will have to contend with is not his colour, but his conceit and exaggeration."



THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to November 21 :—

There is no change in our freight market in the rates paid during the last week for steamer and sailer tonnage, and only a moderate amount of business has been done. Some of the overdue ships have come in during the last few days and as many more having been spoken with close to the Sandheads, our unfixed tonnage is likely to be on the increase again. It stands at 24,000 tons to-day.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, November 21 :—

H. H. the Nawab Ala-ud-Din Khan of Loharoo; Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, Bengal Civil Service; Shahzadah Ahmed Hulunozaman, only surviving son of his Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, grandson of the late Tippoo Sultan; Mr. Roger Henry Pawsey, Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpur; Captain Rich, 15th Bengal Cavalry; the Rev. J. Brunner, S.J., St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, dated Dec. 7th :—

"The native community of Calcutta turned out in thousands on Tuesday and met Lord Ripon with what was certainly the most enthusiastic demonstration that ever welcomed any Viceroy to the capital. The Sealdah Railway station and the streets leading thence to Government-house were profusely decorated with flowers and bunting. Arches spanned the road at intervals, some bearing quaintly original mottoes such as, 'India wants more Ripons,' 'Tell Mamma we are happy,' 'He cometh as a bridegroom wearing the nation's love,' 'Scourge of petty tyrants,' and so on.

"On his arrival at Sealdah the Viceroy was met by the reception committee, headed by the Maharajahs of Vizianagram and Durbungah, while a number of native children strewed flowers along the platform, bands played native music along the route, and the dense crowd gave vent to their feelings in shouts of 'Lord Ripon ke jai' (success to Lord Ripon). The usual body of officials were present at the entrance to Government-house, but the European non official element was almost entirely wanting. This fact was partly due to indifference, partly to its being mail day. The reception committee have called a public meeting on Thursday for the purpose of voting a permanent memorial. It is to be hoped that the memorial will take a form equally useful with that by which Bombay intends to commemorate the departing Viceroy—namely, technical schools. It is also proposed to illuminate the city.

"It needs little acquaintance with India to recognise that some of the deputations which have met Lord Ripon were in no way representative, and little knowledge of the Oriental character to estimate at its true value the fulsome flattery of many of the addresses presented to him; but, after making full allowance for the extravagance of Eastern adulation, there still remains much matter for serious reflection in the demonstrations of welcome which have attended the Viceroy's journey from Simla to Calcutta. Were they a spontaneous outburst of the affection of the people, or were they organized by professional agitators? Probably the truth lies between these two views. There was, beyond doubt, a good deal of wire-pulling, especially in Calcutta, but I think it equally beyond doubt that there was a good deal of spontaneity also. If the movement was entirely due to wire-pulling, then the agitators must have an organization and administrative capacity such as no one ever supposed them to possess and which some day may prove a source of grave difficulty to the Government. Probably, however, the demonstrations, at least in up-country stations, were chiefly due to the vague idea that Lord Ripon is peculiarly the friend of the natives. In Calcutta, on the other hand, professional agitation was actively at work, and the demonstration, while not altogether wanting in spontaneity, was due rather to a feeling of dislike to Europeans than of love for Lord Ripon. If other proofs of this were wanting they would be supplied by the fact that the dispersing crowds vigorously hissed the carriages of European ladies and gentlemen going out for the evening drive.

"But, whatever be the true explanation of the events of the last three weeks, it is much to be regretted that Lord Ripon showed a sad want of tact in his speeches. True, he wisely avoided most of the controversial topics, but he said no word to stop the flattery lavished upon him. He posed throughout as the one reformer, the sole friend of the natives. He entirely ignored his colleagues, and when he condescended to allude to his countrymen in India he did so in an almost insulting manner. His last journey has been, perhaps, the most mischievous act of his Viceroyalty, for it has gone far to widen the gulf between races which he has done so much to create.

"The newspapers are now devoting much space to reviews of the expiring Viceroyalty. The verdict of the Anglo-Indian Press is generally far from flattering. Thus the *Times of India* speaks of the honest, well-meaning smallness which has characterised Lord Ripon's administration. The *Indian Daily News* says that, regarded even from the standpoint of native opinion and interests, there must be written against it the damning word failure. The *Civil and Military Gazette* fails to find in Lord Ripon's recent speeches any evidence that he leaves India a wiser man than he came, and is forced to the conclusion that the country remains to him as much a closed book as it was on the day of his landing. Most of the other English newspapers write to a similar effect, and the Anglo-Indian community is all but unanimous in the opinion that Lord Ripon's great mistake has been that he has tried to compress into five years the work of a century.

"The native papers, on the other hand, with one notable exception, write of the departing Viceroy in terms of extravagant eulogy. Their praises, however, are for the most part vague and general. They can point to few real benefits which Lord Ripon has conferred on India, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the same journals gave truer expression to their real sentiments three months ago, when they described him as a disappointing Viceroy and his Government as one of good intentions unfulfilled.

"The exception to which I allude is the *Hindoo Patriot*, the most influential and moderate native paper of this Presidency. That journal, in a series of able and dispassionate articles, reviews Lord Ripon's administration from the beginning, and criticises his measures one by one, with the result that it finds little to praise and much to condemn. It points out that his foreign policy was dictated from home, and that he is not entitled to credit or discredit for it. It admits that he improved the form of military accounts; but against this it sets the reduction of the wool duty and the remission of the cotton duties, which it describes as a needless and wanton sacrifice of revenue conceived solely in the interests of English trade. It blames him for acquiescing in the unjust and heavy burden on India of three millions for non-effective military charges, and of payment of a portion of the Egyptian war expenses. His land revenue policy is described as a failure. It winds up its review in these words :—

"An impartial, dispassionate survey of his career clearly shows that the retiring Viceroy was full of good intentions, but failed to carry them out in any respect if we except the repeal of the Gagging Act and the beginning that has been made of a local self-government scheme. He was sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of the country and the prosperity of the people, but his desires for the most part remain unfulfilled. He has made a few showy concessions to the natives and given them some shadowy advantages, but has successfully carried out no act of any magnitude. There is nothing to which we can appeal as of substantial and permanent value bequeathed to us by Lord Ripon, and nothing with which our children can associate his name. He will be remembered by posterity as the special benefactor of English commercial interests in the East, and as the king who signed the Magna Charta securing eternal freedom to British-born subjects from the jurisdiction of native magistrates. This we have no hesitation in saying will be the verdict of the Imperial historian of the future."

"If only their real views were known it is probable that the great majority of thoughtful and intelligent natives would be found in accord with the *Hindoo Patriot*.

"Lord Dufferin is expected to arrive at Bombay to-morrow. Great preparations are being made for his reception. He will remain at Bombay two or three days and will receive deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, and perhaps take part in some public functions. His arrival at Calcutta takes place on Saturday, and probably the demonstrations of welcome by all races and classes will be no less hearty than in Bombay. Immediately on his arrival he will be sworn in and will take his seat in the Council. Lord Ripon leaves Calcutta on the 15th, and will probably embark at Bombay about the 20th.

"Doctors Klein and Gibbes, members of the Cholera Commission sent from England, have completed their inquiries, and submitted a short preliminary report. They state that Dr. Koch's comma-shaped bacilli are not peculiar to cholera, but occur also in other diseases of the intestines; that these bacilli do not behave in any way differently from other putrefactive organisms, and that inoculations of animals with recent and old cultivations of comma-shaped bacilli, as well as with cholera excreta, produced no effect.

"The Government of Bombay, like that of Madras, has, at the suggestion of the Supreme Government, asked for the opinions of the principal members of the various Hindoo castes regarding the question raised by Mr. Malabari in his paper on Infant Marriages and enforced widowhood. It is stated that a Mahratti writer has written a drama on the subject from the reformers' point of view, which has been produced to crowded audiences at Bombay. Mr. Malabari now proposes to form an association for the purpose of advocating various social reforms among natives."

"A telegram in the *Calcutta Englishman* states that severe punishments are now the order of the day in Man'alay. A

Burman has been hammered to death for drunkenness, and his companion, a Jewish British subject, in dying in gaol in a miserable plight with several bones broken.

"Copies of the Burmese placards regarding the recent indignation meeting at Rangoon have reached the palace. King Theebaw threaten to dismiss the Ministers as traitors for concealing such things from him, and has sent the Pangyet Woon, a promoted Coolie, to obtain news of the intentions of the Indian Government."

"It is reported that the Russian outposts have made a sudden advance to the important strategical points of Pul-i-Khatum and Pul-i-Khista, on this side of Sarakhs. The news that the British Government has requested Russia to withdraw her troops beyond Sarakhs, pending the result of the Boundary Commission, gives some satisfaction; but the so-called unavoidable delay on the part of the Russian Commissioner in beginning work is looked upon with some suspicion."

A Reuter telegram, dated Bombay, Dec. 8, says:—"The *Tasmania*, with Lord and Lady Dufferin on board, has arrived. His Excellency and Lady Dufferin are quite well." A later Reuter telegram says:—"Lord and Lady Dufferin have landed. His Excellency was received by the principal civil and military authorities." A still later Reuter telegram from Bombay says:—"Lord Dufferin, in reply to an address presented him by the Corporation of Bombay, stated that, no matter what criticism might be made with regard to his administration, it should not be in the power of any man to say that either through fear, favour, or for any personal consideration he had ever turned aside from the course conducive to the happiness of the millions confided to his care, and to the dignity, honour, and safety of the Empire."

## Selected Articles.

### ADEN AS A RENDEZVOUS AND COALING STATION.

Aden, which is now a British port, has played a conspicuous part in history. It is the capital of a small State of South Arabia, in Yemen, of the same name, and stands on the east side of a promontory projecting south into the ocean called the "Peninsula of Aden." This peninsula terminates in a lofty mountain bearing a striking resemblance to Gibraltar, and is connected with the mainland by a strip or isthmus about four hundred yards in breadth. This projecting isthmus forms the sides of two harbours. The east harbour, which was in ancient times the principal seaport, is partly filled with sand; but the western harbour is commodious, and would afford anchorage space for a considerable fleet of ships. After the Romans obtained possession of Egypt, and Hippalus (A.D. 50) had discovered the direct route to India, they destroyed Aden, which had been the emporium of Ptolemy, lest it should fall into hostile hands and interfere with their monopoly in a lucrative traffic. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century it was the exclusive entrepôt of Eastern commerce; but was ruined on the discovery of a passage round the Cape. The west harbour of Aden, under British influence, has regained some of its former activity. On the north and west side of the town on the overhanging craggy rocks there are ruins of old fortresses which bear evidence of Aden having been garrisoned by a large force. We mention these facts because it is proposed that Aden should be rendered secure against any attack from sea. The War Office has suggested the fortifying of several Colonial possessions at a total cost of £850,000. Aden, however, is not to wait till Parliament is in the humour to vote money for the defence of the Colonies. The East India Government have undertaken to find the way and means, and to commence the works forthwith, the Home Government refunding half the cost. The batteries and their armament are estimated to cost £150,000; and if the harbour and the shipping therein can be rendered secure from the guns of ironclads in the event of war, the protection affected will be cheaply secured. Aden is the key to the Red Sea, and, as a coaling station, must be held at all hazards. From the comparatively narrow mouth to the harbour there would not be much difficulty in mounting lines of heavy cannon to stop ships from entering, or to sink them if they got inside; but military men asserted when a scheme was propounded for fortifying Aden that it would quickly have to surrender if attacked by a fleet and an army. We remember reading a French account of how the British became masters of Aden. They said that a corporal and six privates were left to guard stores, and another six with a sergeant was sent to relieve them, but the former did not come away; then a lieutenant with a company was despatched to take command in consequence of the small force being too weak to hinder the Arabs from plundering. Next, the soldiers got inside of the crater of an extinct volcano, and looped the upper part. From that elevated position they could see what was going on for a considerable distance, and they were secure from any sudden attack. The Aden of to-day is a place of con-

siderable importance. When none but the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company ran from Suez to Bombay and Calcutta, the coal needed for that service was carried to Aden by sailing ships; but now the demand for fuel is so great that screw colliers keep up the supply which has been demanded by the numerous steamers passing through the Suez Canal. As regards the erection of defensive military works, we must leave the entertainment of such projects to skilled engineers. We desire to have something to say on the naval and commercial side of the question. The argument that a few gunboats stationed at Aden would be sufficient at all times for the protection of shipping is one of those pieces of egotistical conceit that needs exposing. The Chinese had some gunboats built in England, and at their trial trips such glowing descriptions of their wonderful offensive powers were given that would lead superficially-informed persons to believe that they were impregnable and formidable. A few shots from the big guns of the French ships sent them to the bottom in a few minutes, with the slaughter of their crews. Such would be the fate of the English gunboats at Aden if they were exposed to more powerful opponents. Britons won't listen to this, but someone must have the courage to state the truth. We now approach the object we have in view in commenting on the Government plans. Aden, we should inform those who have never been there, has its one, or western harbour; but that basin is divided into an inner and outer anchorage by lines of soundings. The outer anchorage is sheltered during the N.E. monsoon, as it runs nearly north and south; but is exposed to winds from the S.E. by E. to S.W. by W. Ships brought up in the outer anchorage feel the sweep of the S.W. monsoon. All the deep-draught vessels have to anchor in the outer harbour. Vessels drawing 17½ feet can enter the inner harbour and be afloat; but it is customary for coal-laden ships of from 19ft. to 21ft. to proceed there on their masters undertaking to free the pilots and the East Indian Government from all responsibility. As the bottom is mud and sand no particular harm is done, and as lighterage in the outer harbour is saved by going up, the risk is encountered. The large ocean-going steamships in the outer roads could be sunk at their anchorage by a few well-directed shots. We contend, therefore, that the inner harbour should be dredged to a depth of 26ft. and enlarged. This will, eventually, have to be accomplished, and a town may have to be pulled down to find space for docks. Time should be taken by the forelock.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

## Correspondence.

### HOW NOT TO MAKE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to an excellent article in the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 12th ult., page 473.

The Editor proves that Government appears to be afraid of speculation on the part of Officers of Engineers that it surrounds them with all sorts of checks, which can be evaded at will.

The Ganges Canal might never have been constructed if this bad system of mistrust of officers of high honour had not been broken through for once. For years the Military Board had been paralysing the efforts of excellent officers employed on the Ganges Canal, until Sir Henry Hardinge, the Governor-General, determined on taking the construction out of the hands of the Military Board, and trusting the work to Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. Mr. Thomason promptly issued orders to the officers employed on the Canal, assuring them that he would trust them as long as they were found worthy of being trusted, but that those who were found to be unworthy of incapability would be removed. The officers, delighted to find that their salaries would not be liable to be cut, because some clerk could prove that the expenses had exceeded Colonel Sage's estimates, entered upon their duties with zeal, industry, and good judgment, and speedily brought the glorious work to a successful termination.

Mr. Thomason's instructions ought to be republished, and the Government of India in all departments should be conducted on the principles which he prescribed for the construction of the Ganges Canal. It is better that one dishonest officer should pocket public money than that one hundred good men should be paralysed and disheartened. We cannot afford in India to reduce our best Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen to a state of torpor.

The English nation has no idea how many of its best and most virtuous sons have been brought to an early grave owing to the worries caused by the office work of the Engineer Department; there may be in it many very moral clerks, but some of them cannot be controlled by any system which does not permit an Executive Engineer Officer to remove them when they misbehave. An officer of high standing informed me of a man whom I wished to bring to trial, having some years previously thrown up an appointment of Rupees 150 a month in order to obtain a clerkship under him of Rupees 65 a month: this man soon complained to him that the construction of a public work had not been entrusted to his management.—Your obedient servant,

December 5.

## CANDIDATURE OF MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE FOR GREENWICH.

## HIS VIEWS ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

For the first time in our history an Indian gentleman seeks the suffrages of an English constituency in order to directly represent the views and plead the cause of his fellow-countrymen in the British House of Parliament. The possibility of such a candidature has long been a question much canvassed amongst all those who take any interest in the welfare of our great Indian Empire. The question has at length been set at rest. The candidature of an Indian gentleman for one of England's most noted constituencies is at last an accomplished fact. The Greenwich Liberal Five Hundred have accepted Mr. Lalmohun Ghose (well known in social and political circles, both in India and England) as the Liberal candidate for the borough; and at three subsequent public meetings the general body of the Liberal electors have put the stamp of their approval on the selection of the local caucus. It is matter for congratulation that an English constituency thus comes boldly forward to do an act of justice towards India, but at the same time it is to be regretted that no place could have been found with views broad enough to permit Mr. Ghose to stand as an independent candidate. If he should fail in his endeavours to win a seat for India in the British House of Commons, the strength of the Tory party in Greenwich will be almost wholly accountable for it, for Mr. Ghose's oratorical ability is undoubted, and his interest in the cause of freedom and progress in England and India is sound. Be this as it may, however, he is regarded as a "strong candidate"; but as a sign of how party warfare may stand in the way, we might mention that on Wednesday evening (the 26th Nov.) a member of the Hatcham Liberal Club stated at a public meeting that he, representing Hatcham Radicalism, would not give Mr. Ghose his vote because he would not go the whole length of the ultra-Radical programme in relation to the question of Royal dowers. If there are many more electors like this Hatcham liberal, who refuse to sink minor differences to achieve the principal object in view, then India may find her first endeavours to obtain a direct representative in the English Parliament a failure. Of course Indian affairs are largely mixed up with the topics touched upon in the recent speeches of Mr. Ghose; and attention should be called to the fact that, at the Lecture Hall at Deptford on Wednesday evening last, he stated that "it was freely remarked that India should not be made a party question." "His countrymen," he added, "would be the first to rejoice if that could be so; and if both parties in England were only equally anxious to do justice to India it would be so." But then Mr. Ghose thinks they are not, though admitting that the Great Proclamation of 1858, the "Magna Charta of India," was composed and signed by the late great Conservative statesman, Lord Derby, the father of the present Earl. Mr. Ghose says the Conservative party of the past have done great things for India, but he now gives in his adhesion to the Liberal cause. Considerable interest has been aroused as to the position Mr. Ghose takes up in regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This matter was decided by his speech at the Greenwich Lecture Hall on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th November, when he said that "on the question of the land they had been trying to legislate in India, but he feared that they had not as yet succeeded in producing a perfectly satisfactory measure. The Select Committee itself had recently announced a large number of important improvements in it upon some very vital questions, and until those amendments were before them it would be impossible to pronounce any final opinion upon the measure. One thing he would say, however, and that was that any measure of agrarian legislation which dealt with tenants of Bengal and left untouched the tenants of the Government, could never be regarded as satisfactory or final. The Government were the largest landowners in India, and their tenants included 97 per cent. of the agricultural population, and these people were in quite as bad a state as any others in the country."

The first meeting which Mr. Lalmohun Ghose addressed, since his selection by the Liberal Five Hundred, was at Woolwich, on Friday evening, Nov. 21, when, speaking after Mr. Frederick Verney, the other adopted Liberal candidate, he said:—

He hoped to be permitted to say a few words with regard to his own country of India, which he said Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, had linked with England. Lord Lytton was the worst Viceroy ever sent to India. His reign evoked feelings of discontent throughout the country. He adopted a course which all tyrants adopted, viz., he gagged the press; and as a last resort it was decided to send a deputation to appeal to public opinion in England, and he had the honour to be chosen to represent the thousands and millions of his countrymen. His mission was not altogether fruitless. He obtained the support of Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett. By the death of the latter England had lost a true and tried friend. The conduct of the present Government had changed despondency into hope, and Lord Ripon was leaving the shores of India with a name which would be blessed and cherished for generations to come as a just and generous ruler. Last year, when the Ilbert Bill was brought forward, his countrymen again chose him (Mr. Ghose) to represent their views to the English people. On that occasion they had a breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and he thought that he was to return to

India, when it was suggested that perhaps justice might be obtained for his country by one of them presenting himself before an English constituency. Soon after the Greenwich Liberal 500 did him the honour to invite him to become the colleague of Mr. Verney as a candidate at the next General Election (cheers). It was impossible for him to express in fitting language how highly he valued that honour, or with what lively feelings of gratitude the intelligence had been received through the length and breadth of India. If the electors confirmed that selection, then, from the Himalayas to Cape Cormorin—from the Land of the Five Rivers to the jungles of Assam, the tidings would be received as a message of peace and goodwill, and would evoke feelings of gratitude in the hearts of millions of their fellow-subjects—(loud applause).

At Greenwich, on Monday evening, the 24th ult., Mr. Ghose met with a very warm reception. He said, amidst much laughter, that he was not going to address the meeting in Hindoostanee, as their junior member, Baron de Worms, supposed he should. He could go a little further and inform the worthy Baron that if he were to condescend and honour his country with a visit, and still further condescend to enlighten their Oriental ignorance, by expounding his views before large audiences of his countrymen, it would not be at all necessary to go through the laborious process of learning a new language like Hindoostanee (laughter). Such had been the advance and progress of education in India to his countrymen that they would be perfectly well able to follow even the Baron de Worms—(renewed laughter)—although he might happen to use such extremely vigorous Saxon as he gave them a specimen of last week at Woolwich (hear, hear). He only hoped that his fellow-countrymen would not adopt the very forcible methods of expression which were sometimes undoubtedly used by unquestionable Britons—(much laughter, and cries of "Bravo!")—like Baron de Worms—expressions of that kind would perhaps not become the lips of people in their humble position (hear, hear). And he also hoped that his countrymen when they were in search of models for imitation would avoid the dangerous example of men like Baron de Worms and Lord Randolph Churchill—(laughter)—and rather go to the well of English undefiled that was offered to them by the great masters of English literature (hear, hear). They had been warned against listening, and he had been warned by implication against indulging in flowers of rhetoric, such, for instance, as allusions to "exotics"—(much laughter)—whether they happened to be imported from foreign countries in the East of Europe, or from lands more decidedly Oriental, but which nevertheless formed an integral part of the British Empire. Well, another thing he was not going to do, he was not going to indulge in the pleasure or in the trick of stringing together a mere number of high-sounding words, and that for the simple reason that he had a great preference for simpler and smaller words, not only because they were much more expressive, but because they were much more easy of utterance (hear, hear). Well, coming to the more serious topics, it seemed to him that one of the subjects which Conservative orators were never tired of dealing with at the present day, one of those subjects they were endeavouring to take advantage of, was the present unfortunate commercial depression which prevailed in this country. Both the sitting members for Greenwich had dwelt at great length on this topic at the late Conservative meeting at Woolwich, and, following the example of their leaders, they had been encouraging the idea that the present depression, and consequent distress were owing more or less to the policy of Free Trade ("Oh!" and laughter). Well, these gentlemen shrank from openly allowing their adhesion to the doctrine of the Fair Traders, but gave a considerable amount of encouragement and support to their pernicious theories (hear, hear). They knew better than he did that the leaders of the Conservative party—those leaders who, like Sir Stafford Northcote, were perfectly convinced of the absurdity of these notions—still deemed it polite to profess a considerable degree of intelligence for pious notions (laughter, and hear, hear). He ventured to think that the whole policy of the Conservative party, in regard to this vital question, consists merely of weak vacillation, of dreaming, and coquetting with the ignorant quacks and false prophets, who believed that by merely avoiding the use of the word Protection, and by substituting some other true phrase, such as Reciprocity or Retaliation, to Free Trade they would succeed in deluding the people of this country. They knew what a persistent attempt was made the other day—scarcely a week ago—in a constituency not very far from there—(cheers, and cries of "Hackney!")—in order to resuscitate the phantom, in order to impose upon the credulity of the population, more or less in a state of distress. Well, they knew as well as he did that hunger and want were not very conducive to calm reasoning, or a judicious frame of mind; but in spite of those miserable allies the attempt had miserably failed—(cheers)—and Hackney had returned an emphatic answer—(renewed cheers)—an answer which he doubted not would be echoed and re-echoed from end to end of this country—(loud cheers). Now what were the facts of the case? Unfortunately it was undeniable that a considerable amount of distress and depression in trade prevailed at this moment in England, but was it confined to this country? Of course not. Did they not know that from France and Germany, from every country on the continent of Europe, and most of all

from America itself, the chosen home of Protection, the same cries of distress had gone forth; and the depression in those countries was even greater than it was here. Well, these people, the Fair Traders, relied mostly upon the comparison between the exports and imports of this country. They pointed to the great excess of imports over exports, and told them that that was a sure sign of national extravagance and impending ruin. If they would allow him he would like to say a few words upon this question that evening—(cheers). He feared it was a somewhat unattractive subject, and perhaps also rather tiring—("No, no," and cries of "Go on"). At any rate, he felt sure they would agree with him that there was no question more eminently deserving of attention—(hear, hear). It was an undoubted fact that the imports exceeded the exports by a very large amount—the amount, he believed, reaching the sum of something like 150 millions sterling. That fact was undisputed, and the only question was whether it was a sign—as the Fair Traders contended—of national decadence, whether it was a gigantic evil, or, on the contrary, a matter for national congratulation. They who believed in Free Trade believed that the excess of imports was a conclusive proof of national wealth and prosperity. The first thing to bear in mind was this: that their friends, the Fair Traders, entirely omitted from their calculations this important fact that, if they did not sell a single shilling's worth of goods to the foreigners, they would still have to receive a large sum from various countries of the world on account of their foreign investments in every quarter of the universe, and also on account of being the largest ocean carriers and the largest insurers of the trade of the world—(hear, hear, and cheers). Now they all knew that international communications of that kind are carried on chiefly by barter or from exchange of goods, and but an insignificant part of these negotiations are ever discharged in gold and silver. They said that these various sums must come to them in the shape of goods, and that therefore they must necessarily swell, and to a very large extent, the amount of their imports. Well, let them see what were these various sums they had to receive. And now, as regarded their foreign investments, the amount of them was a matter of some doubt; but taking the most moderate estimate they could not doubt that they must yield fifty millions annually. Then, again, they must consider that their shipping trade and insurances yield another fifty millions at the very least computation. To these two principal items they had to add the interest upon the capital invested in trade and the profit by their merchandise. Then when they had added up all these different items they had a total far exceeding one hundred millions, and that must necessarily be their imports which they received in the ordinary exchange of goods. But let them look at the question from another point of view. Let them forget for a moment the enormous sums due to this country, quite apart from what they bought and sold with other parts of the world. What Fair Traders said was, that the whole amount of their imports represented only what they bought from foreign parts of the world. Well, if that was so, if the whole of their excess of imports over exports represented nothing more nor less than an excess of their purchases over their sales, then he thought it would be only fair and reasonable to assume that these gigantic purchases had been somehow or other paid for, because they could scarcely assume that the traders of the world had been so foolish and idiotic to keep on selling like this without receiving payment in some shape or form (hear, hear, and cheers). Turning to the Board of Trade returns what did they find? They found that from the year 1854 down to 1880, a period of twenty-seven years, their imports had exceeded their exports by a sum of not less than 1,700 millions sterling in round numbers. Now how did they think that gigantic sum had been paid? Surely it could never have been paid over in kind; it could not have been paid over by barter or exchange in goods. The very fact that their imports exceeded exports to that amount was absolutely conclusive on that point. The question was could it have been paid in money? He had said international payments of that kind were never paid in money, bullion or specie, to any appreciable extent. If they would allow him, he would give them an illustration of that fact. Soon after the Franco-Prussian war early in 1873, the French Government made a very fair and large payment to Germany—a payment of not less than ninety-four million pounds. And how was it paid? They knew that only six millions in gold and silver, and eight millions in bank-notes were paid, the whole of the remainder, no less than eighty millions, being paid by bills of exchange on various countries, which of course represented the value of the commodities which France had to export in order to pay that indemnity to Germany. But, quite apart from general experience they had the surer and absolutely conclusive test in the actual statistics in regard to the exports and imports in reference to the precious metals as far as this country was concerned. Turning again to the Board of Trade returns they found that from 1860 to 1880 the imports in excess of exports, were no less than eighty-three millions of gold and silver. To that sum they had again to add the import of the precious metals during the previous seven years he had mentioned. So that altogether they had this astounding fact that from 1854 to 1880, during those twenty-seven years, they had not only received from the various countries of the world goods to the extent of 1,700 millions sterling in excess of the goods they had exported, but that during the same period

they also imported into this country an amount of gold and silver of over 100 millions sterling. Regarding the payment, it could not have been in kind, as that was the basis of the charge against, and it could not have been paid in money, because their exports of specie had exceeded their imports by not less than 100 millions sterling; then the whole thing was reduced to what, in geometry, when he was at school, was described as the *reductio ad absurdum*—(laughter and cheers)—he said, therefore, that it was perfectly clear, whichever way they looked at this question of imports, was no sign of national decadence, but of national wealth and prosperity. He went further, and said it was only declining the only needy countries that occasionally imported more than they exported. In 1880, just after they in India had had the satisfaction of witnessing the overthrow of the late Administration—(cheers)—on his return to India, he believed the day after he landed in the city of Bombay, he had had the honour of addressing a very large audience consisting of his fellow-countrymen in that commercial capital of India, and on that occasion he took the liberty of pointing out that they in India had to pay a very large sum, amounting to something like twenty millions, to the India office, on account of what were called "Home Charges," consisting very largely of the liberal salaries and extravagant pensions that were paid to superannuated officials, whose business seemed to him to do all they could to maintain their vantage ground in Downing-street, and the popularity of their order and privileges. He would not go into the political aspect of the question just now. He was now more concerned with its economic aspect—(hear, hear)—and he was going to tell them that he pointed out about four years ago this most significant and curious fact that, looking into their returns, they found that the Indian exports exceeded their imports by exactly the sum of twenty millions, which was, as nearly as possible, the amount of those "Home Charges" to which he had referred; in other words it amounted to this—that this tribute of twenty millions they had to pay was paid by the export of goods and commodities, for which they in India receive nothing whatever in the shape of imports. He said, therefore, that whether they looked at the facts and figures in regard to this country, or whether they enlarged their vision and extended their scope of investigation, and examined into the circumstances of other nations, they could not but come to the conclusion that a decrease of imports was not a sign of national decay—(cheers)—but of growing wealth and prosperity (renewed cheers). He quite admitted that in the midst of this general progress there might be a decline of particular trades, and a depression of particular nonsense, but in dealing with great questions of this kind it was their duty to take one point of view, embracing the country and the nation as a whole (hear, hear). He hoped he had not been wearying them—(loud cries of "No" and "Go on"). It was somewhat a dry subject, but then this was a question of vital importance, and that was his only excuse. Just let them suppose for one moment that they were going to listen to the new-fangled notions of these Reciprocity-mongers—(laughter)—or whatever else they might call themselves. What would happen? Where would they be landed? Ninety-seven per cent. of their imports consisted of food and raw material, so that if they were ever to think of reverting to Protection they would be bound to begin by protecting the agricultural interest (hear, hear). Well, what would that mean? It would mean nothing more nor less than a reimposition of the Corn Laws and a consequent rise in the price of bread and almost every article of food that was consumed by the working classes in this country—(cheers). Well, he asked them whether they thought they saw in the fact of an increase in the price of food any tendency towards the relief of the present distress?—"No" and (cheers). He confessed that he was astonished and amazed to think that men of intelligence and education—men who ought to know better—had the hardihood to stand up before large audiences of their fellow-countrymen and recommend measures like that—(renewed cheers)—which could have possibly no other effect than to rob the poor of their food, of which heaven knew they had now no very great abundance—(prolonged cheers). Baron de Worms said that it was better for the hungry man to have his breakfast than to walk to the polling booth—(laughter). If it was a sort of Hobson's choice—(renewed laughter)—there might be something said in favour of that intention—(laughter). But it was not so. On the contrary, he believed that it was absolutely necessary for the working man to walk to the polling booth to secure his breakfast; or if the working man of this country wished to see a whole loaf on his table, or if he desired to feed the children that were dear to him, and who looked up to him for their daily bread, then he said he must unhesitatingly record his vote against those who were seeking to reverse the noble policy of Free Trade—(hear, hear)—and for the policy which he believed had tended to lighten the sufferings of the poor. The working man must unhesitatingly record his vote against those who if they had their own way would soon bring him face to face with starvation—(loud cheers). He would now pass on if he had not already exhausted their patience—"No, no"—to another question which had been already brought into prominence of late by certain opponents in the extreme north—he alluded to the Skye Crofters (hear, hear). He believed that those men had had great grievances to complain of, and speaking for himself, and he believed also for the large body of those whom he was now



addressing, that they all had a firm faith in the cardinal maxim of the Liberal party, namely, "Force is no remedy" (hear, hear). At the same time they had great confidence in Her Majesty's Government—(loud cheers)—and they could not believe that they would take any steps like those recently taken, unless they were in possession of some information which was not before them. However, that might be, he trusted that as soon as order had been restored remedial measures would be passed, and that not only in the extreme north of Scotland, but everywhere in England and throughout this Empire, the Land Laws would be thoroughly revised (hear, hear). He believed that the law of primogeniture, of entail, and settlement, ought to be entirely abolished (cheers). It seemed to him that nothing could be more unjust, that nothing could be more repugnant to natural feelings than to think that if a man possessed landed property the whole of it, in case he died, should pass to his eldest son to the exclusion of his other children, no matter how unprovided for they might be ("Shame"). This is a relic of feudalism, a piece of barbarism that should no longer be tolerated (hear, hear). How did this law of primogeniture and entail work? A man in possession of landed property induced his eldest son to settle the estate again on his unborn child, and this sort of thing was repeated from generation to generation, so that the land was tied up for ever. Each successor had no more than a life interest, and had consequently neither power nor inclination to work those improvements, the want of which were so detrimental to the agricultural interests, and therefore to the interests of the nation (cheers). He believed that all those barriers set up for the purpose of unduly maintaining the aristocratic classes would be swept away by the approaching tide of democracy (cheers). Land should be taxed the same as every other property, and he included deer parks and all other kinds of aristocratic property. The law of real property should be made to approximate to the law of personal property as possibly as the buying of land should be made as easy as the buying of any other kind of property (hear, hear). He did not think it was needful, after what he had just told them, to say that he was in favour of the total abolition of the Game Laws (cheers). He only desired to add one word more, and that was as to the present condition of the law in regard to leaseholders. He had carefully considered the question, and had come to the conclusion that the present system, whereby the unexhausted improvements went to the landlords, was extremely unjust and hard—(hear, hear)—and that the only remedy for it is to give to the lessee, in all cases of long leases, the option of purchasing the fee simple of his holding. Before he sat down he had only to add that not only the principles he had now been advocating before them, but whatever principles he was endeavouring to expound he should be equally prepared to maintain and uphold in his own country (cheers). He had not, as had been asserted, one set of principles for India and another for Greenwich. He had the satisfaction of feeling that his political views and opinions were perfectly well known throughout the length and breadth of India, and whatever measure of confidence and support his fellow-countrymen had been pleased to extend to him, had been extended with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case. The Government of India, as some of them must be aware, had been endeavouring to legislate on this land question within recent times, but he feared that they had not yet succeeded in producing a measure that was perfectly satisfactory. The Select Committee itself had recently announced a large number of amendments upon some very vital questions, and until those amendments were before them it would be impossible to pronounce any final opinion upon this measure. One thing he would say, however, was that no measure of agrarian legislation, which dealt with the tenants of Bengal and left untouched the tenants of the Government itself, could ever be regarded as satisfactory or final. He did not know whether any of them were aware that the Government were the largest landowners in India; and that their tenants, including ninety per cent. of the agricultural population, were in just as bad a state as the people in any other part of the country. Passing on, Mr. Ghose quoted a telegram in a Calcutta journal to prove this statement, and said that the people mentioned therein had been advocating their own cause with a more telling though simpler eloquence than anyone speaking on their behalf could pretend to. It seemed to him that the cause of the people, the cause of the masses, was everywhere the same. It was a noble cause, it was a cause that knew no distinction of race, or creed or clime. The looks that had roused his indignation, the woes that had moved his pity, had only enlarged his pity for all human suffering wherever it might be found—(cheers).

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL left London on Wednesday last by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's special train from Liverpool-street for Tilbury, where he embarked on board the steamship *Rohilla*, en route for Bombay. Lord Randolph has Mr. Frank Thomas as his travelling companion. He proposes to see as much as he can of India in four months, and will take advantage of his present tour to inquire into the condition of the ryots. He expects to return, *via* Madras and Colombo, about the end of April next.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE."

In the December number Colonel Malleon's series on "Ambushes and Surprises" is continued. There is more of historical than tactical information to be gained from his paper on Kerko Porta. This must necessarily be the case in ancient combats, from the deficiency of exact records and maps or sketches of the locality; but the war of the Turks in Hungary, and how the danger to Europe was averted is little known, and well worthy of personal. "Behind the Scenes; or, Hints to Militia Adjutants," is very interesting and most amusing. The articles will be of great value to officers who hold, or hope to hold, appointments as adjutants to our auxiliary forces. An article on General Sheridan, by Major Jones, is good, though the writer naturally has some bias towards the general he served under. But Sheridan was undoubtedly among the best generals the American Civil War produced. Mr. Holmes, writing of Malleon's "Life of Loudon," shows the history of the Seven Years' War, from the Austrian point of view, which has not hitherto received the attention deserved, the Prussian view being almost invariably taken. "Private Lawrie and his Love" is a military tale, which shows a close insight into life in barracks. The review of "Navy Lists, New and Old," gives rise to curious reflections as to times when we were at war, with nearly the whole world against us.

### "LIFE OF GENERAL SIR GEORGE NAPIER, K.C.B."\*

The family of Napier, that underwent their baptism of fire in the Peninsular War, were wonderful men. With the true honourable feeling of English gentlemen and soldiers, the courage of bull-dogs, and the tenacity of life of cats, they all deservedly rose to high positions and honour; and among them Sir George Napier was one, who, in any other family, would have shone unrivalled. Baptism of fire is an expression too feeble to be used in connection with the Napiers and the Peninsular War; it was immersion—almost literally over head and ears. Sir George Napier, serving in the famous 52nd, was in the van in the most desperate actions of the campaigns, and his narrative, drawn up for the instruction and amusement of his own sons, is an excellent book to place in the hands of young men entering the army or any active career; interesting also to the general reader, and especially so to military men. It may be remembered that it was George Napier who commanded the desperate assault at Ciudad Rodrigo, and who gave the famous order to his men not to load, on the ground that if the business could not be done with the bayonet it could not be done at all, and this great innovation, at the time, was approved by Lord Wellington.

### THE INDIAN MUTINY.†

There are a considerable number of minor historical facts still to come out about the Indian Mutiny; and, though we do not notice that Mr. Thornhill has brought to light anything startlingly new, it is a great thing to have a readable account of what actually occurred in part of the country from an eye-witness and actor in the scenes. There are vast numbers of people who would never attempt to read a regular history of the Mutiny, but who would be tempted to read an account put before them with the vividness with which the author writes. His struggles to retain his influence over his district, the terrible ride to Agra through the midst of the rebel army, the blockade in the fort of Agra, and the final triumph of British arms, contain as thrilling episodes as many sensational novels rely on and are valuable reading also. Mr. Keene, in his history of "Indian Districts during the Revolt," clearly corroborates the view that Mr. Thornhill's plan of administering through the local chiefs was partially successful, although the Muttra district was almost in the centre of the revolt. The author concludes with a chapter on the causes of the Mutiny and deductions from it. Among these he states that "the low castes and cultivators of the soil were those who displayed the most marked hostility" to British rule. In this he must be understood surely as writing mostly of his own district and those adjacent to it, for in districts not completely overawed by the rebels the cultivators generally showed a singular indifference. Of course most men, but especially Asiatics, will always take part more or less openly with the side that *appears* to be strongest. This is a factor in our political situation in the East that should be always kept in view. According to Mr. Thornhill "the Mutiny came upon us without sign or warning." Those who have read Sir Charles Napier's minutes and writings after the second Sikh war will hardly agree in this. There can be little doubt that a mutiny of the Bengal Army was then averted which at that time would have been

\* "Life of General Sir George T. Napier, K.C.B.," edited by his Son General W. C. E. Napier. London: John Murray, 1884.

† "Personal Adventures and Experiences of a Magistrate during the Indian Mutiny," by Mark Thornhill, Bengal Civil Service, retired. London: John Murray, 1884.

more disastrous than the one that broke out seven years later. We should have had the Sikhs against us instead of on our side. But if we cannot quite agree with the deductions we must allow that in the history or narrative of the facts with which he was connected Mr. Thornhill's work is most careful, conscientious, and interesting.

The "Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, Diary, and Pocket Book for 1885" has just been issued, it being the fifteenth year of publication of this popular directory. We have little to say of the new issue beyond recording the fact that it contains the latest particulars relating to Masonry, not only in the United Kingdom, but in all other countries as well. Its information is likewise even more complete and accurate than ever; and as showing to how recent a date this is brought down we may state that the Lodge of St. Oysth, No. 2,063, of Clacton-on-Sea, consecrated only last week, appears in its place on the roll of our English lodges. In short, while retaining all its old characteristics no pains have been spared to make the "Cosmo" a reliable guide to the Craft universal.—*The Freemason*.

## Home News.

**THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER GRANT.**—The obsequies of the late Principal Sir Alexander Grant have been solemnized with two-fold ceremony, with a burial service on Friday in St. Mary's Cathedral, and with a special funeral service in St. Giles's Cathedral on Sunday.

**GENERAL SIR EDWIN BEAUMONT JOHNSON, K.C.B.,** Royal Artillery, will succeed Sir Beauchamp Walker as Director-General of Military Education. Sir Edwin Johnson served with distinction in the Suttlej and Punjaub campaigns and during the Mutiny. He was for several years Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, and afterwards Military Member of Council in India.

**LORD RIPON.**—Lord Ripon has addressed a letter from Simla, dated Nov. 8, to the hon. secretary of the Leeds Liberal Club, accepting the invitation to a banquet on the 28th or 29th Jan. at Leeds. His lordship expresses his great appreciation of the kindness thus shown him by so important a body of Yorkshire Liberals, and says he has derived the greatest pleasure from their approval of the course which he has followed in his administration of Indian affairs. His lordship adds that he expects to reach London about Jan. 23.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.**—The Maharanee Surnomoye, of Kassimbazar, has sent Rs. 500 to the Indian Medical Scholarship Fund, of which Mrs. Thorne, of Lewes, is the honorary secretary. The scholarships are in the award of the National Indian Association, and Miss E. A. Manning, its honorary secretary, has received a letter from the Maharanee, expressing her approval of the fund as a means of supplying the medical care, from the want of which Indian women suffer. One scholarship of £50 a year has been awarded to Miss Florence Sorby, who is now pursuing her studies at the London School of Medicine for Women. Further aid is urgently needed to enable more scholarships to be offered for the purpose of providing fully-qualified medical women for India.

**THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER GRANT.**—Scholarship in England has suffered a noteworthy loss in the sudden death of Sir Alexander Grant, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University. Born in 1826, the late baronet took his degree at Oxford from Balliol College, and became ere long a Fellow of Oriel and an Examiner in Classics for his own University. In 1860 he went out to India in the Education Department. From an Inspectorship of Schools in Madras he rose to a Professorship in the Elphinstone College at Bombay. He was making his mark as Principal of the same College when he was made Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and Director of Public Instruction for the whole Presidency. His studies of Aristotle afterwards bore fruit in a scholarly edition of the "Ethics." In 1868 he returned to England, and succeeded Sir David Brewster as Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Edinburgh University.

### NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, ETC.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The report of the directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company for the half-year ending June 30 shows a total revenue of £688,364, against £656,115, the coaching traffic producing £183,000, against £169,044, and the goods traffic £495,102, as compared with £477,039. The total expenditure came to £239,634, against £247,748, there being a saving of fully £11,000 under the head of maintenance of way, works, and stations, and an increase of £4,000 in the carriage and waggon expenses. The balance of earnings was £448,730, against £408,367, and, after providing for guaranteed interest of 2½ per cent. for the half year, there is a balance credited to the company of £247,964. At the contract exchange rate of 1s. 10d. the com-

pany had to receive Rs. 13,52,530, and have drawn on Bombay for Rs. 13,25,000, realising £106,604. It is, therefore, proposed to pay, in addition to the guaranteed interest, a dividend of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. The capital expenditure for the half-year was £67,823, the total to June 30 being £7,950,419, exclusive of stores and materials in hand or in transit to India, aggregating a further sum of £279,273.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**—The adjourned meeting of the shareholders in the above company will be held at 44, Gresham-street, on the 22nd inst., at two p.m.

**SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.**—A meeting of the shareholders in the above company will be held at Gresham-house, E.C., on the 23rd inst.

The half-yearly coupons of the debentures of the Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Limited) will be payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Alliance Bank (Limited).

### OBITUARY.

**LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM ROBERTSON, C.B.**—A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"General Robertson was a born soldier, and began his soldiering at a very early age in the English Brigade or Legion that served with Don Pedro in Portugal at the siege of Oporto. He was then for two years with General Evans in Spain, where he saw much hard service, was severely wounded, and received two medals and the Cross of the First Class of San Fernando. He had risen to the rank of captain in the Legion, when, on account of some difference with his commanding officer, he threw up his commission, enlisted in another regiment, and rose a second time to the rank of captain. All this was before he was twenty-one years of age. He then entered the Queen's service, serving first in the 34th, and afterwards for many years in the 8th (King's), with which last he did good service at the siege of Delhi in 1857. After the capture he accompanied Seaton's column down the Doab, acting as deputy assistant adjutant-general, and was present at the several actions fought by that column. He then served at the recapture of Lucknow, officiating on Sir C. Campbell's staff as deputy judge advocate-general. After leaving India he commanded a battalion of the 8th for many years, and then held a brigade command at Liverpool. General Robertson was a studious as well as an efficient soldier. He wrote, among other things, the article 'Infantry' in the 'Aide Mémoire of the Royal Engineers.' He two years ago edited the new edition of the historical record of his old regiment, the 8th (King's), with large and interesting additions; and he devoted his leisure for some years to a verse translation of Tasso, which was published about thirty years ago. It was a very creditable work, and a dedicatory sonnet prefixed won, as the present writer remembers well, very high praise from Walter Savage Landor. General Robertson died on the 2nd inst., after a long illness, aged 68."

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD GEORGE GODOLPHIN HASTINGS, C.B.,** Judicial Commissioner in India, died on the 1st inst. at Peshawur. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Captain the Hon. Edward Plantagenet R. H. Hastings, by his marriage with Caroline Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. G. J. Morris, of the East India Company's Service, and grandson of Hans Francis, 11th Earl of Huntingdon. He was born in 1842, entered the Army in 1859, and was formerly captain in the 21st Hussars. He afterwards entered the Bengal Army, and served in the Hazara campaign in 1868, taking part in the operations on the Black Mountain. He was also engaged in the Afghan war in 1879-80, serving as Political Officer with the South Afghanistan Force, and was present at the battle of Charasiab in October, 1879, and in the operations around Cabul in the following December, including the investment of Sherpore. The gallant officer accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle which took place there. For these services he was specially mentioned in despatches, obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He was subsequently employed as Deputy-Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Punjab. Colonel Hastings married in 1882 Mabel Sophia, daughter of Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, of Newton-hall, Essex.

### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

On Wednesday Indian buyers took small quantities of bar silver at 49½d. per ounce. As regards Mexican dollars business was at a standstill, and 49 1-16d., the price paid for the last amount of coins dealt in, remains a nominal quotation. The Indian rates of exchange were 1s. 7 1-16d. and 1s. 7 3-32d. for Bombay and Calcutta respectively. Rupee Paper was quiet, but the quotations remain unchanged.

On Thursday the silver market was rather flat pending fresh arrivals, which is expected to-morrow. The Indian exchange rates were easy at 1s. 7 1-16d. to 1s. 7 3-32d. Four-per-Cent. Rupee Paper showed no change, but the Four-and-a-half per Cents. were easier with a few transactions, and closed at 81½ 81¼.

On Friday the advices from India were anything but satisfactory. There is a very unsettled feeling in business circles

consequent upon the message received from America that opinion is declaring itself in favour of repealing the Bland Act, and so putting a stop to the coinage of silver. The uncertainty has so checked transactions as to cause a reduction in the Calcutta exchange rate to 1s. 6½d., while no quotation was received from Bombay. Consequently the silver market here was very weak. The arrivals from Brazil and Chili, which are expected to be available to-morrow, was offered at 49½d. per ounce, but there were no buyers at that price. Hardly any dealings in Rupee Paper were reported; the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. closed at 81 8½ and 79½ 79½ respectively.

On Saturday the price of bar silver receded to 49½d. per ounce, and at that rate the amount brought by the *Cuvier* was sold, partly for India and partly for the Continent. Indian exchange rates were quoted at 1s. 6 31-32d. and 1s. 7d. for Calcutta and Bombay respectively. The China quotations were unaltered at 4s. 11½d. in Shanghai and 3s. 7½d. in Hong Kong. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was easier at 81 8½, with scarcely any business, the Four per Cents. remaining at 79½ 79½.

On Monday, although the Indian exchange rates are weaker at 1s. 6 15-16d. in both Bombay and Calcutta, there was enough demand for bar silver on Continental as well as Indian account to enable the consignees to dispose of the £68,000 brought by the *Valparaiso* at the price paid on Saturday—viz, 49½d. per ounce.

The market for Rupee Paper was dull, and quotations are ½ lower. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 80½ 81 and the Four per Cents. at 79½ 79½.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

H.E. GENERAL HARDINGE arrived in Bombay on the 20th ult.

THIRTY men of the Sappers and Miners, under the command of a lieutenant, left Bangalore for Rangoon on the 17th ult., to assist in the torpedo defences of the river at that station.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS, commanding the Poona Division, arrived in Bombay on the 18th ult. Surgeon-Major McConaghy, Secretary to the Surgeon-General to H.M.'s Forces, Bombay, was a passenger by the same steamer.

H.E. THE VICEROY has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Dacca, to be designated the Dacca Volunteer Rifles. The corps will be under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras, accompanied by the Quartermaster-General and members of his Excellency's personal staff, proceeded on tour, on the 11th ult., from Ootacamund to Mysore, Mercara, &c. They were due at Secunderabad on the 22nd ult., where his Excellency will be joined by the Adjutant-General, Deputy Adjutant-General, and the Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery. Sir Frederick Roberts will return to Ootacamund on the 23rd inst.

It is officially notified that Nos. 1 and 5 companies Sappers and Miners, and the 12th Regiment N.I., returned from the Quetta District, will embark at Kurrachee in the I.G.S. *Clive* on the 7th December next, and will arrive at Bombay on the 9th idem, and march thence by route to Kirkee and Poona respectively. The camp equipage which accompanies these corps on the march to the line of rail will be brought to Bombay, and the mountain service tents will be returned to the Arsenal here. Lascar pals to complete the number required will be supplied in Bombay. The families of the 12th N.I. will be sent by rail from Surat to Poona. The three companies of the 9th and 25th N.I. will not leave Poona till the 9th December and the 20th December respectively.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the acquisition of the necessary land required for the construction of a new rifle range for the use of the troops stationed at Calcutta and Alipore. These troops have at present to proceed to Dum-Dum for rifle practice, which arrangement causes much delay and inconvenience to the men. The new range, which will be constructed without delay, is situated at a distance of about three and three-quarter miles from Fort William, and about one and a-half miles from Alipore, and the tramway runs to within half-a-mile of the range.

THERE are forty-seven vacancies in the Army Pay Department, and this number will be increased instead of diminished, several officers of the department now in India having to retire in March next. The cause of the unpopularity of the department, a contemporary remarks, is not far to seek, officers with the rank of major being obliged to serve in India on the pay and allowances of a captain. The Secretary of State keeps tinkering the rules under which appointments are made to the Department, but loses sight of the real cause of the unpopularity; and until Paymasters are placed on the same footing as regards pay and allowances as officers holding similar rank, we fear it will continue.

"THE STUDENT'S ARABIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY."—In our review recently of Dr. Steingass's Arabic dictionary we have noticed the following misprints:—*Alf Zaila* for *Alf Laila*; *Mu'allagat* for *Mu'allagat*; *Magamdt* for *Maqamdt*; *uyum* for *uyum*; and *in* for *aim*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE Maharajah of Cooh-Behar arrived at Hyderabad on the 12th ult., on a visit. He was received at the station by Nawab Salar Jung.

It is confidently reported, the *Englishman* says, that the long projected addition to the numerical strength of the bench of the High Court will now be no longer delayed.

In the first week in December, the *Englishman* says, a public meeting will be held to determine what steps shall be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Kristodas Pal. It is believed that a new eye infirmary will be built, called after his name. The Bengal Government will doubtless grand substantial aid.

THE Viceroy visited the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh on the 17th ult., and arrived at Agra, where His Excellency made a short stay, on the 18th ult. His Excellency's reception at Aligarh was most enthusiastic.

KUMAR JWALA PRASAD, B.A., at present a Deputy Collector in Allahabad, has been appointed a probationer in the Native Civil Service in these provinces. He is a son of Rajah Jai Kishen Das, C.S.I., who was ennobled for distinguished services rendered by his brother, Chauba Gansham Das, and himself in the Mutiny.

THE claim of India to be represented in the Imperial Parliament has finally been recognised by an important English constituency. We are glad to learn by wire from Reuter that the Liberal Committee at Greenwich have accepted Mr. Lal-mohun Ghose as their nominee at the next general election. Few constituencies in the kingdom are more powerful or more important. Mr. Gladstone, it will be remembered, represented this ancient borough in the last Parliament.—*Statesman*.

THE Lahore paper informs us that the Hon. T. D. C. Hope, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, R.E., officiating Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, Punjab, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Rewari-Ferozpur State Railway, and other railway officers, left Lahore on Saturday, the 16th ult., for Gunda Sing Walla; from which place they were to proceed to the Bunder station to consult on the proposal for bridging the Sutlej River between that station and Ferozpur, so as to have through connection with the Rewari-Ferozpur Railway. There are various schemes for bridging the Sutlej at this point, several of which are designed with old rails.

### MOFUSSIL NOTES.

Mr. Field, Opium Agent, Motihari, is about to be transferred to Chupra.

Mr. Slack leaves Bettiah next month, and Mr. Cameron returns to his old appointment.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry expect to march from Segowlie for Cawnpore about the 22nd inst.

Colonel, or may be Field-Marshal, Juggut Jung attempted to return to his native Nepaulese heath, but was stopped by Government orders at Benares, as fears are entertained that his presence at Khatmandoo might lead to a disturbance.

The following are some of the changes taking place amongst Behar planters:—Mr. Mike Hudson has left the Bihas Concern and joined Lalserayah, Mr. C. W. Snow goes from Pipra to Rajpore, and Mr. T. O. B. Norman manages the Tettareah concern.

Mr. Walker's case against Sub-Inspector Laloo Ram Panrai has, as we announced in our last issue, been removed from Purneah to Mozufferpore, where the matter will be taken up in the ensuing sessions. Mr. Walker has only been able to pay one flying visit to his factory since he was arrested, and now he has to go to Mozufferpore.

## MADRAS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS arrived at Bangalore from Mercara on the 17th ult., and left for Secunderabad on Thursday.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the purchase of the Bellary branch of the Madras Railway to form an integral part of the Southern Mahratta Railway, but the five-feet guage rails will not be shifted, as they may be required for use in case of a famine. A third rail will be laid for the metre-guage requirements.

THE anniversary festival of the Madras branch of the Poona Gayan Samaj was held at Madras on the 15th ult., Sir Charles Turner presiding. The meeting was largely attended. Sir Charles congratulated the branch on the success it had attained, and expressed agreeable surprise at the exhibition of native music, which was unlike the usual European idea, and was really pleasing to the ear. The Samaj has started two schools of music, the pupils from which sang and played. The chief attraction, however, was Mr. B. N. Natekar, of Bombay, whose playing and singing were charming, and took his European audience entirely by surprise.

**THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.**—Several more breaches have been caused on the South Indian Railway line. The mail train at present can only run as far as Acharapakam, a fresh breach having been made at the 65th mile from Madras. Major W. H. Coaker, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, has gone to the spot, and the railway authorities are endeavouring to effect repairs. Tappal runners are posted to carry the post across the breaches.—*Mail*.

## BOMBAY.

**THE Bombay Millowners' Association** propose sending out representative to the Persian and Arabian coasts and Africa for opening up new markets for Bombay cotton goods.

**THE Bombay Factory Commission** have nearly completed their labours. They have now to hear the evidence of the Sanitary Commissioner, to receive the report of the Medical sub-commission, and to prepare their own, and then their work will be at an end.

**THE Bombay Government** has consulted the leaders of the various native communities on the questions raised by Mr. Malabari with reference to the crusade against enforced widowhood and infant marriage.

**THE Bombay Government** has issued a Resolution declaring that the clubs in this Presidency, so long as they confine themselves to their legitimate functions as agencies for the supply of liquors required by the members, need not be called upon to take out licences.

SOME time since the Commissioner of Police of Bombay submitted a scheme to Government for the reorganization of the Detective Branch of the Police Force. We understand that Government have sanctioned the Commissioner's scheme, which will come into force in a few days. The department will be placed in charge of an experienced native police officer.

**H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY** is spending a very busy holiday. On Nov. 11th, at Kurrachee, he received and replied to addresses by the Chamber of Commerce, the Sind Sabha, and the Mahomedan Association. In the afternoon of the same day he laid the foundation-stone of the Municipal Market, and in the evening was entertained at a banquet at the Sind Club. On the following day his Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the Merewether Clock Tower, and distributed the prizes at the Grammar School. From Kurrachee his Excellency went to Cutch, where the ceremony of installing the Rao took place. Sir James then went to Nowanuggur, where he laid the foundation-stone of a high school for girls. He is still on tour, but will return to Bombay in time to receive the new Viceroy.

## BURMA.

**THE Municipal Committee of Akyab** have voted a sum of Rs. 500 to secure that the products of the district shall be properly represented at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886. They have also sanctioned a monthly expenditure of Rs. 120 for a school to be opened for Arakanese and Burmese girls, and granted Rs. 100 to purchase school furniture.

**COLONEL SPEARMAN** has not been well lately, and in obedience to the orders of his medical man has taken a trip to Chittagong.

**Mr. B. F. DUNCAN** has offered a silver cup, value Rs. 250, to be competed for by the Akyab Volunteers.

**GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS** has offered Rs. 100 in prizes to be shot for at the approaching meeting of the British Burma Rifle Association, by non-commissioned officers and privates of British and Native Troops and Volunteers.

In 1866 the Commissioner of Tenasserim sentenced a Madrasse named Moonesawmy Naidu to transportation for life for murder. In 1881, on the occurrence of an outbreak in the gaol, Moonesawmy Naidu rendered great service, and in recognition thereof was released on a ticket-of-leave. Since then he has been employed as a warder in the gaol, and his conduct has been so uniformly good that on a petition presented by him the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned his absolute release.

The Mormon Elders have seemingly found Rangoon rather congenial soil wherein to sow the seeds of their faith. Elders Willes and Pratt have betaken themselves to Maulmain, whence they purpose returning to Utah *via* China and San Francisco.

## CEYLON.

**THE Ceylon Times** says:—The present mail steamer will take away from Colombo one of our very old colonists—nearly the oldest—in the person of Mr. F. Sabonadiere, whom, however, we shall have the pleasure of welcoming back again early in next year. Mr. Harvey, of the Public Works Department, goes home by the same opportunity on three months' privilege leave.

The fourth session of the Supreme Court for Colombo commenced on the 11th November, presided over by Mr. Justice

Dias. Mr. Crown Counsel R. Morgan prosecutes, and Mr. Bremner was chosen first foreman of the jury. There are eighty nine cases on the calendar!

**ATTACKED BY AN ALLIGATOR.**—The Police Sergeant at Matara, whilst bathing in the river at the back of his station, was severely bitten on his right thigh by an alligator. This is, we think, the third occurrence of the kind since 1879, when a surveyor was severely bitten and a Sinhalese woman was dragged away, and her corpse found the next day.

**A COURTEOUS ACT OF SIR ARTHUR GORDON.**—We are sure that everyone will be gratified to hear that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to confer a free scholarship in the Medical College of Colombo upon Mr. Frank Wall, a son of Mr. George Wall, "in consideration of the latter's long and valuable services to the colony." No more graceful act could have been performed by his Excellency the Governor. The colony is indebted to Mr. George Wall in a greater degree than to any other man living, and its ruler cannot do better than acknowledge the fact in this fashion.—*Times*.

**A CORRESPONDENT of the Observer** suggests that Government should sanction the issue locally of a loan in rupees. He states that on account of the dearth of sound investments here since the failure of the O. B. C. large sums in silver have been kept by many natives in their houses; hence the great demand for iron safes at present.

**HIGH-GROWN DELICATE FLAVOURED TEAS NOT APPRECIATED IN MINING LANE?**—A tea planter at one of the highest elevations in Ceylon, writes:—"I cannot tell why [my tea sometimes fetches the lowest prices in the Tea list unless it be due to climate; for the brokers' report pronounced it well made and well flavoured, but wanting in strength. All the tea authorities who have visited me and tasted the tea, pronounce it first-rate—with a most delicate agreeable flavour like the Darjeeling teas, and unlike anything else in Ceylon. But I am afraid that to get a price it must be disposed of elsewhere than in Mining-lane, where apparently, strong, rasping teas to mix with China sell best."—*Observer*.

## Miscellaneous.

**AN UNFORTUNATE CAREER.**—The arrest is reported in the American paper, at Louisville on November 16, of Robert Bryce M'Phun, a young Scotchman, said to be of noble birth, on an extradition warrant by Sergeant Webb, of the Calcutta (India) Police, charged with forgeries to the extent of 100,000 dolrs. It is stated that M'Phun went to India several years ago with a large amount of money, and became a general broker and speculator at Bombay and afterwards at Calcutta, where he lived a very fast and extravagant life, and was soon looked upon as a social nabob. He entertained the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour, and was, it is said, in close social relations with Lord Lytton. At Calcutta he conducted his banking business with the Royal Bank. M'Phun, as is alleged, forged certificates of shares in the Halta Tea Company and other corporations to the extent of about £25,000. These he disposed of to the Bengal Bank in some manner, realising about £15,000. Much of this it is said he squandered, but eighteen months ago he fled from Calcutta to America with what remained. He finally arrived in Colorado, where he lost all he had in mining speculation. Then he made his way to Louisville, where, under the name of Robert Bryce, he had lived for the past ten months. Since June Bryce had been under surveillance, but nothing was publicly known of his defalcations until his arrest. Bryce is about thirty-two years old, with a pronounced Scotch accent.

**BREWING IN CEYLON.**—Perhaps one of the most recent failures in the form of local companies is the Nuwera Eliya Brewery concern. We do not attempt to pass an opinion as to the cause of its failure; all we know is that it was a failure, although in India three or four brewery companies have been established for a number of years with complete success. They have succeeded in obtaining contracts for the supply of the troops at the hill-stations near which, or within easy reach of which, they have been established. One of these, the Murree Brewery Company, has been extremely fortunate in having secured the services of a thoroughly practical man as general manager, and they have now extended their operations to the Nilgiris, and, more recently, purchased the premises, plant, and goodwill of the Nuwera Eliya Brewery Company, where operations will be shortly recommenced. The amount of purchase-money was, we understand, Rs. 10,000, and, considering the excellent plant and buildings they have secured, they have made an excellent bargain. Mr. Whympere, the managing brewer, was in Ceylon recently, and considers the site, the buildings, and the water-supply all that could be desired; but he said that beer cannot be successfully made in India on the loftiest hills without the aid of an ice machine. This and some other plant are now on their way to Ceylon, and during the next cold season the concern will, no doubt, be once more at work.—*Ceylon Times*.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1884.

## THE LANDHOLDERS' MEMORIAL AGAINST THE TENANCY BILL.

WE have already noticed two of the principal points for which the landholders of Bengal and Behar contend in their Memorial to the Secretary of State against the Tenancy Bill; and it would be difficult for any impartial mind to resist the force of the arguments which they have brought forward in demolition of the assertions of Mr. Macdonnell, who endeavoured to support them by misquotation and other devices which he has brought with him into the Government Secretariat. It now remains to consider the few remaining questions, especially as to the rights of the tenants at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and the power which the Government reserved to itself under Section 7 of Reg. 1 of 1793 for the future protection of the ryots.

It is the policy of Mr. Macdonnell and the promoters of the Tenancy Bill to assert that the rights of the tenants were not ascertained before the Permanent Settlement, and that it has always been, and always will be, open to the Government of the day to deal with them as it seems fit, according to its political views and necessities. The Memorialists have little difficulty in dealing with this position. They show that Lord Cornwallis's Minute, dated February 3rd, 1870, emphatically declares that full inquiry was made on the subject for twenty years. The rights of all classes of tenants, as then existing, were well ascertained, although the Herculean task of recording the incidents of each of the millions of tenancies in the country was not officially undertaken. The Memorialists further appeal to the results summarised in Mr. Shore's famous Minute of June 18th, 1789, as crucial tests for determining the question, whether certain rights which the new Tenancy Bill proposes to confer upon the tenants are not opposed to the ancient land-law of the country. It only remains to add that the Court of Directors in 1793 were entirely opposed to the views now expressed by Mr. Macdonnell.

The Court of Directors felt, no doubt, that the substantive rights of the tenants had been ascertained by Mr. Shore, with the same degree of certainty and exactness as those of the landholders. They wrote of his performance, in connection of both branches of the subject, with equal approbation in the following terms:—"The great body of information which this report contains respecting the practice of the Mogul Government and our own, the past and present state of the country, the usages and corruptions in the administration of the revenue, the rights and characters of *the superior and inferior occupants* of the land; such a collection of information, and the luminous order in which it is arranged, the vast application it evinces, and the good sense which pervades it, are all entitled to our respect and praise, and will remain a monument of Mr. Shore's services to the Company."

The Memorialists proceed to complain that the Government of India has chosen to prefer the doctrines laid down by one of their official law lecturers (an eminent barrister of the Court, no doubt, but of no practical experience) to the opinions recorded by Mr. Justice Field, who has made the tenancy and rent questions his special study and *peculium*. It is generally well known how Mr. Field was honoured and entertained by Lord Ripon so long as his Excellency imagined that Mr. Field's authority could, by judiciously exercised influence and encouragement, be obtained in support of the revolutionary measure which the Government desired to introduce. When, however, it was found that Mr. Field was not to be won over by the Viceroy's blandishments, the doors of Government House were closed to him. But as Mr. Field has had a more recent opportunity of putting on the official record his views upon the Bill in its latest form, as revised by the Select Committee of the last Session, it will be advisable to reserve the substance of his Minute for further consideration.

The Memorialists have, perhaps, acted unadvisedly in relegating to an Appendix some of their principal arguments regarding the two questions which are now under our immediate consideration. But if it has been our painful duty to charge Mr. Secretary Macdonnell, it becomes a still graver task to have to show that Sir Stewart Bayley, a member of Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor designate of Bengal, attempted to produce an effect, in the debate in the Legislative Council last year, by an imperfect quotation from a despatch of Lord Hastings in 1815, in which a full statement of the entire text was needed, in order to give a complete view of Lord Hastings's impressions regarding the rights of the peasantry at large and of the zemindars.

The case may be stated briefly thus. Sir Stewart Bayley quoted Lord Hastings's despatch, as proving that the resident ryots, as defined by Mr. Shore, have an established permanent hereditary right in the soil which they cultivate, and that the provisions of the Regulations of 1793, by which the leases of such tenants were limited to a term of ten years, imposed as unjust restriction on the existing rights of the ryots. But there was another paragraph which Sir Stewart Bayley did not notice, and which is now to be found in the Appendix to the Memorial, giving a complete view of Lord Hastings's impressions respecting the rights of the ryots and the zemindars. "If it were asked," writes Lord Hastings, "how the above rights are to be reconciled with the privileges and immunities which the British Government has vested in the zemindars or other proprietors of land, I should answer that although it may be in some degree a misnomer to say that the right in the soil is vested in the latter, I do not discern anything incompatible in the two descriptions of

tenure. In other words, I can discover nothing in the rights which I have supposed the ryot to possess at variance with the ideas which are usually attached to the possession and enjoyment of landed property. The cottager in England may have his rights, but they do not oppugn those which are inherent in the proprietor of the estate. In like manner the zemindar, in holding his estate, subject to certain restrictions with respect to the rights of the resident ryots, does not the less enjoy the power of managing those lands, on which no resident ryots are established, in any mode he may judge proper; of collecting the rents of the whole through what channel he may deem best suited to his convenience; of providing for the cultivation of waste lands; of improving the general condition of the estate; and, finally, of enjoying the surplus revenue, whatever it may be, after paying the regulated assessment to Government. Each party has his rights, but rights materially differing in their nature and degree, both perfectly consistent with each other, so long as avarice and other bad passions do not instigate the zemindar to oppress his ryots, which, of course, it should be the principal object of our institutions to prevent."

Lord Hastings, as the Memorialists observe, had no partiality for the zemindaree system as established in Bengal, and therefore his lordship's statement of the law is to be read in the light of a concession extorted from an ingenious opponent of it. There were many persons in the time of Lord Hastings who would have been glad to have broken down the Permanent Settlement at that early date, but his lordship's innate sense of justice compelled him to admit the full title which is now claimed by the zemindars of Bengal, whilst he recognised the rights of the resident ryots, which had been duly investigated and acknowledged as part and parcel of the Permanent Settlement. The promoters of the Tenancy Bill, whilst professing to restore the status which existed before the Permanent Settlement, are compelled to ignore the felicitous description of the co-relative rights of the zemindars and ryots, which Lord Hastings felt himself bound to record. They could deprive the zemindar of the management of his estate, and would confer on the non-resident ryot rights which, from the nature of them, belong essentially to the resident ryot only.

There is but one other point to which we must briefly allude, viz., the right of free sale of the holdings of ryots. Even Mr. Macdonnell was unable to find any recognition of such a right in 1793; and he has to fall back on what he considers the evidence to be found in a petition which he alleges was submitted, in 1851, by the British Indian Association, admitting the transferability of holdings. The Memorialists have been at some pains to show that the British Indian Association was not constituted until after the date of this petition, and that the signatories of the petition were by no means representative of the zemindars of Bengal, or of the opinions of the British Indian Association. Our readers will doubtless feel with us that it is unnecessary to pursue Mr. Macdonnell's reckless assertions any further. Months have rolled on, and the Tenancy Bill has now entered into a new phase of existence. Hence the Memorialists certainly deserve the thanks of their countrymen for their sturdy resolution to decline to permit their adversaries to take credit for rash assertions, merely because they remained uncontroverted. Doubtless the memorial will receive due attention from Lord Dufferin and Lord Kimberley.

THE total wheat exports from April 1st to August 31st are stated at 7,817,787 cwts. in 1884, against 13,674,007 cwts. in 1883.

## PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S INDIAN BIOGRAPHIES.

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, AND Co. have recently brought out a series of biographical sketches—some of them reprints of lectures already before the public—by Professor Max Müller; and of these, three are devoted to the lives and works of eminent Indians. A work that contains a good deal of novel and valuable information regarding the careers of such men as the Raja Rammohun Roy, Keshub Chunder Sen, and Dayananda Saraswati, cannot be other than interesting to a large number of readers, both in Europe and in India; and we doubt not that Professor Müller's book will have a considerable circulation not only among Orientalists at home, but also in a much wider Indian circle.

The three biographical essays we have named will also, doubtless, be studied by many who would fain learn from them something trustworthy about that most interesting of all modern phenomena connected with the development of the human mind, that shows the results of the contact between the old-world religion and civilization of the Hindus, and the more practical and vigorous civilization of the West. But Professor Müller's invincible ignorance of the India of the present day, with which he is only acquainted through the medium of books and the conversation of the few English-speaking Indians whom he has met in England, and his utter lack of sympathy with that devout and philosophic Conservatism which is one of the leading characteristics of most of the greatest minds of India, are very serious disqualifications for the bosh he seems inclined to attempt. These disqualifications are most apparent in the meagre and perfunctory account of the great Vedic reformer, Dayananda Saraswati. Professor Müller's life of the Raja Rammohun Roy does not pretend to be much more than an epitomised *réchauffage* of what has already been written about the founder of the Brahmo Somaj. His biography of Keshub Chunder Sen has more life and reality about it, for he saw something of the Minister when the latter was in England, and prints some interesting letters that subsequently passed between them. But the life of Dayananda Saraswati is particularly disappointing, for it is impossible to believe that fuller materials than those which appear to have been used by Professor Müller do not exist for a history of the life and teaching of an apostle of "liberal orthodoxy," whose eloquent voice was only hushed a little more than a year ago by death.

Keshub Chunder Sen deservedly occupied so large a space in the Indian Press, and in current Anglo-Indian literature, that it is no great reproach to Professor Max Müller to say that he adds little to our previous knowledge of that extraordinary man. He can tell us, it is true, what was Dr. Pusey's verdict as to the probability of Keshub's eternal salvation; but the anecdote is interesting as an illustration of Dr. Pusey's mind, rather than from its bearing on Keshub Chunder Sen himself—and it had already been narrated in substance by the *Liberal*. Perhaps the best part of the book is the vindication, that is afforded by a comparison of Professor Max Müller's letters with those of Keshub Chunder Sen, of the Minister's action and motives in the much controverted question of his daughter's marriage. The Professor gives probably the best possible defence of that marriage, when he points out (pp. 111-112) that the main objections urged against it are also urged sometimes, both by Catholics and by Protestants, against "mixed marriages" celebrated between members of those faiths according to the ritual of both. But even here, we think it is to be regretted that

many elements of bitterness in this quarrel have been raked up again, which might ere now have been properly relegated to oblivion. For instance, Professor Müller reprints, at page 97, the statement that "The bitterness was greatly aggravated by the marriage of the Minister's daughter, chiefly because the offer of one of the leading seceders, the chief editor of their journal, to have his daughter married to the Maharajah of Cutch Behar was declined, the match not being approved by the State officers in Cutch Behar, who, after having seen both girls, gave decided preference to the Minister's daughter. The disappointment thus caused fomented the jealousies already existing, till they culminated in a schismatic rupture." This *tu quoque* is an argument fair enough in the heat of controversy, but it is not suited to the immortality of a book. Under present circumstances it is quite sufficient to say that the Minister's conduct in this matter has been amply justified by subsequent facts, and that at the present time there is hardly a person in India who does not congratulate the illustrious young couple on the wisdom and liberality of the bride's high-minded father.

Professor Müller has long been noted for his curious dislike of the nation to whose hospitality he owes so much of his success in life. This dislike becomes, when Anglo-Indians are in question, almost venomous. Here is a specimen of the way in which he writes to Keshub—whose great work and noble character were appreciated by Anglo-Indians quite as highly as by the Professor himself, and perhaps more intelligently:—

They had no idea of the real nature of the work you had taken in hand, but they liked to pat you on the back and give you advice, and warn you against dangers, and all that. You see you were only a native—and is not every European far wiser than a Hindu? How I hate that conceit! I do not mean to say that it is general, but it exists; and what is the worst, it exists in influential quarters. Men who have been in India, men who write on India, men who profess to have studied the language and literature of India, speak even of the most learned, the best and wisest of your countrymen, of men in knowledge, manners, and character infinitely their superiors, as of so many ignorant and naughty children. Have we not conquered India? they seem to say. Do we not govern India? and should we not know much better than Rammohun Roy, or Debendranāth Tagore, or Keshub Chunder Sen what is the right course which Indian social and religious reformers ought to follow?

We do not suppose for a moment that Keshub Chunder Sen was imposed on by these misrepresentations. Further on the Professor adds:—"I do not write this to flatter you, but in order to warn you against being disheartened by foreign criticism." By "foreign" criticism he seems to mean Anglo-Indian, as opposed to German criticism. And this ungracious sentiment—to call it by no harder name—appears to inspire even the title-page of Professor Müller's work; where he describes himself as "F. Max Müller, K.M., Member of the French Institute." Of course everyone ought to know what "K.M." means; and no one will question the honour indicated by the membership of the French Institute. But to many English readers it will seem hardly courteous that on the title-page of an English book, that will circulate mainly among Englishmen or English-speaking Indians, there should be this ostentatious ignoring of all English connections and parade of "foreign" honours.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS.**—The tenders for Rs. 20,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills—on Calcutta, Rs. 10,000; and Bombay, Rs. 10,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7-125d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 7,00,000; and Bombay, Rs. 1,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7-125d.—making a total of Rs. 8,20,000. Tenders for bills and telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7-125d. will receive in full. From April 1 to last week the total amount of remittances sold was Rs. 9,38,02,918, realising £7,655,034.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 15.)

Consequent on the return of Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S., secretary to the Chief Commissioner at British Burma in the Land Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the N.W.P., the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements:—

WHITE, Mr. H., acting junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Land Revenue and Agricultural Department, from the date of Mr. Smeaton's giving over charge.

BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., settlement officer of Bassein, to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Land Revenue and Agricultural Department and as Director of Agriculture from Nov. 5.

MEIRLEJOHN, Dr. R. M., is appointed to be civil surgeon, Chindwara, in the Central Provinces.

BRANFILL, Brevet-Colonel B. R., deputy superintendent of 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is permitted to retire from his appointment of the 10th inst. Colonel Branfill's services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the date of his retirement.

SMEATON—The services of Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S., late secretary to the Commander in the Land Revenue and Agricultural Department, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from the date on which he made over charge of his appointment in British Burma.

RITZ—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Ritz as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. Reinhold.

JANNI, Mr. J., Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on Oct. 29.

DUKE, Surgeon-major O. T. M.B., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and political agent, Kelat, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from Nov. 1.

WOODILL, Mr. J., Consul for the German Empire at Aden, resumed charge of his office on Oct. 17.

GRANT, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed officiating executive engineer, Gwalior Division, during Mr. Ewing's absence on two months and twenty-four days' privilege leave.

MAGRATH, Mr. P., sub-engineer, 1st grade, has been promoted to the honorary rank of assistant engineer from the 1st inst.

LISTER, Mr. D. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code.

Consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., deputy superintendent, Port Blair and Nicobars, on privilege leave, the following appointments are made, with effect from the afternoon of this date:—

WIMBERLEY, Major R. J., from 1st assistant superintendent to officiating deputy superintendent.

MAN, Mr. E. H., from officiating 2nd assistant superintendent to officiating 1st assistant superintendent.

BROOKES, Mr. O. H., from officiating 3rd assistant superintendent to officiating 2nd assistant superintendent.

PORTMAN, Mr. M. B., from officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to officiating third assistant superintendent.

WIMBERLEY, Mr. R., from officiating extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, to officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.

MULLAY, Lieutenant H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Code.

COLLINGS, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Sind-Sagar Railway.

With reference to Government of Mr. J. S. Brown, executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

JONES—HACMAN—ORR—The undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, Punjab, are transferred temporarily to State Railways, and their services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways:—Mr. C. E. A. Jones, Mr. H. R. Hacman, and Mr. A. E. Orr.

BEAULIERE, Captain F., R.E., examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, having retired from the army, is reappointed to the account branch of the department in the same grade, with effect from Sept. 25.

HEAVEN, Mr. F. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, is transferred temporarily to the Superior Accounts Establishment, with the rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade, and posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

DOWDEN, Lieut.-Colonel T. F., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem, attached to the office of the Director-General of Railways, is placed in charge of those portions of the offices of the

secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and accountant-general, Public Works Department, which will remain at Simla till further orders.

## FURLOUGH.

WRIGHT, Mr. R. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is granted twelve months' furlough, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from Jan. 1, 1885.

## MILITARY.

SMART, Lieut. E. de S., Punjab Frontier Force, 5th Goorkha Regiment, officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

NEALE, Mr. W. E., C.S., Rohilkhand Rifle Corps, to be major-commandant, vice-Major P. H. Wallerstein, resigned.

The names of the following officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—Placed on the list of generals:—Lieutenant-General (now General) W. T. Hughes, C.B. Placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals:—Major-General Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., and Major-General Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps on Aug. 23 and Sept. 7 respectively:—General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., and Lieutenant-General Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.B., K.S.I., V.C.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

WILLIS, Major J. L. N., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from Nov. 13.

ADYE—URMSTON—MARRETT—MACAUSLAND—KNOX—Lieutenant A. Aye, Lieutenant H. B. Urmston, Lieutenant H. R. Marrett, Lieutenant R. C. S. Macausland, and Lieutenant F. R. B. Knox, to be captains from Nov. 13.

O'GORMAN, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant C., to be assistant commissary (supernumerary), with effect from Nov. 1.

BOWDER, Sub-Assistant Apothecary A. G., to be a 2nd grade assistant apothecary, with effect from Oct. 31, vice 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary P. A. Maybert, resigned.

WYER, Mr. F., C.S., Dacca Volunteer Rifles, to be captain-commandant.

## FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

DURAND, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade (m.c.), for one year and 146 days.

SYMINGTON, Conductor J., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year and 104 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. E., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 244 days.

KNOWLESS, Lieut.-Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, (p.m.), for 25 days.

HANNA, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, (m.c.), for six months.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 12.)

The following officers of the Army Pay Department who have completed, or are about to complete, a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the present trooping season:—

BAMFIELD, Staff Paymaster and Hon. Major G. C. D., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, April 19, 1885.

FRANKLIN, Staff Paymaster and Hon. Major W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, Feb. 6, 1885.

WADE, Staff Paymaster and Honorary Major W. B., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, Feb. 6, 1885.

HALDANE, Paymaster and Honorary Major A. H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, April, 19, 1885.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ARMSTRONG, Lieutenant O. C., 14th Bengal Lancers, supernumerary on the establishment 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer on probation, vice-Lieutenant Peyton, seconded while serving on the personal staff of the general officer commanding Oudh division.

WHEELER, Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps, late cantonment magistrate, is posted to Dehra Dun for general duty.

WINTLE, Colonel H. R., Bengal Infantry, on return from furlough, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

LEE, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A., Durham Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

CURRIE, Major F. A., Norfolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

BOOTH—The name of Captain (Brevet Major) L. E. C. Booth, 1st battalion West Riding Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts.

ROSS, Captain J., Border Regiment, recently promoted from the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to India to join the 2nd battalion of the former regiment, to which he has been posted.

CURTIS, Captain H. A. D., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lahore to St. Thomas's Mount, and join Q battalion 1st brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

CUPPAGE—The G.O.C.C. appointing Lieutenant W. A. Cuppage to the 43rd N.I. is cancelled.

FORSYTH, 1st Grade Senior Apothecary J., is appointed to the charge of Army Head Quarters' Dispensary from Dec. 1, in room of 1st Grade Senior Apothecary C. Cordell.

## FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

FLEMING, Lieutenant Fitz J., 6th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BARNARDISTON, Lieutenant and Adjutant N. W., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence in India:—

CORDELL, C., 1st grade Senior Apothecary, for six months, from Dec. 1, on urgent private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 12.)

MANSON, Mr. C. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is transferred to Nuddea, and to have charge of the Kooshtea sub-division.

TODD-NAYLOR, Mr. H. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, to have charge of the Naraingunge sub-division.

WYER, Mr. F., magistrate and collector, Dacca, to act temporarily as commander of Dacca division till relieved by Mr. E. Lewis.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of that district till relieved by Mr. F. Wyer.

CHRISTIAN, Mr. J., to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Gya, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. Cosserat.

BOSE, Mr. A. M., barrister-at-law, to be honorary magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class.

LAMB, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough on Oct. 27, posted to the Behar-Assam State Railway, which he joined on the 31st idem.

ARNOTT, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Cossye to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed, as a temporary measure to hold charge of the Second Calcutta Division.

ARNOTT, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Cossye Division, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Oct. 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department:—

DOUGLAS, Mr. F. M. S., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, promoted Aug. 21, sub pro tem.

THOMPSON, Mr. T. M. L., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, promoted Aug. 21, temporary.

BREMNER, Mr. A. G., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, promoted Aug. 21, temporary.

BREMNER, Mr. A. G., from executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, 1st grade, reverted Oct. 24.

THOMPSON, Mr. T. M. L., from executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, 1st grade, reverted Oct. 25.

## FURLOUGH.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dinagepore, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district by Mr. H. S. Beadon.

COSSERAT, Mr. P., sub-deputy opium agent, Gya, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 13.)

DOUB, Mr. J. McC., resumed charge of his duties as settlement officer, Karnal-Umballa Settlement, on Sept. 17, relieving Mr. J. A. Grant, assistant settlement officer.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Amritsar, temporarily, from Nov. 1.

HUGHES, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, on transfer from Sialkot, resumed charge of the Attock Sub-Division of the Rawalpindi District on Oct. 26, relieving Mr. A. E. Hurry, assistant commissioner, deputed to the Settlement Department.

BROWN, Mr. J. C., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the office of district judge, Umballa, on Nov. 1.

ROE, Mr. C. A., assumed charge of his duties as judge of the Divisional Court, Lahore, and sessions judge, Mooltan, on Nov. 1.

DAVIES, Lieutenant H. S. P., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Rohtak to the Mooltan District, which he joined on Nov. 3.

BROWNE, Mr. W. E., extra assistant commissioner, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, is posted to the Rawalpindi District, which he joined on Nov. 1.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, Mooltan, is transferred to Muzaffargarh, and appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of that district, from Nov. 3, vice Mr. A. H. Benton, transferred.

THOMPSON, Mr. R. G., officiating senior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the Government of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Fanshawe.

BADEN-POWELL, Mr. B. H., C.I.E., assumed charge of his duties as Judge of the Divisional Court, Lahore, and Sessions Judge of the Lahore Division, on Nov. 1.



## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 15.)

HAMILTON, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough is posted to the Hoshangabad district.  
 WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner and officiating district superintendent of police, Hoshangabad, on being relieved by Mr. Hamilton, is transferred to the Raipur district for instruction in settlement work.  
 SKIPTON, Mr. H. P., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred to Wardha, and assumed charge of his duties on the 6th current.  
 HOWELL, Mr. A. A., C.S., commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, returned from leave and assumed charge of his duties on the 7th current from Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Ricketts.  
 MARTIN, Surgeon-Major D. N., whose service having been placed at the disposal of this administration by the Government of India, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 1st current.  
 GOODRIDGE, M. J. P., C.S., assumed charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, on the 6th current, from Mr. L. Carey, C.S.  
 MORRIS, Lieutenant J. G., cantonment magistrate of Saugor, availed himself of the leave granted him, making over charge of his duties to Mr. L. Gordon, assistant commissioner.  
 BROOKE, Major W. S., deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, transferred to Nimar, made over charge of his duties to Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Ricketts on the 7th current.  
 GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, returned from the leave, and assumed charge of his duties at Saugor on the 6th current.

The following transfers are ordered :—

HALLETT, Mr. H., assistant district superintendent of police, from Narsinghpur to Jubbulpore.  
 MACLEAN, Mr. N., assistant district superintendent of police, from Jubbulpore to Nimar.  
 HAMILTON, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, reported his return from furlough at Bombay on the 10th current.  
 DRURY, Surgeon-Major R., assumed civil medical charge of Pachmarchi on Aug. 25.  
 LEVENTHORPE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, returned from leave, and assumed charge of the Feeder Roads Sub-Division on Oct. 29.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 15.)

PETHERAM—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir W. C. Petheram, Knight, Q.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces.  
 HIGGINSON—Consequent on his return from deputation in the Jail Department, and from the privilege leave granted, Mr. F. W. Higginson is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Hardoi district from Oct. 24.  
 DEIGHTON, Mr. K., B.A., an officer of the 2nd grade, Educational Department, on return from furlough, to officiate as inspector of schools, Benares Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. H. Goulding.  
 HOOPER, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, Unao, to be settlement officer, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the charge of the Basti Settlement.  
 PRINCE, Mr. W. J., officiating district superintendent of police, Hamirpur, to the Agra District as assistant district superintendent of police.  
 HARRISON, Mr. J. H., C.S. assistant magistrate and collector, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Muttra District.  
 PETRE, Mr. F. L., C.S., on return from furlough, is posted to the Moradabad district as assistant magistrate.  
 HATCHELL, Surgeon-Major C., civil surgeon, on return from furlough, is posted to the civil medical charge of Farukhabad from Oct. 17.  
 WHITE, Mr. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, on being relieved by Mr. C. W. Mellor, is posted to the Allahabad district as joint magistrate.  
 KITTS, Mr. E. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, on being relieved by Mr. W. Irvine, is posted to Azamgarh as assistant magistrate.  
 STAINFORTH, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, on return from leave on medical certificate, is posted to the Hamirpur district.  
 DYSON, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Partabgarh district.  
 GRIGG, Major E. E., officiating deputy commissioner, Partabgarh, on being relieved by Mr. J. Dyson, is posted to Sultanpur as assistant commissioner.  
 SMITH, Mr. V. A., settlement officer, 3rd grade, on being relieved by Mr. Hooper, is posted to the Basti district as assistant magistrate.  
 STEINBELT, Mr. J. M. C., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Ghazipur Judgeship.  
 DENNISTON, Mr. L. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, on being relieved by Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, is posted to Ghazipur as joint magistrate.  
 ADDIS, Mr. D. F., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Bulandshahr district.  
 BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Jaunpur district.  
 CLIFFORD, Mr. M. H., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Dehra Dun division, School Circle, to the Kheri division, Oudh Circle.  
 PATRIDGE—HOLMS—FORBES—The undermentioned officers are transferred for two months, from Jan. 1, 1885, to the Gorakhpur district, to join the survey party in that district :—Mr. W. R. Patridge, assistant commissioner, Fyzabad; Mr. J. M. Holms, assistant

collector, Agra; Mr. G. F. G. Forbes, assistant collector, Saharanpur.

The undermentioned officers are transferred for two months, from Jan. 1, 1885, to the Basti district to join the survey party in that district :—

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. S., assistant collector, Moradabad; Mr. Muhammad Ishak Khan, assistant collector, Muzaffarnagar.  
 RICE, Mr. W. G. L., assistant magistrate, Azamgarh, when relieved by Mr. Kitts, is transferred to Lalitpur as assistant commissioner.  
 PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., officiating joint magistrate, Saharanpur, to the charge of the sub-division at Karwi, in the Banda District.  
 NOBLE, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Bara Banki to Gonda.  
 WHITE, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Gonda to Bara Banki.  
 TAYLOR—The services of the Rev. J. H. Taylor, chaplain of Chakrata, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from Nov. 1.

## FURLOUGHS.

MANSON, Rev. G. W., officiating chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 13.  
 YOUNG, Mr. W., officiating judicial commissioner, Oudh, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from Nov. 12.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 1.)

STEVENSON—Consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. C. Stevenson, superintendent of police, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., the following temporary promotions are ordered in the Police Department :—

DIXON, Mr. J., superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as superintendent of police, 4th grade.  
 FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, to officiate as superintendent of police, 5th grade.  
 FULTON, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 1st class.  
 STOWELL, Mr. F. S., inspector, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class.  
 RAIKES—The Chief Commissioner appoints Captain F. D. Raikes, assistant commissioner, to succeed the deputy commissioner, Pegu district, as forest settlement officer.

The following transfers are ordered :—

APLIN, Mr. T. H., deputy conservator of forests, from the Salween division, to the Working Plans division, Tharrawaddy.  
 WARD, Mr. H. B., officiating deputy conservator of forests, from the Shwegun sub-division to the Shwegyin division.  
 HAUXWELL, Mr. T. A., officiating deputy conservator of forests, from the Shwegyin division to the East Salween division.  
 WESTON, Mr. A., officiating deputy conservator of forests, from the Prome division to the Salween division.  
 SLADE, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, from special duty in Rangoon to the charge of the Prome division.  
 MURRAY, Mr. J. C., assistant conservator of forests, from the East Salween division to the Shwegyin subdivision.  
 POPERT, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred from the Rangoon to the Toungoo division, with effect from Sept. 29, 1884, the date on which Mr. J. Nisbet returned to duty.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 5.)

DAVIS, Mr. A. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, Kamrup, is transferred to the Naga Hills, and posted to Kohima.  
 LIVESY, Mr. G. H. P., assistant superintendent of police, on furlough, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.  
 GRAY—On return from furlough Captain M. A. Gray, assistant commissioner, is transferred to the district of Sibsagar, and posted to Golaghat.  
 KENNEDY, Lieutenant C. G. M., assistant commissioner, Golaghat, on being relieved by Captain M. A. Gray, is transferred to the district of Darrang and posted to Tezpur.  
 HENDERSON—On return from furlough, Captain P. E. Henderson, assistant commissioner, is transferred to the district of Kamrup, and posted to Gauhati.  
 SMART, Mr. O. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, transferred from British Burma to Assam, reported his arrival at Dhubri on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and is appointed district engineer of the Goalpara District, the duties of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 3rd inst.  
 CLANCEY, Mr. D. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and officiating district engineer, Goalpara, having made over the charge of the Goalpara district to Mr. O. G. Smart, will continue attached to this district as assistant engineer until further orders.  
 KENCH, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Naga Hills to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, which latter he joined on Oct. 22.  
 MITCHELL, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the service, from the Khasi and Jaintia to the Naga Hills.  
 FOY, Mr. W. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported on Oct. 31 his return from the privilege leave granted to him. Mr. Foy is hereby transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sibsagar to the Sylhet district.

**MADRAS.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.**

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

**CIVIL.***(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 11.)*

MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. E. Gibson on leave.  
 MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., to act as sub secretary, Board of Revenue, during Mr. Mackenzie's employment on other duty.  
 SPENCER, Mr. E. E., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Salem, during the absence of Mr. M. R. Weld on other duty.  
 FOX—The services of Surgeon-Major W. S. Fox are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.  
 WALKER, Rev. J. M., M.A., to act as chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore.  
 DEANE—The Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. C. H. Deane to retire from the service from Aug. 25.  
 The following reversions and promotions are made :—  
 JOHNSON, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 4th grade (substantive pro tem), to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 6.  
 HAYES, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, first grade (substantive pro. tem.), to be assistant engineer, first grade, from Oct. 27.  
 SMITH, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, first grade, to be assistant engineer, first grade, from Oct. 27.

**MILITARY.**

TILLARD—The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tillard, R.A. to be assistant adjutant-general R.A., vice Colonel Caine, from Oct 31.  
 MACRAE, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., Indian Medical Department, to be secretary and statistical officer to the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Madras, vice Deputy Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E., who vacates the appointment on promotion.

\* The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

BURLTON, Lieut. R. D., Bedfordshire Regiment, dated Feb. 1, 1883.  
 HITCHENS, Lieut. C. H. M., 1st West India Regiment, dated Sept. 5, 1883.  
 WOOD, Lieut. E. P., Northamptonshire Regiment, dated Sept. 5, 1882.  
 COLE—The Secretary of State for India has permitted Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. A. Cole, Staff Corps, to reside in England on the English pay of his rank, from the date of termination of his furlough until Feb. 28, 1886.

The undermentioned officer has returned from furlough out of India :—

CLARKE, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. G., Staff Corps, Commissioner of Coorg.

MARTEN—The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the commission by Captain E. T. C. N. Marten, Staff Corps.

FOX—The services of Surgeon-Major W. S. Fox, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Military Accounts Department.

CARRUTHERS—The services of H. St. C. Carruthers are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

SWAYNE, Lieutenant E. J. E., 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, who has been transferred to the Bengal Presidency as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, is directed to join the 16th Bengal Infantry at Fyzabad.

ORCHARD, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F., Staff Corps, on return from furlough to do general duty at Madras.

BALDWIN, Lieutenant P. B., Royal Engineers, whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England in the troopship leaving Bombay on Nov. 21, reporting himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

HADOW, Colonel F. E., who has been posted to this Presidency to command an Artillery district, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery, British Burmah Division.

ROCHE—The name of Captain the Hon. U. de R. B. Roche, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is substituted for that of Lieut. Ralli, 12th Royal Lancers, to attend the present garrison class at Bangalore.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WELCH, Captain M. E. H. O., 23rd Regiment L.I., Staff Corps, to be wing officer, and to be graded regimentally next above Lieutenant Way, to join at Hoshungabad.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting :—

O'HARA, Surgeon A. J., Indian Medical Department, to do general duty under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general, Her Majesty's Forces, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani :—

Lieutenant W. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers ; Major G. R. R. Poole, 12th Lancers ; Lieutenant W. F. H. Hinde, 12th Lancers ; Lieutenant H. T. Brooking, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers ; and Surgeon H. Thompson, Indian Medical Department.

**FURLONGHS.**

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence :—

LOGAN-HOME, Lieut. F. C., Lothian Regiment, squadron officer (on probation) 3rd Light Cavalry, for six months, from Nov. 6, 1884, or date of departure to Madras, to study the Native languages.

TRAFFE, Captain C. R., Army Pay Department, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for one month in extension of the leave granted him by the general officer commanding British Burmah division.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon M. E., Army Medical Department, for three months on medical certificate.

HAWKES, Second Grade Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

ILLINGSWORTH, Sub-Conductor C., barrackmaster, 2nd class, for sixty days, from Nov. 10 or date of departure on private affairs ; the first thirty-two days on full pay and allowances.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

NORTHCOTT, Lieut. A. B. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for twelve months on medical certificate.

SARKIES, Surgeon S. C., acting civil surgeon, Cannanore, privilege leave for three months, from the 1st proximo.

**BOMBAY.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**CIVIL***(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 20.)*

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., substantive pro tem, fourth assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

HANCOCK—WATSON—Major G. E. Hancock and Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of president of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, on the 5th inst.

PHILIPS, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M., is appointed to act as political agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wodehouse, or until further orders, from the date of his relief by Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Goodfellow.

LARPENT—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Mr. J. M. de Larpent, assistant superintendent of police, on probation, to the district superintendent of police, Ratnagiri, till further orders.

IZON, Mr. C. B., is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara during the absence of Mr. Johnston, or till further orders.

CUMINE, Mr. A., reported himself for duty at Ratnagiri on the 30th ult., and assumed charge of the office of special assistant collector and settlement officer on the 31st idem.

**MILITARY.**

LOBO—The undermentioned assistant apothecaries, first class, are promoted to apothecaries second class :—V. X. Lobo, with effect from Feb. 10, vice Apoth. J. B. Maloney, transferred to temporary half-pay list ; and G. D. Lobo, with effect from May 11, vice Sen. Apoth. J. Roach, pensioned.

GARDINER—CORKE—LAFONE—The undermentioned sub-assistant apothecaries are promoted to assistant apothecaries, 2nd class :—Mr. A. B. Gardiner, with effect from Feb. 10, vice Assistant Apothecary V. X. Lobo, promoted ; Mr. H. Corke, with effect from May 11, vice Assistant Apothecary G. D. Lobo, promoted ; and Mr. H. A. Lafond, with effect from June 6, vice Assistant Apothecary L. D. Almeida, resigned.

WILSON, Lieutenant W. A. M., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the B.S.C., with effect from Nov. 3.

ROSS, Colonel F. J. T., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 5, 1885, on a pension of £692 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant A. B., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

MONNEITH, Lieutenant John, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from Nov. 13, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FOOTE—The services of Lieut. H. B. Foote, 9-1st R.A., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

WRAY, Captain J. W., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

**FURLONGHS.**

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

WODEHOUSE, Colonel C., Staff Corps, three months, on private affairs.

GRIFFITH, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. E., Staff Corps, ten months, on private affairs.

BLANSHARD, Major F. H., S.C., wing commander 12th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

LEGH, Lieut. P. R., S.C., wing officer 26th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.  
 DRAUTY, Mr. G., acting judge and sessions judge of Kanara, is allowed furlough, from Nov. 21, 1884, to Nov. 12, 1885.  
 MINCHIN, Lieutenant H. D. M., squadron officer, Poona Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.  
 SALMON, Major W. A., Staff Corps, joint administrator of Rajpipla (officiating political agent, Mahi Kantha), is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 4.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. P. Steel, R.E., Lieut.-Col. H. Y. Murray (Cav.), Lieut. A. M. Renny, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. R. M. Chambers (Inf.).

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. E. P. Lincke.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. T. H. Goldney, S.C., Lieut.-Col. Alan Murray, S.C., Lieut. H. S. Massy, S.C., Capt. L. W. Christopher, S.C., Surg. G. A. Emerson, Col. W. R. Martin (Inf.).  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. D. T. Hatchell, S.C., Maj. W. Hughes-Hallett, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. D. Murphy, M.D.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. N. Pickard.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. R. T. Frere, R.E., six months.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. A. Wace (Cov.), six months' furlough; G. Humphreys, S.C., six months; J. A. Hopkins (Cov.), S.C., one month (return cancelled); H. R. Rich, S.C., six months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—J. A. Baines (Cov.), three months.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ASHTON—Nov. 2, at Agra, the wife of F. Ashton, Salt Department, of a son.  
 BIRCH—Nov. 3, at Kohat, the wife of Lieut. F. H. J. Birch, R.A., of a son.  
 BRIGGS—Nov. 18, at Satara, the wife of Surgeon H. B. Briggs, I.M.D., of a son.  
 COX—Nov. 14, at Saharunpore, the wife of J. A. Cox, District Engineer, S.P. and D. Railway, of a son.  
 EVANS—Nov. 15, at Kasauli, the wife of Charles T. Evans, Esq., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., N.W.P., Irrigation Branch, of a son.  
 FORBES—Nov. 15, at Nimach, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Forbes, Chaplain, of a daughter.  
 GRAY—Nov. 10, at Lucknow, the wife of W. H. Gray, Station Master, O.R.R. Chandausi, of a daughter.  
 GRIFFITH—Nov. 13, at Maesgwyn, Poona, the wife of Colonel Griffith, of a son.  
 HART—Nov. 9, at Ferozepore, the wife of Colour-Sergeant James Hart, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, of a son.  
 HUNTER—Nov. 14, at Devon Villa, Karachi, the wife of W. S. D. Hunter, of a daughter.  
 LEFEBVRE—Nov. 18, the wife of the Rev. P. H. LeFebvre, Chaplain of Deolali, of a daughter.  
 MANUEL—Nov. 19, at Raebareli, the wife of Mr. Manuel, superintendent, Commissioner's officer, of a son.  
 MARRIOTT—Nov. 11, at Kasauli, Punjab, the wife of Major W. Hamilton Marriott, the Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.  
 MOORE—Dec. 2, at Bareilly, India, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Moore, Medical Staff, of a son.  
 NEDHAM—November 11, at Nagpur, C.P., the wife of W. A. Nedham, of a daughter.  
 PARKER—Nov. 11, at Lahore, the wife of E. Woodall Parker, of a son.  
 PETIT—Nov. 14, at Byramjee Hall, Mazagon, Mrs. Romanjee Dinshaw Petit, of a son.  
 PETTER—Oct. 25, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. G. B. Petter, of a son.  
 ROSS—Nov. 14, at Meerut, the wife of Major Leith Ross, K.O. Borderers, of a son.

TAYLER—Nov. 9, at Bhagulpore, the wife of H. Graham Tayler, Assistant Superintendent of Gaols, of a son.  
 WINTLE—Nov. 1, at Basti, N.W.P., the wife of Henry Edmund Wintle, Esq., Opium Department, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

FOORD—SWAIN—Nov. 6, at Christ Church, Kotri, Arthur Willoughby Foord, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, son of General E. A. Foord, late Madras R.E., to Rosina E. T. Swain, younger daughter of the late W. G. Swain, Commander, Indian Navy.  
 MACALISTER—PROCTER—Nov. 6, at the Mission House, Ajmere, by the Rev. Dr. Husband, the Rev. George Macalister, M.A., Jeypore, to Mary Murray, daughter of the late Archibald Procter, Lieutenant, Bengal Army.  
 TRACEY—COX—Oct. 27, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindee, Arthur Tracey, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel J. B. Cox, B.S. Corps.  
 TRESHAM—SPINKS—Nov. 4, at Baylah, Benares, by the Rev. D. Hutton, David H. Tresham to Amelia Sarah (Millie) Spinks.  
 WARDEN—RICHARDS—Nov. 24, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Onslow, uncle of the bridegroom, Francis Henry, second son of John Warden, of Bombay, to Ellen Katharine, third daughter of William Richards, of Springfield, Upper Clapton. (By telegram.)

### DEATHS.

BASS—Nov. 4, at Chapslee, Simla, of typhoid fever, Lilian Bass, aged 26 years.  
 BAYLIS—Nov. 12, at Bangalore, Caroline, wife of Mr. W. Baylis, Chief Jailer, Central Jail, Bangalore.  
 BURKE—Nov. 10, at the residence of her father, No. 21, North-road, Entally, Nora, the beloved wife of E. H. Burke, P.W.D., of typhoid fever, aged 20 years and 7 days.  
 HASTINGS—Dec. 1, at Peshawar, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward George Godolphin Hastings, C.B., Judicial Commissioner, eldest son of the late Captain the Hon. Edward Plantagenet R. H. Hastings, aged 42. (By telegram.)  
 HOOKINS—Aug. 7, at Rajahmundry, of liver complaint, Peter Hookins, Government Workshop.  
 JEFFREYS—Nov. 12, at Meerut, at the residence of Colonel D. Ward, R.E., her brother-in-law, Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Captain G. B. Jeffreys, R.N.  
 KAVANAGH—Nov. 15, at the Fort, Delhi, Desmond Arthur, only child of Surgeon Arthur M. Kavanagh, Army Medical Department, aged 1 year 5½ months.  
 LANE—Nov. 10, at Simla, Elsie Marion, child of James Horsburgh and Alice Lane, aged 7 months.  
 MUDGE—Nov. 7, at Lucknow, Henry Thomas Mudge, Conductor, D.P.W., aged 41 years.  
 NORMAN—Nov. 11, at Fatehgarh, Benjamin Pike Norman, assistant-engineer in the Gun Carriage Factory, aged 40 years.  
 PAWSEY—Nov. 10, at Faridpur, of cholera, R. A. Pawsey, B.C.S., aged 45 years.  
 PARAVTIBAI—Nov. 17, at their residence, Bazar Gate, Fort, Paravtibai, mother of Messrs. Tribhovundas and Keshavdas Nathooobhai, aged 52.  
 RABIN—Nov. 8, at Gotoonga, Assam, Frederick Charles (Redney), the beloved son of W. F. Rabin, aged 2 years.  
 THOMAS—Nov. 2, at Quetta, Daisy Edith, youngest daughter of Captain Dacres Thomas, 1st Bombay Lancers.  
 WALKER—On or about Oct. 25, off Port Said, homeward bound, Phillip Walker, Major, The Border Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Meean Meer, aged 41 years.  
 WOLFF—At Chidambaram, the Rev. A. F. Wolff, Missionary of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, aged 65 years.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON BY THE EGYPTIANS.—It has been much questioned whether iron was employed at all by the Egyptians until the time of the Greek conquest. The weapons, implements, and ornaments of iron which have been found on the ancient sites are so few, while those of bronze are so numerous, and the date of the few iron objects discovered is so uncertain, that there is a strong temptation to embrace the simple theory that iron was first introduced into Egypt by the Ptolemies. Difficulties, however, stand in the way of the complete adoption of this view. A fragment of a thin plate of iron was found by Colonel Vyse imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid. Some iron implements and ornaments have been found in the tombs, with nothing about them indicative of their belonging to a late period. The paucity of such instances is partially, if not wholly, accounted for by the rapid decay of iron in the nitrous earth of Egypt, or when oxidised by exposure to the air. It seems, moreover, very improbable that the Hebrews and Canaanites should for centuries have been well acquainted with the use of iron, and their neighbours of Egypt, whose civilisation was far more advanced, have been ignorant of it. On these grounds the most judicious of modern Egyptologists seem to hold that, while the use of iron by the Egyptians in Pharaonic times, was at the best rare and occasional, it was still not wholly unknown although less appreciated than we should have expected. Iron spear heads, iron sickles, iron gimlets, iron bracelets, iron keys, and iron wire, were occasionally made use of; but the Egyptians, on the whole, were contented with their bronze implements and weapons, which were more easily produced.—*Iron.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 3, *Monkseaton* (s), Bombay; *Yeddo* (s), Bombay.—4, *Rewa* (s), Calcutta; *Cairo* (s), Calcutta; *Clan Mackenzie* (s), Calcutta; *Bengore Head*, Bombay.—6, *Killochan*, Mauritius; *Gauntlet*, Colombo; *Bussorah* (s), Bussorah.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 14, *Inchmornish* (s), Newport; *Cuba* (s), Cardiff.—16, *Cathay* (s), Sydney.—17, *Abyssinia* (s), Marseilles; *I. M. Olive* (s), Kurrachee; *Goa* (s), Calcutta; *Ascalon* (s), Moulmein.—18, *Pekin* (s), London; *Iron* (s), Bhownuggur; *Bhownuggur* (s), Bhownuggur.—19, *Clan Sinclair* (s), Liverpool; *Purulia* (s), Calcutta; *Persia* (s), Liverpool; *Charlotte Croom*, New York.—20, *Burmah* (s), Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 11, *Calcutta* (s), Rangoon; *Madura* (s), Singapore.—12, *Dacca* (s), London; *Maharani* (s), Rangoon; *Duncow*, Cardiff.—13, *Aspatia*, Bombay; *Alexandra*, Liverpool.—14, *Mira* (s), Liverpool; *Clan Macgregor* (s), Liverpool; *Kaisir-i-Hind* (s), London; *Bolan*, Liverpool; *Grecian*, London.—15, *Morayshire*, Liverpool.—16, *General McClellan*, New York; *Sam Skolfield*, Melbourne; *Victoria Regina*, London.

MADRAS.—Nov. 15, *Clan Grant* (s), Colombo.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 3, *Asia* (s), Bombay; *Justitia* (s), Calcutta.—4, *Kilkerran* (s), Rangoon.—5, *Armin*, Rangoon; *Lodestar*, Madras; *Arcot* (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 14, *H.M.S. Serapis* (s), England.—15 *Sutlej* (s), China; *I. G. Tenasserim* (s), Rangoon; *Knight of St. Patrick* (s), Dunkirk; *Scheldis* (s), Antwerp; *Bessie Morris* (s), Genoa; *Clan Cameron* (s), Marseilles.—17, *I. M. Canning* (s), Calcutt; *Suez* (s), Havre.—19, *Euphrates* (s), Kurrachee; *Booldana* (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 10, *Tibre* (s), Almora (s), Pelican (s), Newnham (s).—11, *Astronomer* (s).—12, *Frederic Souzanne*.—13, *Angerton* (s).—14, *Kilwa* (s), Ethiopia (s), Routenburn.—15, *Bann*.—16, *Quang-tong* (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 18; from Brindisi, Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mrs. Vibart, Miss Robertson, Dr. Craddock, Brigade-Surgeon W. Collis, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Clay, Major King-Harman, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Lord and Lady Parker, Miss Madeson, Mr. Tanner, Miss M. Clark, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. Shields, Mr. T. B. G. Overend, Mr. Crowder. From Suez: Mr. E. C. Morgan.

For Suez: Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Shallard, Mr. C. M. Shepherd, Major Herbert.

For Port Said: Mrs. S. Sackville, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Dudley.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy, Major and Mr. J. B. Speid and Miss Speid, Mrs. Houston, Countess Donoughmore, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Lieutenant Edwards, Mrs. H. Osborne and child.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. F. Crook, Mrs. Gough and sister, Major and Mrs. Craigie Halkett, Major Van Someren, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. Neilson, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Stapylton, Mr. Maude, Miss Lidbetter.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Port Said: Messrs. H. and M. Biddulph.

For Madras: Mr. Martin, Mr. Aspinwall.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. A. C. Hardie, Mr. R. A. G. Grieve, Mrs. A. G. Hughes, Mrs. Bullen Smith, Mrs. Murdock, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Honnfield, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. Agger, Mr. J. Donald, Mr. D. Galloway.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. Cameron, Mr. A. Blair. From Suez: Mr. C. Hadden.

For Malta: Master Arbuthnot.

For Suez: Madame de Valles.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Dec. 24; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 5.

For Bombay: General Sir J. McNeill, Mr. E. Elliott, Major W. H. Hallett, Mr. A. Phillips, Major E. M. Forbes, Colonel A. Nugent, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Mrs. S. S. Grant, Lady Garth, Miss Garth, Mr. Garth, Miss M. Anderson, Colonel and Mrs. R. V. Malden. From Venice: Justice Straight, Mrs. Straight.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Forman.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Dec. 31: s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 8; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. MacFadyen, Mr. W. G. Wood, Colonel J. Jacob, Miss Arthur, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. Moyeau and child. From Suez: Mr. W. S. Forman.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. Henderson Ross, Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. Homfield.

For Madras: Mr. R. B. Feast, Rev. E. N. Hodges.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 1 (for Australia direct).

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Miss Ravenscroft.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Colonel and Mrs.

Ommaney, two Misses Ommaney, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. N. Smith, Miss Brandreth, Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth and three children, Mrs. Beetham and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Willoughby.

For Malta: Mr. J. W. Powlett Bingham.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Joubert.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti, Mr. R. M. Towers.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

For Calcutta: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Joubert.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 2.

For Bombay: Colonel Perkins, Mr. H. Whympere.

S.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 5; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Joubert.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Major and Mrs. Hornby.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ghoorka*, to sail Dec. 10.

For Colombo: Mr. T. Gray, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss L. Sheppard, Mr. A. J. Robson, Mr. A. F. Sleeman, Mr. A. G. Seaton.

For Tuticorin: Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child.

For Calcutta: Captain A. W. Bull, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Ritherden, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Sale, Miss M. Keelan, Miss Archer, Mr. A. Darling, Mr. H. A. Gorness, Mr. A. D. Pelly, Mr. R. M. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. L. Edwards and children, Mr. Hunter, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. J. J. Hudson, Mr. W. Pearman, Mr. A. Macleod, Mr. Spencer.

For Madras: Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. A. W. Goslin, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. H. Guise, Mrs. Doran, Mr. T. Ferguson, Mr. A. W. Rosling.

For Malta: Captain and Mrs. H. Lowndes.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Kurrachee: Miss Meeredy, Mr. E. Herbert, Miss E. M. Stokes.

For Mangalore: Mr. E. W. Lund.

For Mandavie: Major and Mrs. B. G. Humphry.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Dec. 24.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Waddell and children, Mr. W. Milne.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Ackworth, Mr. J. W. Sidey, Mrs. S. E. Rita.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Jan. 7.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett, Mr. Goslin.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Lathom Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Livermoor.

For Aden: Mrs. Maud Turner.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett.

For Calcutta: Mr. Kuchler.

For Rangoon: Mr. H. Holt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. B. Yates and infant, Mr. J. A. Robertson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 24.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Bamford, Mrs. Anderson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Major E. Nesbitt and wife, Miss Petman, Mr. J. Trail and brother, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, infant, and ayah, Mrs. and Miss Donald and infant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Hogg, Masters W. and C. Mellor, Miss M. Mellor, Miss Bradley.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 20.

For Madras: Mr. Haughton.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Pekin*, Nov. 18.

From London: Captain Hoole, Mr. Cope, Mr. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank and two children, Miss Mackay, Major and Mrs. Otley, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Blathwayt, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Curzon Wylie, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. A. Wilson, Miss Brakspeare, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Macdonnet, Miss Simpson, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Kilby, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Etlinger, Mr. Gaddum, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Coles, Mr. and Mr. Dipon and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Gore-Brown, Mr. W. M. Gran



Mr. and Miss Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Sladen, Mr. and Mrs. Marquart and son, Mrs. and Miss Warden, Miss Richards, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta, Mr. and Mrs. Buckle, Mrs. Saunders and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Mr. Spankie, Dr. George King, Miss M. Brownson, Miss A. Brownson, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Miss Howard and sister, Mrs. Luckstedt and infant, Mr. A. Carey, Mr. Glenn, Dr. McConaghey, Mrs. and Miss McConaghey, Mr. H. Lovett, Major Pitcher, Colonel Thomas, Mrs. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Urquhart, Mr. Mills, Mrs. Skod and two children, Mrs. Hext, Mrs. Hallows, Mrs. Parsons and infant, Mr. Winter, Mrs. Etheridge, Major Mansell, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Brook-Chambers, Mr. Bartlett, Major McCally, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Single, Mr. Read, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Crowdy, Surgeon and Mrs. Street, Mr. N. L. Shaw, Mr. Hall Jones, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Arkett, Miss Lund, Major-General Dillon, Mr. Wardlaw, Mr. and Miss Lonsdale, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Orpin, Mr. Lambert, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mr. Naegawamala, Mr. Morrison, Mr. E. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Mr. Rodger, Hon. E. Napier, Mr. Allen, Miss Beyton, Mr. Courmoll, Mr. Clark, Mr. Webb, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Benson, Mr. and Miss Berger, Mr. Inglis, Mr. McIvor, Mr. Walton, Mr. Strachey, Miss Murray, Mrs. Gutcho and two infants, Mr. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Hunt, Sir John Ross, Mr. Fancis, Mr. Buston, Mr. McLaran, Mr. Sunnett, Mr. Cuffe, Mrs. Price, Mr. Donough.

From Gibraltar : Mr. J. Mouss.  
From Suez : Mr. S. Jones, Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbay, Mr. C. B. Braham, Mrs. Bidie and son.  
From Aden : Major Prideaux.

From BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Dec. 4.  
At Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Mr. E. C. Bigge, Mr. F. F. Christian, Captain McColloch, Mrs. St. G. Gore and two children, Mrs. Depree, Mrs. Coldstream, Captain S. M. Rogers, Miss M. Broadwood, Lieutenant Colonel Keith Jopp, Captain G. Nugent, Mrs. Ward and child, Mr. E. A. Linton, Bombardier H. Austin, Mrs. Cressy, Mr. Wrent, Mr. A. Newton.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 3.

For Calcutta : Mr. Newell, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. R. Lees, Dr. Shaw, Miss Libbis, Mr. and Miss Pearce, Miss L. Joseph, Mr. W. Mackie.

For Bombay : Mr. J. Owen, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Colonel A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. W. Story, Mr. Hudson, Miss E. Bell Irving, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. R. A. Gamble, Mr. G. S. F. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Unwin and children, Mr. J. R. Kirby Johnson, Colonel Boileau, Mr. R. D. Macgregor, Brigade-Surgeon J. Burke, Mr. Russell, Mr. M. Finucane, Mr. and Mrs. Shamjee Krishna Varna, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. J. C. Gillbanks, Mr. Vanderspar, Mr. T. Ranson, Miss Coulson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Morris, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. S. Benjamin, Mrs. Owen and child, Mrs. Morris, Mr. W. V. Block, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl, Lieutenant Tighe, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Moore, Captain Martin, Dr. Millard.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maltby, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane.  
For Port Said : Miss Wheelér, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood.  
For Madras : Miss B. White, Lieutenant Rennie.  
For Malta : Lieutenant Glubb, Mr. Humphrys, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. J. Renoy.  
For Rangoon : Miss L. Phillips.

Per Anchor Line, s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool Dec. 3.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss De Gruyther, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and infant, Mr. F. W. Pritchard, Major C. J. Walter, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. Murray, Mr. Merry, Mr. Whitehead, Miss Campbell.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 6.

For Madras : Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. R. Morris, Mrs. Dyer and three children.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, sailing Dec. 6.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Allen, Miss Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tilly, Mr. A. T. Drake, Mr. R. C. T. Hildyard, Mrs. Liddendale, two children, and nurse, Mr. J. Keith Sim, Mr. Arthur F. Wright, Mr. J. G. Bush, Mr. C. S. de Courcy, Mr. J. A. MacAdam, Miss Nellie Reid.

For Colombo : Mrs. Henderson and two children, Mr. William Rollo, Mr. A. G. Lowe.

FROM BOMBAY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Nov. 21.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Ferras and three children, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Durand, Mr. R. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. S. M. Israre.

For London : Dr. Compigne, Miss Whympier, General Sir G. R. Greaves, C.B., Mrs. H. Elliot Young, Mr. W. H. Collett, Miss Peake, Mr. H. Rollings, Colonel J. H. P. de H. Larpent, Mrs. Larpent, two children, and infant, Mr. W. F. Lord, Mr. C. Allen, Rev. T. H. Summer, Mr. Woodfall, Mr. W. Pansford, Captain C. C. Hogge, Miss Sharp, Mr. Millie, Mr. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and two children, Major C. F. Hughes, Mr. W. James, Colonel H. A. Justice, Mr. Octavius Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Prereton, Mr. Hildebrand, Mr. Benjamin Tate, Mr. Martin Carrick, Mr. H. Goodwin.

For Venice : Mr. H. De Brett, Mr. C. W. Phillips, Messrs. N. and B. Cupdeville.

For Aden : Mr. E. T. Goodall.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on November 28 :—

For Brindisi : Mr. E. A. Ommanney, Major H. L. Nutt, Mr. F. C. S. Schurr.

For London : Mr. W. G. Stack, Mr. B. Engeroff, Mr. R. Dinmidge.

By the s.s. *Parramatta*, Captain C. Gadd, sailing on Dec. 5.  
For London : Rev. John Fordyce, Mrs. Fordyce, Mr. W. S. Owen, Mr. C. D. Ockleslor.

By the s.s. *Pekin*, Captain A. Symons, sailing on Dec. 12.  
From Marseilles : Dr. Heneage Gibbs, Dr. E. Klein, Dr. A. Lingard

## REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	10 Dec.	12 Dec.	25 Dec.
Crocodile...	14 Dec.	Q'nstown 17 Dec. Gibraltar 22 Dec.	26 Dec.	30 Dec.	1885 1 Jan.	1885 14 Jan.
Jumna.....	28 Dec. 1885	—	1885 6 Jan.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	25 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ..	19 Feb.	Q'nstown 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis .....	—	Natal — Suez	Simons Bay 9 Dec. Port Said	St. Vincent 25 Dec. Malta	1885 4 Jan. 1884
Jumna.....	—	—	—	9 Dec. 1885	18 Dec. 1885
Malabar .....	1885 6 Jan.	1885 18 Jan.	1885 20 Jan.	1885 24 Jan.	1885 2 Feb.
Crocodile.....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar .....	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis .....	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—From Messrs. G. White and Co's Market Report, from 27th Nov. to 4th Dec. :—The sales opened this week with a steady demand at about last Thursday's rates for all useful descriptions, but later on a flatter tone was apparent, especially in leafy kinds under 1s. 1d., which have receded to the lowest point of the market. Prices now ruling for Souchongs—viz., 8d. to 9d., Pekoe Souchongs, 8½d. to 10d., and Common Pekoes at 10d. to 1s., are unusually low and should stimulate consumption. The figures just issued are satisfactory, as the deliveries exceed those of November, 1883, which were considered at that time exceptionally good. There is again a considerable discrepancy in the Calcutta figures to hand by last mail, which surely might be remedied, the export from 1st May to 31st October being in the highest set, 37,500,000lbs., and the lowest 32,200,000lbs. Ceylon.—Supplies have been only on a very moderate scale, and there is no change to note in quotations. An invoice of 57 packages from the Imboolpittia estate met with good competition, and realised an average of 1s. 7½d. per lb.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

GORDON—Dec. 2, at 74, Elgin-crescent, Notting-Hill, W., Mrs. Gordon, wife of Robert Gordon, of British Burma, of a son.

KEAY—Dec. 4, at 9, Hyde-park-place, Mrs. Seymour Keay, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—BLAKE—Dec. 2, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Eustace King, Vicar of Lullington, Derbyshire (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. S. Burnaby, Hardinge Hay Cameron, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service, to Adeline Annie, daughter of Colonel Pilkington Blake, of Thurston, Suffolk.

## DEATHS.

LEVANDER—Dec. 4, at 30, North-villas, Camden-square, N.W., Henry Charles Levander, M.A., F.R.A.S., &c., Classical Master in University College School, London, in his 59th year.

MAGRATH—Dec. 2, at Ivythorne, Camden-road, Bath, John Richard Gason Magrath, late Madras Staff Corps, Colonel, aged 58 years.

PENNY—Nov. 29, at his residence, 4, Wellington-terrace, Weymouth, Charles Penny, late H.E.I.C.S., within a week of his 87th year.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Nov. 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	99½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102½	to 102½
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	to	—
Port Trust Bonds, 4½ per cent. ...	100 nom.	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104½	—

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	752½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	610
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	380
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	all	£12½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	950
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,140
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	340
Bellary ...	all	605
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	1,000	540
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	1,540
Dholera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,340
Fort ...	8,500	2,900
French ...	500	610
Motusali Co. ...	400	420
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	215
Prince of Wales ...	500	655
Rassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	600
Volkart ...	640	820

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	all	117
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	450
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	700
Bhownagur Mills ...	100	90
Bombay United ...	1,000	1,000
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	700
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	715
D. Spinning ...	all	370
Empress Co. ...	all	800
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	770
Hindustan ...	1,000	875
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	600
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	1,140
Khandesh ...	1,000	700
Khatuo Mackungee ...	1,000	3,100
Madras United ...	all	1,235
Manockji Petits ...	250	220
Mazagon Spinning ...	1,000	1,440
Miraji Goculdas ...	1,000	700
National Spinning ...	1,000	1,040
New Great Eastern ...	625	550
Oriental ...	all	220
Parrell Mill ...	600	100
Prince of Wales Spinning ...	1,000	1,440
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	780
Soonderdas ...	400	425
Southern India ...	1,000	620
Victory Mills ...	1,000	750
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	—

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each	350
Do. New £20 Shares 100-14-6	—
B. B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5	52

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	450
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	4,500
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	50
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,180
Thacker and Co. ...	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Nov. 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 99 10 to	99 11
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	99 10 to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 8 to	102 10
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 8 to	102 10
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to	—
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 4 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	101 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 8 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	100 8 to	102 0

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Alahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to
Dehli and London ...	£25	218 to

Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	97 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	100 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	16 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,410 to
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	105 to 106
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	245 to 350
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	68 to 69
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to
Calcutta Docking ...	700	to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	150 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	89 to 90
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	130 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	110 to
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	92 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	to
East Indian Railway ...	£20	to
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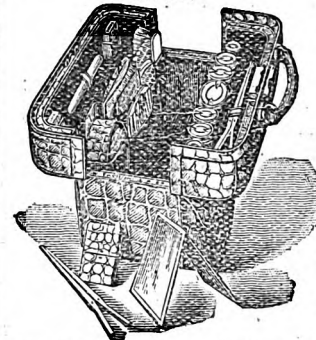
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THIS WORK gives a vast amount of informa-  
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the amount thereof, exported to each Colony or  
Country abroad, the British Ports whence ship-  
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SHIPPERS at the various Ports and Towns in Eng-  
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BRITISH GOODS.

It also gives complete information as to the  
various descriptions of goods, and the amounts  
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PRINCIPAL BANKERS, the MERCHANTS, COMMISSION  
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Manufacturers, &c., at the Principal Towns of the  
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country; also the Ports in this country whence  
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Statement showing the Exports from this country  
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chants and Shippers in the various British Towns  
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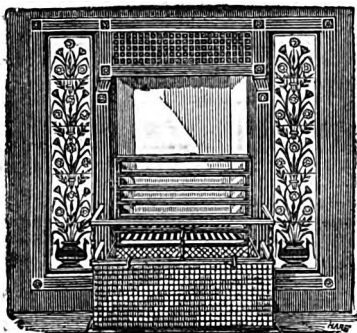
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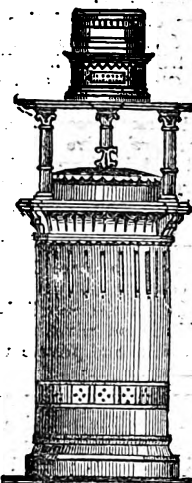
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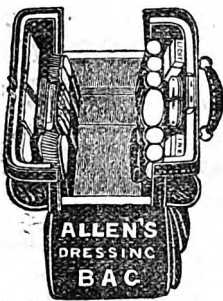
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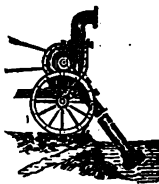
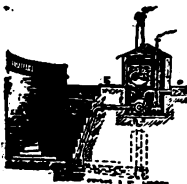
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, November 28th; Madras and Allahabad, November 26th; Calcutta, November 25th; Ceylon, November 25th; Burma, November 21st.

AN interesting discussion is expected at the meeting this afternoon of the East India Association, when Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., will read a paper by Mr. Ginwalla, of Broach, suggesting a thorough reform of the "Statutory Service." Mr. Lethbridge is himself in favour of raising the age to the old limit of twenty-three; and will probably speak, in the course of the discussion, in that sense.

LONG live the Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Kt., C.I.E.! We most heartily congratulate him on the honour which he has so thoroughly deserved, and which Her Gracious Majesty has now been pleased to bestow on him. We ventured last week to dub the Rajah "patron and high-priest of Indian music;" and in that capacity he has already received knighthood or other honours from nearly every civilised country of the globe. We should be glad to see this knighthood followed by a baronetcy in the same distinguished family.

"WELCOME the coming, speed the parting guest." This is naturally the burden of the week's telegrams from India, which are mainly concerned with the ceremonies connected with the arrival of Lord Dufferin and the departure of Lord Ripon.

MONDAY'S *Times* contained an able leader on Lord Ripon's tempest-tossed and singularly infructuous administration. Its conclusion is identical with that already expressed in these columns, as well as in those of the *Hindoo Patriot*, and (often accompanied by less lenient criticism) in the leading English journals of India.

THE *Times* aptly compares the language of the valedictory addresses that have been presented to Lord Ripon to "the eulogistic literature of the tombstone." Whatever we may think of the wisdom or the discretion of the retiring Viceroy, we claim to be of those who entertain a sincere respect for the benevolence of his intentions; and now that he is well out of harm's way, and his successor safely seated in the saddle, we heartily join our Native friends in wishing his Excellency a happy and peaceful retirement—and shall gladly hear of his success in working out the "benevolent intentions" of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in a sphere (say at Studley Royal) where they may do good, and can injure no one. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is the wholesome rule of "the eulogistic literature of the tombstone"; and the best we can wish for Lord Ripon is, that his successor's rule may be as wise and successful as we all expect it to be—in which case the future historian of Lord Ripon's administration will be able to confine himself mainly to a consideration of its "good intentions."

It is a hopeful sign that the first new business to come before the Bengal Legislative Council is a Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures in land, and to render the lands liable to summary sale on default in payment of rent. This Bill is styled, somewhat facetiously, "a corollary of the Rent Bill"; but it obviously is, in reality, precisely the Bill which the Rent Bill itself was at first intended to be, before the Radical rage of Lord Ripon's advisers transformed it into a measure of confis-

cation and oppression. Here we clearly have the Bill which was in Mr. Mackenzie's mind when he made his famous speech on the intolerable grievances of the zemindars, in introducing the first Rent Bill into the Bengal Council in 1877-78. That was, of course, anterior to the transfer of the measure to the serenely Radical heights of the Viceroy's Council.

WE do not share the apprehensions of the *Times*' correspondent, that the rebound of the pendulum may be too violent, and that this new measure may do too much for the landlords. Doubtless the advent of Lord Dufferin has aroused the sleeping consciences of many of our Radical legislators; but the fabled wealth of the "unearned increment" under the Permanent Settlement is still there, to attract the cupidity of amateur financiers, and to excite the indignation of the Henry Georges and the Michael Davitts of India.

WE are glad to note the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that many of the recent municipal elections in his province have been very successful. Under the judicious supervision of Lord Dufferin, something may yet be done to rescue from failure the vitally important idea of local self-government for India. Lord Ripon unhappily got hold of "the wrong end of the stick" in this, as in most of his other schemes; we can only be thankful if his mistakes should prove more easy of remedy than at one time seemed likely.

WE reproduce with much pleasure, in another column, an exceedingly manly and straightforward article from the *Hindoo Patriot* on the feelings with which Lord Ripon is regarded by the zemindars of Bengal. Without under-estimating in any way the benevolence of Lord Ripon's intentions in many parts of his somewhat erratic policy, the *Hindoo Patriot* points out—what is of course perfectly obvious to those who have any experience in the working of English politics—that so long as Lord Ripon definitely supports the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, so long must he be regarded as unfriendly to the most important of the material interests of Bengal.

A SIMILAR honourable and straightforward feeling is manifested in the account, which has been telegraphed to this country, of the farewell interview between the representatives of the British Indian Association and the departing Viceroy on Tuesday last, Dec. 9. We deal with this subject in our leading columns to-day.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* quotes with approval the following paragraph from the *Englishman* :—

The Secretary of State for India is said to have again drawn the attention of all the local Governments to the rules in regard to the placing of Government information at the disposal of the Press. His lordship, in the first place, points out the great importance of this privilege, which is left to the discretion of the heads of departments, and states that where doubts exist as to the propriety or otherwise of placing the Government information before the Press, the advice of higher authority should be sought. The most important part of his lordship's letter, however, is that in which he directs attention to the fact that the time when the information is given is often of as much importance as the information itself.

From this paragraph it is evident that those scandals in regard to the relations between the Government and the Press, which led to Lord Lytton's wise and just measure of the appointment of a Press Commissioner, have again sprung up since Lord Ripon's abolition of that office. It is in the nature of things impossible that scandals should not arise, so long as this important matter is *nominally* "left to the discretion of the heads of departments"—which *really* means that Government information is used as a means to purchase a venal support of certain Government measures. Lord Dufferin is far too high-minded a man to allow such a corrupt system to continue. And even if he were not, the system must rapidly break down, of its own inherent viciousness. It is not only that it is an immoral system; it is also an absolutely unworkable



one, and always recoils on the heads of those who foolishly hope to profit by its use. For the Government in its dealings with the Press—an important matter everywhere, but especially so in India—honesty is the best policy. More than this, it is the only policy that will not in the long run prove actually disastrous to the reputation of the head of the Government; and it is a singularly unwise and short-sighted economy that grudges, for the supervision of this most important business, the cost of an officer of sufficient standing and character to ensure absolute purity in the discharge of that duty.

We venture to speak quite frankly on this subject of the relations between the Government and the Press. We boldly affirm that, notwithstanding all the virulence of party-feeling that poured unmerited obloquy on so many portions of Lord Lytton's administration—and never perhaps has party-feeling run so high as in those years—there has never been heard one word or one hint of a suspicion of unfairness or impartiality on the part of Lord Lytton's Government towards the Press. In fact, the most consistent opponent of Lord Lytton's policy has borne honourable testimony to the purity of that administration in this important point, in most unequivocal and outspoken language; and attributed the fact in generous terms to the work of the Press Commissioner.

On the other hand, Lord Ripon abolished the Press Commissionership—and the natural result was manifested in (among many other similar phenomena) the famous "Garbled Telegrams." Had those telegrams been sent under the auspices of a Press Commissioner, he would, of course, have been instantly dismissed or superseded. As it was, much of the discredit—doubtless wrongly, except as a matter of responsibility—was thrown by the public on the shoulders of the Viceroy himself and his immediate advisers. And not unjustly so, either, for this reason—that the Viceroy and his immediate advisers ought to have taken care that the responsibility in such a matter attached to some officer of standing.

ONE of the most important and valuable of the judicial reports on the Bengal Tenancy Bill that are published in the *Gazette of India* is that of Mr. Tweedie of the Bengal Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad. We do not in all points agree with Mr. Tweedie's views on the Bill; but his analysis is so complete and exhaustive, and many of his suggestions are so novel and ingenious, that we propose in an early issue to put a complete account of them before our readers.

THE *Indian Statesman* continues its admirable articles on the mischief threatened by the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We shall reproduce some of the series in our next.

WE give elsewhere a thoughtful letter from Colonel Paske on the Afghan Boundary Commission. We wish we could share Colonel Paske's sanguine views as to the good effects of that Commission. What does he think of the Russian advance to Pulikhatun, while Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway are kept kicking their heels about, awaiting the arrival of their serene highnesses the Russian envoys? Here there is clearly a premeditated insult; to make an appointment with a man, and then keep him waiting for hours in your verandah, is hardly the way to show him respect.

LIGHT, more light! We take the following from the *Hindoo Patriot*:—

An enterprising Hindu capitalist has opened a factory for the purpose of making lucifer matches at Chinchpogly near Bombay. The machinery, which is worked by steam, has been imported from England. The locale should have been Madras, where even the light of a lucifer match might prove useful to some people. Perhaps our friend of the *Indian Spectator* wants it.

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—

We congratulate cordially our distinguished countryman, Rajah Sourendro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E., on his being made a

Knight by the Queen-Empress of India. This is the first time a native of Bengal has been singled out for the rare distinction of a Knight. In the Western Presidency, we believe, we have a Knight in Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy. The Hindoo community of Bengal should be deservedly proud of the honour just conferred on one of their members. Bombay has got a Parsee Baronet and a Hindoo Knight. Bengal has now got a Hindoo Knight too. When shall we have a Hindoo or Mahomedan Baronet?

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to November 25:—

A fair amount of business has again been done during the last week, chiefly in steamer engagements for London at former rates. Four sailing vessels have found employment for the States, and one ship for Dundee. The rates for sailers have a downward tendency, and the market closes weak, nor is there any chance of much improvement for the next three months, as there is practically only one kind of cargo available, viz., Jute. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 27,000 tons.

WE take the following on the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

On the 13th inst. 13,011 chests were offered, and 12,427 chests sold. All teas sold at a slight advance, and some invoices with fine flavour and strength were well competed for. On the 20th 8,936 chests were offered, and 8,448 sold. The advance at the previous auctions was not maintained, and prices were decidedly in favour of buyers.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Dec. 14th:—

"Last week was a busy one for both the outgoing and incoming Viceroys of India. Lord Ripon daily received a number of deputations from various classes and different parts of the country. Of these the two most noteworthy were those of the British Indian Association and the Native Press.

"The first-named body, which represents the landed interest, while praising his lordship's other measures, took the opportunity of expressing its disagreement with the policy of the Bengal Rent Bill. It is reported that the president added on his own account some words which did not appear in the written address, and which denounced that Bill in very unqualified terms. Lord Ripon, in reply, spoke guardedly, and claimed credit because he had not hurried the measure on, but had giving ample time for its consideration. The Native Press deputation dwelt chiefly on the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and asserted that the seditious extracts from the vernacular newspapers from time to time published were exaggerated. Lord Ripon, in answer, gave some very wise advice, which the native editors will do well to lay to heart if they desire to make themselves a real power for good.

"On Thursday afternoon the native community of Calcutta held a crowded meeting in the Town-hall, at which it was computed that about 5,000 persons were present. The Maharajah of Cooch-Behar presided, and, although most of the leading members of the landed aristocracy were absent, still the zemindary interest was by no means entirely unrepresented. Some well-known Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee citizens of Calcutta spoke. Their complimentary references to the retiring Viceroy were received with unmistakable enthusiasm, and a farewell address was voted by acclamation. On the following evening the Reception Committee entertained the Viceroy and Lady Ripon with an evening party at Belgachia, a suburban villa belonging to the Rajah of Paikparra. In the course of the evening the address voted at the previous day's meeting was presented. Lord Ripon replied at some length. He reviewed the chief measures of his viceroyalty, stated that it had been his special aim to advance the moral and intellectual qualities of the people, and expressed a hope that recent controversies might now be laid to rest, and that even his opponents might not be unwilling to judge his administration more justly than they had sometimes done.

"Lord Dufferin arrived in Bombay on Monday, and had no sooner set foot on shore than deputations and addresses began to pour in upon him. The corporation called his attention, *inter alia*, to the defenceless condition of Bombay Harbour. The Chamber of Commerce dwelt upon the necessity for an extension of the railways and the unsatisfactory state of Indian relations with Burmah. Anjumani Islam pointed out the disadvantages under which the Mahomedans labour. The space at my command does not permit me to give more than a passing allusion to some few of the replies made to these and other addresses.

"His Excellency assured the Chamber of Commerce that their suggestions would be carefully considered. He told the Mahomedans that much of his public life had been passed in trying to serve Mussulman communities, that he gratefully remembered the

personal kindness which he had received from the Sultan, and that he would endeavour to remove any special disabilities affecting Mahomedans. On Wednesday he laid the foundation-stone of the Veterinary College and hospital for animals, and spoke warmly concerning the munificence of the citizens of Bombay and their efforts to mitigate the sufferings both of men and animals.

"Lord Dufferin left Bombay on Thursday morning and arrived in Calcutta yesterday afternoon. By general consent business was suspended early in the day. The streets from the Howrah Station to Government House were lined with troops and gay with bunting and other decorations. The Howrah terminus was effectively adorned and the shipping in the river was dressed with colours. As Lord Dufferin stepped on to the platform he was received by the Government Secretaries, who led him and his party to their carriages. The *cortège* started at once, under the escort of a body-guard, and as it appeared on the Hooghly Bridge a royal salute was fired.

"A dense crowd of Europeans and natives thronged the streets and windows and even the housetops, cheering loudly as the carriages passed, and it was evident that all races were united in welcoming the new Viceroy. The Calcutta Volunteers turned out *en masse* to form a guard of honour at Government House, and all the leading Europeans and natives, officials and non-officials, were assembled on the grand staircase.

"When the carriages had been driven to the foot of the stairs, Lord Dufferin was received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who led him to the main entrance, where he was met by Lord Ripon. The entire party adjourned for a few minutes to the throne room and then passed into the council room, where the Legislative Council and some spectators had assembled. Then, the Royal Commission having been read by the Home Secretary, a second salute from the guns of Fort William announced that the reins of Government had passed into the hands of the new Viceroy. No speeches were made, and the only other event that passed was the presentation of an address of welcome by the Calcutta Corporation, which, with Lord Dufferin's reply, calls for no special notice. In the evening a State banquet took place, at which all the high officials were present.

"Lord Ripon will leave Calcutta to-morrow morning. His departure will be a public one, attended by all the ceremonies and honours usually given to Viceroys. The editors of the native newspapers are already urging their countrymen to seize this last opportunity of showing their respect for his lordship, and the suggestion will probably meet with a full response. It may be expected, too, that demonstrations will be made at the more important stopping places. Bombay is preparing a magnificent farewell. It is stated that as many as sixty deputations will present addresses to the Marquis there. After a stay of three days in Bombay, during which he will lay some foundation-stones, Lord Ripon will embark on Saturday next in one of the Indian Government steamers and proceed home, calling at Goa and Aden *en route*.

"Thus closes a four-and-a-half years' Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, a period which, whether for good or evil, will certainly be memorable in the history of India. Never before did a Viceroy leave India with so many demonstrations of regret on the part of the natives and with so little regret on the part of his own countrymen. On no previous occasion have the natives as a body displayed so much apparent love and respect for any Englishman. The professional agitators doubtless had much to do with getting up the demonstrations, especially in the Presidency towns, but their efforts could not have had such a result as has been witnessed during the last few weeks had they not been to a considerable degree backed by popular sentiment.

"If that sentiment be carefully examined, it will probably be found to arise, not from any profound feeling of admiration for Lord Ripon personally, but from the widespread belief—a belief which he took no pains to discourage—that it was his especial mission to be the first Viceroy to preach the doctrine of 'India for the Indians,' to break through the cautious policy of his predecessors, to compress the work of generations into a few years, and, above all, to crush the Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, to whom India owes its peace and prosperity, but whom the agitators are sedulously teaching the people to consider as petty tyrants and an unscrupulous bureaucracy. Himself a sincere and conscientious friend of the natives, it was his unfortunate characteristic to believe that they had no other friend. While recognising that 'the old order changeth, yielding place to new,' he was impatient of slow but steady progress, which is the only safe progress in a country like India. He systematically disregarded the counsels of men who, to good will towards the natives equal to his own, united a knowledge of the country which he never acquired and statesmanlike abilities which nature had denied to him.

"He wished, by a stroke of the pen, to weld a number of utterly different peoples into a homogeneous mass—not only to create a nation, but to raise it at a bound from infancy to manhood. Naturally he has failed, and has left to his successor perhaps the most difficult task that has ever fallen to the lot of an Indian Viceroy. The strained race feelings evoked by recent controversies will, it may be hoped, gradually die away; but it will require all Lord Dufferin's tact and statesmanship to deal

with and control the exaggerated ideas and impossible aspirations which Lord Ripon's policy has awakened in the minds of a certain section of the native community.

"The Commission appointed to inquire into the recent disturbances in Hyderabad has reported against the Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung. He has therefore been sentenced to a fine of a lakh of rupees, and to perpetual banishment from Hyderabad city. He is also deprived of the command over his own troops, which is made over to his son and nephew. The Nawab has paid the fine, and seems likely to submit quietly.

"At the opening of the session of the Bengal Legislative Council the other day the Lieutenant-Governor made a statement concerning the work to be laid before the Council. He said that the Select Committee were still engaged in considering the Bill for introducing a system of local self-government into the rural districts, and the measure, he hoped, would soon reach its final stage. In this connection he remarked that the first elections under the lately passed Act for extending electoral privileges to a number of municipalities had been very successful, and had evoked much interest among the inhabitants of the towns which had been allowed to elect a proportion of their municipal representatives.

"The most important new business to be brought before the Council is the Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures in lands, and to render the lands liable to summary sale on default in payment of rent. This measure is described as a corollary of the Rent Bill. But it is conceived wholly in the interests of the landlords, and there seems reason to fear that unless it be very carefully worked, and its working watched with the closest attention, it will open a wide door for collusion and fraud.

"News reaches us from the Andamans that a Punjabee policeman ran amuck there the other day. He killed a European inspector, wounded a comrade who tried to arrest him, and then took up a position under cover and fired on all who approached. He kept his assailants at bay for some time, but was at last shot down.

"The Duke of Connaught's projected visit to Quetta is said to have been indefinitely postponed, as the time at his disposal is not sufficient for it."

The following extra telegram is from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Dec. 15:—

"Lord Ripon left Calcutta this morning. The ceremonies attending his departure were similar to those observed on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's arrival here. Guards of honour of the Royal Warwickshire regiment and the Calcutta Volunteers were posted at Government House; the streets were lined with infantry and the Hooghly bridge with cavalry, and another guard of honour was mounted at the railway station.

"The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin accompanied the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon to the railway terminus. There was not a large attendance at Government House to wish the retiring Viceroy good-bye, but a considerable crowd had assembled at the station.

"Royal salutes were fired as the party left Government House, and as the train started. An order has been issued that all the honours due to a Viceroy of India shall be paid to Lord Ripon until he has passed Aden."

**BENGAL COUNCIL.**—We congratulate Ray Jay Prakash Lal Bahadur on his appointment to a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council. It is a fortunate circumstance that a member of Behar is now recognised by Government as a necessity in the Bengal Legislative Council. Since the appointment of Syed Amir Hussan Khan, Behar has been constantly represented in the Legislative Council, and the necessity and wisdom of such representation are evident, seeing that legislative measures having special reference to this province are now and then brought forward; for instance, the settlement of the Putwari question will demand local experience of such nature as to be almost beyond the scope of any but Behari members. Rai Jay Prakash Lal Bahadur is the chief manager of one of the largest estates in these parts, is himself a zemindar, and is a prominent member of the Behar Landholders' Association.—*Indian Chronicle*.

**GREAT LANDSLIP ON THE COLOMBO-RATNAPURA UVA ROAD: INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.**—Haputale, 18th Nov. 1884.—Scarcely a day has passed since the 1st without rain more or less; the rainfall to date this month must be something very considerable. I have just heard of a great landslip at Kalupahani and Batgodde estates, which has carried away one or two culverts and a large portion of the Ratnapura and Badulla-road, and with it a large cattle-shed, in which were some carts and bullocks halting for the night. I am told of four carts and five large coast bullocks being buried in the débris, and the latter killed outright; but no human beings are lost, which is a mercy. I am told the damage to the road is so great that it will take two or three months' time to repair it, a fine look-out for the despatch of the large crops just being gathered in Uva, and which have to go by this route.—*Cor. Observer*.

## Selected Articles.

### MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., addressed an important district meeting of the electors of the proposed borough of Paddington, and in the course of his speech made the following remarks on the Bengal Tenancy Bill:—

"In my opinion, most deplorable results have already ensued from the mere introduction of the Bengal Land or Tenancy Bill, for it has deeply alarmed and irritated against us the most loyal class of the Native population—the landowners, while its tendency is to persuade the tenants that they have a horrible grievance, both against their landlords and against us for permitting it. It is the Irish legislation over again. And observe how this measure, too, is dictated by blindly applying to India considerations suited to England only! Lord Ripon may possibly have thought in introducing it that he was attacking only a rich class to benefit a poor one, for landlords in England are well-to-do. But it is a positive fact that in Bengal 95 per cent. of the landlords have a rent-roll of less than £10 a-year!—a very poor class indeed. And what did Lord Ripon propose? Well, to abolish the right of free contract between landlords and tenants, to allow the rents to be fixed, not in free market by the laws of demand and supply, but at the sweet wills of the Government officials, and further, to make the tenants, virtually, partners in the proprietorship of the land, and to enable them to sell their shares to any strangers, and especially to money-lenders. And observe how this cuts both ways, and injures both landlord and tenant. It confiscates a part of the property of the landlords, has made their estates unsaleable, and enabled any private enemy to acquire a footing on the estate of any landlord. Substantial grievances; but how about the tenants? Well, hitherto they have been able to acquire permanency of tenure, that is, they cannot be turned out by their landlords after twelve years' occupation; but they were not allowed by law to sell this occupancy right to any stranger, and the consequence of that was, that when they got into debt or trouble, only their personal goods could be sold up, and they had always got their land to fall back upon, which could not be taken away; which was thus both a reserve for times of trouble, and a source of credit to them. Now, however, whenever a tenant wants to celebrate a marriage, or do anything extravagant, he will run off to the nearest money-lender, the curse of India, and sell his right over his land, and become the serf of the money-lender. I say that Lord Ripon, in this measure, proposes to take from the landlords that which will not enrich but, rather, will greatly injure the tenants, while it will leave the landlords poor indeed. And this is but a specimen of the whole of a weak and mischievous régime, the incidents of which should surely teach the people of this country that their Empire in India is not safe in the hands of Radical *doctrinaires* or visionary fanatics. The Conservative policy has ever been to trust to the experience and the integrity of those Englishmen who have made the welfare of India and its people the one great object of their lives, and not to be incessantly applying to the management of a great and strange Empire the crude theories and fancies evolved out of a Downing-street arm-chair. I have said that I believe that Lord Dufferin is a statesman of a very different character from his predecessor, and I earnestly hope and pray that he will be enabled to undo some of the mischief that has been wrought. But I am very certain of this—that if he is to do anything, he must be entirely free from the foolish dictation of this Radical ministry; and the best hope I have of that is, that the place of that Ministry may soon be occupied by wiser and more statesmanlike men."

### LORD RIPON AND THE BENGAL ZEMINDARS.

(From the *Hindoo Patriot*.)

Some of our native contemporaries have been at great pains lately to demonstrate that the Zemindars of Bengal and Behar are playing the ungrateful, unpatriotic churl by withholding themselves from the movement lately set on foot for a memorial for Lord Ripon. The charge is an odious one, and when frequently repeated is apt to create a breach of harmony which in the interests of native society should not be permitted. This consideration, and this alone, induces us to enter our caveat against it. We are no advocates of the Zemindars; we hold no brief from them; we have derived no special benefit from them as a class; our list shows that we do not reckon more than a tithe of our subscribers from that body; and we can well afford to leave them to the tender mercies of those of our contemporaries who have assumed the rôle of teachers of morality and duty to them. But we are opponents of the Tenancy Bill. Through good report and through evil report we have opposed it since its inception. We oppose it, not because it is calculated to injure the Zemindars, but because it will injure the great bulk of the native community—some fifty millions out of the sixty-one millions of Bengal and Behar. We protest against it, because it prepares the way for the transfer of the land from the hands of those who now hold and cultivate it to those of foreign capital-

ists in whose behalf some Government officers are interested. We turn our face against it, because it will hasten the conversion of the agricultural community to day-labourers and candidates for transportation to Demerara. We object to it, because we sincerely believe that it entirely destroys all confidence in a solemn pledge given and for a century respected by Government. We object, moreover, because it recognises expediency and not justice and fairplay as the principle of Governmental action. The Zemindars derive the benefit—such as it is—of our opposition to the Bill, not because we oppose especially in their behalf, but because they are interested in it. The difference between them and us is broad and marked; we oppose because it is our *duty* as public journalists to oppose everything that is wrong, and they oppose because it is their *interest* to do so. The end sought, however, is in either case the same, and we are glad, therefore, to learn that the great body of the Zemindars stand firm by their representatives, and have shut their ears to syrens' songs and perfidious advice. For them who are about to be deprived of their patrimony or of self-acquired property—for being permitted to retain the shell when the white and the yolk have been sucked out by another is tantamount to being totally deprived of the egg—it would be suicidal to give an address to Lord Ripon and praise his administration. They cannot do so without practically abandoning their opposition to the Tenancy Bill. The syrens who sing in their ears now are the very persons who have hitherto denounced them as hard-hearted wretches who fatten on the life-blood of the ryot, and most warmly advocate the passing of the Tenancy Bill with such modifications as would make it much more oppressive than what it is. Let it be granted for the sake of argument, and not as a fact, that the Bill is just and impartial, that it breaks no pledge and injures no one, and that the Zemindars are entirely mistaken in opposing it, still the fact remains that they do oppose it, and will to the last denounce it as spoliatory; and so long they do oppose it they cannot praise the authors of the measure. To do so would be to abandon their opposition. They cannot blow hot and cold at the same time, and those who tell them they can do so are not honest in their advice, or are very much blinded by their prejudices. We would respect the man for his honesty and consistency who would tell the Zemindars to abandon their opposition to the Tenancy Bill, and make them believe that that measure is intended for their benefit, to bring on the millennium, or to inaugurate the kingdom of heaven on earth. There would be something manly and straightforward in it; but the juggle about the double action of praise and blame, or of a carefully-worded address omitting all mention of the Tenancy Bill, or of praising generally without reference to any particular measure, being consistent and proper, is unworthy of honest men. The advice is wrong, it is known to be wrong, and it is given only to carry out a particular project—to compromise the Zemindars and force their hands. We cannot be a party to such an advice, or allow one party under cover of it to hoodwink another. It is not our object in this article to review the administration of Lord Ripon—to weigh the merits and demerits of the various measures of reform and improvement he has initiated—the time will come for it very soon; but we can anticipate our verdict at once by saying that the noble lord has been throughout actuated by the best of intentions; but admitting it we see no ground for the Zemindars to abandon their opposition. No recognition of merit in another requires a person to forget his just rights and the injury attempted to be done. The law does not let off the doctor who with the best of intentions administers an ounce dose of corrosive sublimate, mistaking it for chalk. The doctor who not long ago killed a child by not putting in a sufficient quantity of water in a mixture of carbolic acid was not actuated by any dishonest motive, and indeed was a near relative of the patient, but he was nevertheless punished heavily. And what was right in his case is equally right in administrative measures. The charge of ingratitude is a foul one to bring, but there is no truth whatever in it. It is a political or journalistic dodge, and nothing more. There is no room for gratitude where the alleged service is serious injury. Let those who have had a good turn done them manifest their feeling in any way they choose; but it is no reason that those who have suffered, or are about to suffer, are to forget the bad turn done them, and proclaim that nothing has been done to hurt them, or to come before the public with a falsehood on their lips. It is the aggressiveness of the agitators that we denounce. Let them by all means do what they think proper, and we may think them mistaken, but we shall not find fault with them for doing what they imagine best—even if they play drakes and ducks with their conscience; but we cannot permit them to denounce those who do not follow in their train as ungrateful, and suffering from moral turpitude. Gratitude has been described by some as a lively manifestation of a desire for favours to come, and a writer accentuates it by saying that Lord Ripon will be made a duke, and largely consulted about matters Indian, and it would be good policy, therefore, to give him an address. Our nature and habit and education make us look upon this suggestion with disgust. We would rather bear the charge of ingratitude from such a moralist than be an address-giver with such an anticipation. Our patriotism, such as it is, will, we hope and trust, never be actuated by such a motive.

## Correspondence.

## THE RUSSO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *National Review*, for November, appeared an article on "The Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission," from the pen of the celebrated Eastern traveller and writer, Professor Arminius Vambery. The views of one so well acquainted with the bearings of the Eastern Question, and who is one of the very few European travellers who has traversed the regions of Central Asia, must ever command attention and respect, and the article will have been read by many with very deep interest. The writer demonstrates the difficulty, indeed the impossibility, of assigning a fixed boundary on the northern and western frontiers of Afghanistan; he shows the discordant elements of lawless tribes and unsettled people existing in the provinces of what may be termed Afghan Turkestan, between Ferghana and Terefshan on the one side, and between Chitral and Afghanistan Proper on the other side; he points to the uncertainty of Russia's position on the Steppe of Karakum, that, unable to stand firmly on insecure and ever-shifting nomadic ground, she must obtain a firm footing on the western ridges of the Paropamisus, and so he argues that the force of circumstances must bring Russia to the crests of the Hindu Kush on the north, and that she must steadily advance on the western frontier of Afghanistan until Alexander III. obtains possession of the city founded by Alexander the Great, on the banks of the Heri-rud, viz., Herat, that important gate in the communication between India and Central Asia. In the necessity for Russia's advance, Professor Vambery seems to consider the appointment of the Boundary Commission a farce; and he concludes the article by criticism on the constitution and personnel of the British Commission. If not guilty of presumption in offering an opinion in conflict with views expressed by so great an authority as Professor Vambery, I venture to repeat what I wrote in the *Army and Navy Gazette* in February and in September of this year, "that the appointment of a Boundary Commission is the only possible peaceable solution of a grave and pressing difficulty, that it might not entirely frustrate the ulterior design of Russia, but that assuredly it would retard her progress and delay attempts at the dismemberment of Persia and Afghanistan." The one matter for regret is that Persia does not appear to have been associated with the work of the Commission. It is true, as observed in the article under notice, Russia holds in her embrace the whole of North and North-Western Iran. But are there not districts on the north and towards the eastern frontier of Persia from which the grip of Russia might be removed by the efforts of the Boundary Commission, if only Persia were associated in the work? Professor Vambery has by no means exaggerated the difficulties that must arise from the discordant elements and the conflicting interests among lawless tribes and people in Afghanistan, and in the regions of the Murgab, and round and about Gourian. These are just the difficulties Russia seeks to create,—that she may stir up the elements of strife outside and along her frontiers in Central Asia, so that she may have an unsettled frontier as a pretext for further advance to secure a settled frontier, and certainly Russia will never retire permanently from a position once occupied. Assuredly, Russia contemplates an advance to the slopes and passes of the Hindu Kush, and along the valley of the Heri-rud to Herat. It will be the work of the Commission to try and remove the pretext for such advance, and so retard the progress of Russia. All who have served in the East, and no one better than Professor Vambery, know the value of "prestige" in Eastern countries. The progress of the Boundary Commission along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan, on the confines of Russian territory, will add materially to the prestige of the British Government, in the minds of the people of Central Asia, from the shores of the Caspian to the distant Tianshan ranges of Eastern Turkestan. Russian generals have declared that Persia and Afghanistan are parallels of approach for Russia towards India, and that with her Asiatic hordes she will sweep through those countries and cross the frontier of India. When the people of Central Asia see that the Cossack and the Sepoy have not met in conflict on the frontiers of India, but in peaceful work along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan, on the outer line of Russian so-called parallels of approach; when they see a British general and his staff delineating the boundary-line that should separate Russia from Persia and Afghanistan; and when they mark the power of the British Government to interfere in the frontier affairs of her northern neighbours, assuredly they will learn to believe the power and might of the British Empire in India, and will realise that the White Osar is not the only powerful ruler in Asia? Our estimate of Russia's strength in Central Asia may, to some extent, be based upon our ignorance of her weakness. It is well for Russian authorities to point to elements of strife and discontent in India, which they may hereafter try to turn to their own purposes. But what about such elements of strife and discontent existing within Russia's Asiatic territories? A close alliance between Great Britain, Turkey, and China, and an understanding with discordant elements along the borders and within the limits

of the three Khanates in the Caucasus and in Eastern Turkestan, would give Russia so much occupation within her own territories that she could no longer think of aggression beyond. The observations of the British Commission will bring to light the weak points along Russia's frontier lines and within her Central-Asian territories, and will show how far the discordant elements along her borders may be turned against her in the future. Thus, then, the appointment of the Boundary Commission, so far from being a farce, may lead to great and permanent advantage in the interests of peace and the security of British India. With regard to the constitution of the British Commission and Professor Vambery's remarks relative thereto, while sufficiently large to be imposing, and to create an impression upon the minds of the people of the territories through which it may pass, and which is very desirable, the Commission, its escort, and followers are not so numerous as to be unwieldy, or to create difficulties in the matter of transport, forage, supplies, &c.; it seems to be just the proper size and strength, strong enough for self-defence, but without aggressive force. The leader of the Commission may not have special insight into the politics and ethnogeographic conditions of the regions to be traversed (which Professor Vambery naturally considers so desirable). That is not possible, seeing that these regions are *terra incognita* to British officers. But Sir Peter Lumsden is a distinguished general officer, who rose through all grades to the head of the quartermaster-general's department in India, a good observer, a man of sound judgment, with a good knowledge of Asiatic, one who has served in Afghanistan, and is acquainted with the character of the Afghans. No better selection could have been made. Under him are sub-commissioners acknowledged to possess special aptitude for the work, and as for the specialists, the surveyors, the geologist, and the naturalist, somewhat sarcastically alluded to in the article under notice, these are just the men who will secure the ethnogeographic information the professor tells us we so much want. Among the escort of cavalry and infantry are picked men of picked native regiments, who will let the Cossack see the material he will have to deal with in any future conflict between the Cossack and the Sepoy. As the breakwater checks the rush of waves, and leaves smooth water behind, so we may hope that the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission will retard the advance and progress of Russia, and prolong the times of peace and tranquillity in India. Should it be otherwise, the work of the Commission will, at all events, have taught the British Government how, when, and where to meet the advance of Russia.—I am, &c., EDWARD H. PASKE, Colonel. Merrow, Guildford, Dec. 3.

## PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. J. W. HENLEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Now that the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, late M.P., who so gallantly defended and fought for the rights and privileges of the officers of the Indian Army, at a time when their very existence was threatened with extinction, is unhappily called to his rest, I appeal, through you, Sir, to the officers in all the Home Presidencies, who may be alive, and who were saved by his advocacy, by the introduction of the famous Henley Clause in the Amalgamation Warrant, to come forward, and to record in some suitable manner their gratitude to their great benefactor; the form which this should take to be decided hereafter.

Perhaps you will lend us your kind offices in accepting the post of honorary treasurer for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. I enclose my card.—I am, &c.,

MAJOR-GENERAL, late Bengal Army.

[NOTE.—We should suggest the formation of a small committee in London to consider this proposal, and to decide on the form (if any) in which it can be carried out. If any of our readers, who are interested, will write to us on the subject we shall have much pleasure in putting them in communication with the gallant writer of the above letter; and if a committee is formed we will gladly receive subscriptions, and acknowledge them in this journal.—EDITOR, A.I.M., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.]

INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the first monthly ballot of the session 1884-85, John Stuart Beresford, P.W.D., India; Charles John Bond, South Indian Railway; Archibald Constable, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway; Srope Berdmore Doig, P.W.D., India; Thomas Alfred Hearson, R.N., Cooper's Hill College; Harry George Palliser, P.W.D., Bombay; Thomas William Pearson, G.I.P. Railway, were elected members. Thomas Anderson, Dockyard, Bombay; Lawrence Hennessey Clubby Armstrong, Sukkur; James Beaumont Buchanan, P.W.D., Hyderabad; Roderick Edmund Carter, Stud. Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; William Banks Gwyther, P.W.D., India; Robert Swan Highet, Stud. Inst. C.E., East Indian Railway; Algernon Leventhorpe, P.W.D., India; Graham Digby Lynn, Bombay; Angus Roderick Macdonald, Stud. Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; Percy William Mavor, Linares; David Morris, P.W.D., India; Charles Stuart Russell Palmer, Stud. Inst. C.E., P.W.D., India; John Sinclair Pirrie, Bombay; John Mitchell Salmond, P.W.D., India; Thomas Harman Tyndall, P.W.D., India; Oswald Vavasour Yates, P.W.D., India, associate members; and Captain George Charles Parker, late Indian Navy, Kurrachee, an associate.



## Home News.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS.**—The tenders for Rs. 20,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills—on Calcutta, Rs. 7,29,500, average rate 1s. 6.97d.; Bombay, Rs. 4,10,000, average rate 1s. 6.969d.; and Madras, Rs. 10,000, average rate 1s. 7d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000, average rate 1s. 7.01d., or a total of Rs. 14,49,500. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 6.15-16d. will receive about 50 per cent., and above in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7d. and above in full. Subsequently bills for Rs. 1,27,000 were sold on Bombay at 1s. 6.31-32d. Irrespective of the above sales the amount of remittances disposed of since the financial year began on April 1 has been Rs. 9,46,32,918, realising £7,721,175.

**THE AFGHAN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.**—The following letter has been sent to a Manchester gentleman by the Under-Secretary for India:—"19, Eaton-square, W., Dec. 8, 1884. Dear Sir,—The 'Scientific Frontier' policy of Lord Beaconsfield and the Afghan policy of the present Government are based on fundamentally different lines. The foundation of the first was practically coercion of the Ameer through a British resident stationed at Cabul and supported by a native escort while our troops held the passes between Afghanistan and India. The latter policy is based upon agreement with the Ameer as an independent prince, acting loyally as our ally, accepting as a friendly adviser a native envoy from us, and defending himself against foreign aggression through our aid. These two policies have certainly a common object—viz., the defence of the north-west frontiers of India; but the means by which we are trying to carry out this object differ essentially from those employed by our predecessors. The means they used led to two Afghan wars. Those which we have used, have, we hope, secured to us beyond our own frontier the alliance of a strong and friendly and united Afghanistan. Our furthest outpost is in the Pishin valley, and the question of connecting our outposts with our great frontier line, the valley of the Indus, is a purely defensive one. In pursuance of this policy we are proceeding with the railway from Sibi to the Pishin valley, and perfecting the roads west of the Indus. At the same time, in conjunction with the Government of Russia and with the consent of the Ameer, we have appointed representatives on a commission, which will, we hope, be able to define the frontier of Afghanistan. Speaking generally, I may say that we have reverted to the policy of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook—a policy of non-interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan.—I am, faithfully yours, J. K. CROSS."

**LITERATURE IN THE PUNJAB.**—On Thursday last, at a largely attended meeting of the National Indian Association, held at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., in the chair, Mr. Thornton, C.S.I., read a paper on the literature of the Punjab. Among those present were Mr. Egerton, Archdeacon Baly, Lady Hobhouse, Miss M. Stokes, General MacLagan, General Macdonald, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Vaux, Mr. Knight, C.I.E., Mr. Bouluois, Mr. M. M. Bhowanagur, Mr. V. M. Samarth, Rev. James Long, Dr. K. P. Gupta, Rev. James Smith. After giving a brief account of the Punjab, its physical features, races, and history, Mr. Thornton described the languages, ten in number, current in the province, the character of their literature, and the principal works of interest and importance. He complained of the neglect, until lately, of Punjabi literature, owing to its having been regarded by scholars as a *patois*, but rejoiced that Captain R. C. Temple, by his collection of the legends of the Punjab and the publication of Punjab notes and queries, was doing much to remove the reproach. Mr. Thornton then read specimens of the different classes of literature described, and concluded with some observations on the effect of British rule on the development of the vernacular literature and intellectual condition of the people. In the course of his lecture Mr. Thornton passed a warm eulogium upon Mr. Denzil Ibbetson's "Punjab Census Report," which was a mine of information, not only regarding census operations, but also concerning the history, races, languages, and literature of the province. In conclusion, Mr. Thornton said:—"Although there was now an incorporated University and several high schools, besides primary schools, and also many learned societies in the Punjab, out of every 1,000 males 920 were uneducated. In England, out of 1,000 persons of all ages, 120 were under instruction; in India generally 28; in the Punjab 15. The efforts that were being made were most praiseworthy, and the advance from one point of view was prodigious; but, after all, we had hardly touched the great mass of the population. In the sketch he had given of the Punjab, one fact at least had been established, and that was the ardent love of the Punjabi, whether from the hills or from the plains, whether Sikh, Hindoo, or Mussulman, for poetry and tales. Would it not be possible to utilise this love in the cause of education in the highest sense? Would it not be possible for the Education Department and the twenty-six literary societies to prepare and

diffuse through schools, zenanas, and assemblies a better class of tale and poem and song, and thus develop in the early future, not for the few thousands of the better class alone, but for the entire population of a great province, a more wholesome, a more refined, and a more elevating literature of the Punjab?—Sir B. H. Ellis said that he hoped that what Mr. Thornton had said would bear some fruit, in the cultivation of poetry and the production of amusing stories. The Education Department had devoted itself too much to dry school-books, and it had made little or no attempt to reach the heart of the people by literature of an interesting and amusing kind. Votes of thanks to Mr. Thornton and to Sir B. H. Ellis terminated the proceedings.

**HASTIE V. PIGOTT.**—In the Privy Council on Saturday a petition was presented on the part of the Rev. William Hastie, B.D., a minister of the Church of Scotland, for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta in an action for libel against him by Miss Mary Pigott. The Solicitor-General (with whom was Mr. C. W. Arathoon) appeared for the petitioner, and argued the case at some length. On the rising of the Court the further hearing of the petition was adjourned till to-day (Wednesday).

**SILVER.**—The discussion of the Silver Question in the United States, and the belief that sooner or later the coinage of silver in that country will be discontinued, have adversely affected the Silver Market, and the price of bar silver has fallen to the lowest point of the year, the present quotation being 49½d. per ounce. This is the lowest price of any time since 1879, when the quotation once touched 49d., and the Indian exchange rate was quoted at about 1s. 7½d.—*Statist.*

## NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, ETC.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.**—The 58th half-yearly general meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was held on Friday last at the City Terminus Hotel. Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. French presided, and in moving the adoption of the report congratulated them on the working of the undertaking. They were endeavouring to give every facility to the cultivators and traders in their district, and to a great extent they had succeeded, but further efforts would be made by their agent at Bombay to increase the advantages afforded by their line. During the half-year they had also carried 4,198,000 passengers, and this branch of their traffic they were trying to promote by making it as comfortable as possible. They had reduced their rates and fares, and further reductions or alterations might yet be made. The surplus dividend of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. was the highest they had ever paid in any half-year. As stated in their report, the traffic in mowra, half-pressed cotton, wheat, seeds, and sundries had been less in 1884 than in 1883. The importation of mowra berry, from which the French used to make brandy, had been prohibited in France, while the price of wheat had fallen to an exceptionally low figure in this country. They had acquired the working of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, bringing up the length of their line to 1,942 miles. The agreement would come into operation from the 1st of next month. With the authority of the Secretary of State, Major Bisset, who for some years was manager of the Rajputana line, had been appointed manager of this company. After referring to the retirement from the board of Mr. Hartridge, after twenty-six years' assiduous service, and to the election in the place of that gentleman of Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens, he stated that, in accordance with a stipulation made in the course of the late negotiation with the Secretary of State, they proposed to add another director to the board, and they recommended the appointment of Major-General R. H. Keatinge, V.C., who was formerly Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, and who knew the whole of that country. Their agent had written home stating that he required 200 more waggons for the salt traffic, and they were now building fifteen new engines, entirely for the broad gauge. The Prince of Jodhpoor was himself making a line of forty miles from his capital to Pali, one of the stations on the Rajputana line; and the Maharana of Maywar had applied to their agent respecting the survey of a line of eighty miles from Odyoor to Chittor, the ancient capital. They had also been surveying a line from Baroda to Rutlam of about one hundred miles, the construction of which he hoped would be in hand before their next meeting. It would go through a rich productive country, and they expected that the traffic from Guzerat to Malwa would be very great. Mr. S. J. Wilde seconded the motion. The Chairman, in replying to questions, stated that the agreement as to the Rajputana line was for sixteen years; its capital was about £9,000,000. He quite agreed that certain reductions in their rates and fares might be practicable. Hitherto there had been some friction in the matter as there had been their own agent and the agent of the Rajputana line, but the system was now to be under one head. The motion was then carried unanimously. The Chairman next moved the declaration of the dividend mentioned. In seconding the motion Major-General Trevor called attention to the great progress which they had made, observing that for 1879 their earnings were equal to £4 5s. 7d. per cent., while for 1884 they were equal to £5 5s. per cent. He thought very few railways had made such progress

in six years. Of course they did not get £8 5s. per cent., as the Government had half of the surplus beyond five per cent., and their own moiety was greatly reduced owing to the depreciation of the rupee. For the past year, however, they would receive £6 9s. 7d. per cent. The motion was carried unanimously, and resolutions were afterwards passed awarding a piece of plate of the value of 30 guineas to Mr. Hartridge in recognition of his services; increasing the number of the directors from seven to eight; and electing Major-General Keatinge to a seat at the board.

**ODDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.**—The report states that the increased earnings from goods traffic must be regarded as satisfactory, considering that trade was unusually inactive during the period under review, and that the exceptional traffic in wheat to the seaboard which prevailed during the first half-year of 1883 had entirely ceased. Both the outward and inward traffic with Calcutta, *via* Benares, was in excess of that carried by this route in 1883, and the average mileage of goods rose from 121·58 to 132·33. The results for the half-year, as compared with the corresponding half of 1883, show the following comparison:—Number of passengers, an increase in 1884 of 166,010, or 11·74 per cent.; receipts from passengers, an increase in 1884 of £11,573, or 11·17 per cent.; tons of goods, an increase in 1884 of 24,973, or 5·45 per cent.; receipts from goods, an increase in 1884 of £15,784, or 9·68 per cent.; gross receipts, an increase in 1884 of £18,948, or 6·44 per cent.; gross expenditure, a decrease in 1884 of £5,565, or 2·93 per cent.; profit, an increase in 1884 of £23,513, or 17·11; expenditure on gross receipts, a decrease of 4·69 per cent. A general meeting of the shareholders in the above company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 17th inst., at noon.

**EASTERN EXTENSION (AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA) TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—An interim dividend for the quarter ended September 30th, 1884, of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, is payable on January 15th, 1885.

**EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—A dividend is declared, payable on January 15th, 1885, of 3s. per share on the preference shares, less income-tax, for the quarter ending 31st inst., and an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share in respect of profits for the quarter ended September 30th last, with a bonus of 1s. per share for the half-year ending that date on the ordinary shares, free of income-tax, also payable on the same date, making a total dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The report of the directors of the above company for the half-year ended the 30th of June last, states that the gross receipts were £1,884,432, and the expenditure £826,045. Allowing for the payments to Government on account of leased lines there is a net profit of £1,044,839. The expenditure, including payments to Government on account of leased lines, is in the ratio of 44·55 per cent. of the receipts, against 41·87 in the corresponding period of last year. The gross receipts of the half-year were less by £169,251 5s. 2d., or 8·24 per cent. than in the corresponding period. The falling-off was in the goods traffic and in electric telegraph and sundries receipts, there having been an increase of £28,537 16s. 5d. in the coaching traffic. The lower receipts in the first and second classes are due to the reduction in fares made on the 1st of August, 1883, but the increase in numbers in those classes affords evidence that the reduction in fares is operating in the desired direction. As respects the third-class (ordinary) traffic, it is satisfactory to notice the continued increase both in numbers and money. The increase in the earnings from parcels traffic is, the agent explains, "due greatly to opium and piece goods, that were formerly sent by goods trains, now being booked as parcels, owing to the reduction in the rates for the latter made in 1882." After providing out of net receipts for the guaranteed interest of the half-year, and for the contribution to the company's provident fund, there remains a balance of Rs. 49,62,800 surplus profit, equally divisible between the Government and the company. The company's moiety amounts to Rs. 24,81,400, of which the portion required for the payment of dividend in this country has been remitted at the exchange of 1s. 7d. per rupee. Adding a balance of £779 from last account, the directors are enabled to propose that a dividend at the rate of 19s. 10d. per cent. be paid to the proprietors in addition to the guaranteed interest of the half-year, leaving a sum of about £600 to be carried forward. The total receipts on capital account at 30th of June, 1884, were £24,201,664. The expenditure at the same date, including the sum of £127,146 brought to account during the half-year, but excluding stores account, amounted to £23,364,023. The amount of expenditure at the debit of stores account was £678,199. The directors have the satisfaction of stating that an arrangement has at last been concluded with the Secretary of State for India in Council for the formation of a company (distinct and separate from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company) to undertake the construction of a system of railways in extension of the existing line, from Bhopal *via* Jhansi to Gwalior and Cawnpore, with branches from Jhansi to Manickpore and from Etawah to Saugor.

**SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The directors of the above

company have issued a memorandum as to the working of the half-year ending June 30, 1884, stating that the total expenditure on capital account to June 30, 1884, was £4,358,271, or at the rate of £6,664 per mile of railway, including cost of rolling stock and amount expended on stores. The earnings for the half year show a substantial increase, and exceed those of any corresponding period. The net profits are at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the total capital expenditure. The percentage of working expenses has fallen from 64·53 in the first half-year of 1883 to 58·34 in the corresponding six months of 1884, or by 6·19 per cent.

**ASSAM COMPANY.**—The directors of this company have determined to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent., or £1 per share to the shareholders on the 1st of January.

#### OBITUARY.

Major-General Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Police at Madras, died on the 12th inst. at West Brighton, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He entered the Indian army in 1846, and in 1848 was employed against the insurgents in the Golcondah Zemindary. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1850, became captain in 1861, major in 1866, lieutenant-colonel in 1872, colonel in 1877, and major-general in 1881. He served in the second Burmese war, and was present at the capture of Martaban in 1852. He served also with the Turkish contingent from 1855 to 1866 as assistant adjutant-general attached to the headquarters of the force. For these services he received the 4th class of the Medjidie, and was nominated a Companion of the Indian Empire.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

##### CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS.

To those of our readers who are looking about for suitable Christmas presents for their friends, old and young—and especially for the little folks now coming "home for the holidays"—we most heartily commend the beautifully illustrated and admirably written "works of the season," just brought out by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Here we have an ample variety, entertaining or instructive and generally both, of pure and wholesome literature, presented to us with all the most beautiful adornments of modern art, and got up in faultless style. Our readers will observe that one of the books for more advanced "young people"—that on the "Mechanicians" who deserve to be ranked among the "heroes of science"—is from the graceful pen of Professor Lewis of the Lahore Government College. In the more juvenile works, the charming illustrations of André and Caldecott will prove an endless source of delight to their young readers.

The following is the list of these admirable publications of the S.P.C.K. :—

*Uncle Jim.* Written by Annie Preston. Depicted by R. André. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London; E. and J. B. Young and Co., New York.

*Tonquesin Trees.* Written by Juliana Horatia Ewing. Depicted by R. André.

*Daddy Darwin's Dovecot.* A Country Tale, by Juliana Horatia Ewing. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecott.

*The Dawn of Day.* (Twelve Monthly Numbers for 1884, bound.)

*The Magic Ring.* Set with Pictures, by R. André.

*The Two Violets.* By Cecilia Selby Lowndes. Illustrated by W. Gunston.

*The Cottage Next Door.* By Helen Shipton.

*The Mutiny on the Albatross.* By F. Frankfort Moore. Illustrated by W. H. Overend.

*Shadow and Shine.* By Mary Davison. Illustrated by W. J. Morgan.

*The Blue Bells on the Lea.* Written by Juliana Horatia Ewing. Depicted by R. André.

*A Friend's Hand.* The Special Prayers by the Very Rev. E. Bickersteth, D.D., Dean of Lichfield. Five illustrations by Mary Smith.

*Sweet Violets.* By M. H. Greenhow. Illustrated by Gordon Browne.

*The Snow-King's Trumpeter.* By H. J. M. G. Illustrated by F. Dadd.

*The Manborough Choir-Boys.*

*Northumbrian Saints; or, Chapters from the Early History of the English Church.* By the Rev. Edgar C. S. Gibson, M.A., Principal of Wells Theological College, and Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

*In His Courts.* By Margaret E. Hayes, author of *Miss Jean.* *Captain Jewell's Wife.* By the author of *Miss July*, &c. Illustrated by Overend.

*Muriel's Two Crosses.* By Annette Lyster.

*Heroes of Science (Mechanicians).* By T. C. Lewis, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics in the Government College, Lahore.

*Faithful Soldiers and Servants.* Twenty Addresses to Young Men. By Mary A. Lewis.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE Howrah Hydraulic Press, near Calcutta, has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,15,000.

It is announced that Mr. Irving, of the firm of T. E. Thomson and Company, of Calcutta, has been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE Queen has signified her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood on Raja Sourendro Mohun Tagore, C.S.I., in recognition of his services in the cause of Hindoo music.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition in Calcutta was opened on Monday by Mr. Rivers Thompson, who enlarged upon the importance of encouraging soldiers to take to industrial pursuits in their leisure hours.

In the present day, when it is the fashion in some quarters to depreciate Anglo-Indian officials and to represent them as a body hated by the people, it is refreshing to read the following account of the funeral of the late Mr. Pawsey, of the Bengal Civil Service:—"Upwards of three hundred native gentlemen in mourning followed the coffin to the cemetery. The depth of the love and esteem earned by Mr. Pawsey in so short a time was painfully shown by the poorer classes of people residing in and about the town. Hundreds of them eagerly followed the procession to the gate of the cemetery, and being denied entrance into it, many of them climbed up the trees overlooking the wall of the small cemetery, and there remained breathless and patient until the ceremony was over.

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BETTIAH.—The Maharajah of Bettiah was invested on the afternoon of the 19th inst., with the title of Maharajah Bahadur by the Lieut.-Governor. At the Durbar after the presentation of a pearl necklace by the Lieut.-Governor, his Honour said:—"Your Highness, it affords me great gratification to place in your hands the *sunnud* which, on the authority of the Viceroy of India, confers on you the succession of the title and possessions of the Maharajah of Bettiah." After alluding to what the Maharajah had already done for the good of his fellow-creatures the Lieutenant-Governor said:—"I have only to reiterate my own felicitations upon this auspicious occasion, and to express the cordial gratification of all present. I trust you may have a long life, with health to enjoy the dignity and position to which you have now attained."

It is reported that Mr. Pope, the Inspector of Schools, in the Behar circle, has been making arrangements for starting a Hindi paper on the model of the *Bengal Education Gazette*.

It appears that the question of a new or enlarged Government House at Simla is still under discussion, and a despatch has been sent home recommending that either Peterhoff should be pulled down and a new house on a larger scale built on the same site, or that, as suggested during Lord Lytton's reign, an entirely new Government House should be built on Observatory Hill, plans for which have already been prepared by Mr. Irwin.

THE Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharajah of Benares recently made some inquiries regarding a preventive to white ants mentioned in the proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India for December, 1881. The preventive alluded to has recently been handed to Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co., who, in reply to an inquiry addressed to them by the Deputy-Secretary, regret that they have no report on the experiment, and that the manager through whom it was made is now in England. Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co. add—"There is in our experience no better preventive against white ants than the now well-known remedies of kerosine, phenile, and in a less degree charcoal dust."

THE *Bengal Times* says:—"Ha! ha! Our contemporary, the *Pioneer*, is wholly overcome by native demonstrations about Lord Ripon, and sums up the ridiculousness of all this fuss and nonsense in one remark, 'Lord Ripon now is swimming over the country in floods of flattery.' He is in his true element—hypocrisy."

THE latest news from Kumaon is that several lakhs of pounds of green tea are being prepared for, and despatched to, the Central Asian market.

THE NEW BENGAL COUNCILLOR.—A public reception was given to the Hon. Moulvie Abdool Jubbar on his departure from Patna, at the house, Bhiknapahari Nawab's on the 23rd ult. Shiah and Sunnees, Hindoos, Bengalees, and Beharis of all classes joined with enthusiasm. Nawab Willayet Alli Khan presided. Several eloquent speeches in English and the vernacular were made. One speaker said that the best that can be said of a man in an influential position is that he has no enemies, and this was literally true of Abdool Jubbar. Moulvie Abdool Jubbar, in a feeling speech, thanked the meeting for the reception given him. Pan and attar were distributed, and the meeting dissolved. The railway platform was crowded with the elite of Patna to bid Abdool Jubbar farewell.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a Calcutta paper of the Viceroy's tour says:—"The addresses that have been read to the Viceroy during his progress from Simla form but an infinitesimal portion of the addresses that he has received. Every post that arrives

here brings innumerable addresses from localities which he could not possibly visit, even if he had months of time at his disposal, while odes and poetry, in his honour, come in by the bushel. Each communication meets with a reply, so that you can well imagine what a strain there is upon the Private Secretary, and that Mr. Primrose is to be pitied at this moment.

TEA NOTES.—Tea is doing well in Nowgong. The cold weather has set in in Cachar. The crops are doing well in Goalpara. In Darrang tea has been doing very well. From Sibasagar the news is tea is doing well. Seasonable weather is reported from Sylhet. The prospects of tea are improving at Kamrup. Tea manufacture is still going on in Lakimpore.

### MOZUFFIL NOTES.

MR. WALKER'S case is fixed to come off at Mozuffarpore on 4th proximo.

THE Purneah outrage case is fixed for hearing at Mozuffarpore on the 4th proximo.

PACKING is going on throughout the Behar concerns, but no one seems anxious to sell. An offer for the entire batch of the Jaint-pore concern has been refused.

AMONGST the recent arrivals of our district planters from England are Mr. Lawrie of Nevada, Chupra, and Mr. F. O. Vipan, who takes charge of the Dine Chupra concern, North Tirhoot.

WE hear that Mr. Charles Webb has returned to Tirhoot, and the result of his visit to Calcutta has been anything but satisfactory. But notwithstanding his dislocated collar-bone, he will be in the pigskin again very shortly.—*Indian Planter*.

## MADRAS.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—About one thousand Hindus have petitioned the Governor not to reappoint Rajah the Hon. Gajapathie Row as a member of Legislative Council. His Excellency has appointed S. Subramanya Aiyer as a member.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MADRAS WATER SUPPLY.—A cyclone has swept over Madras, doing great damage to property. The Red Hills Tank, which supplies the greater part of the city with water, was breached, and the whole of the water escaped into the sea, washing away several villages and drowning six persons. The loss of life consequent on the breaching of the Red Hills Tank is about thirty-five and the loss of cattle one thousand.

PRIVATE MCCORMACK, of the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment, has been found guilty of wounding Corporal Forde of the same regiment.

MR. B. MALABARI's paper on "Infant Marriage" and "enforced widowhood" seems to have attracted the attention of the Government of India, for a copy of it has been sent by that Government to the Governor of Madras, with a request that he will make such observations on it as he may consider advisable. The consequence is that the Governor of Madras has resolved to consult several well-known native gentlemen on the subjects contained in the letter, and amongst those whose opinions have been asked are Mr. Justice Muthuswami Aiyer, Sir T. Madava Rao, and Messrs. A. Seshaya Sastri, P. Ohintra Rao, Ananda Charlu, and R. Roghannatha Rao. The opinions of any other native gentlemen who may be suggested by Mr. Justice Muthuswami Aiyer will also be gladly received.

PROSPECT OF ACTIVE SERVICE.—It is expected that the 12th Royal Lancers will be selected for active service in South Africa. Should they go, a detachment of the 14th Hussars from Secunderabad will be detained for duty in Bangalore. A service depot, consisting of recruits and sickly men of the Lancers, will remain in Bangalore. All horses considered unfit for field service will be replaced by a similar number from the 14th Hussars.

## BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Corporation on the 27th ult. passed, with only two dissentients, a motion, proposed by Mr. Geary, that a lakh of rupees should be expended in the surveys for the Tansa water-works, which will cost a million sterling.

THE Bombay Corporation have passed a resolution requesting Lord Ripon to lay the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Hall which it is proposed to erect in Bombay.

THE Syndicate of the Bombay University have recommended the Senate to confer on Lord Ripon the first honorary degree ever bestowed by the University.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR has again had a busy week. He has been visiting some of the principal States in Kattywar, distributing prizes and laying foundations of public institutions.

MR. JUSTICE WEST, of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed Procureur Générale in Egypt in succession to Sir Benson Maxwell.

THE Hyder Printing Press and a carriage factory in Byoulla

have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 3,500,000.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bombay Civil Service in the order named:—Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Khareghat, Mr. John Wm. Allen Weir, Mr. George Moore Urquhart, Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, and Mr. Ramond Knight.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, has just spent a few days at Hyderabad (Sind), and has, a Kurrachee paper states, been most favourably impressed by the flourishing condition of the model farm at that station, and by the excellence of the revenue arrangements now obtaining in Sind.

SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG, the Arab chief whose retainers created the recent disturbance at Hyderabad, has forwarded a petition to the Nizam's Government protesting against the composition of the commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the matter, and urging his right to be represented by counsel at the sittings of the Commission.

LORD RAINSTOCK arrived in Bombay by the last mail on an evangelistic mission. His lordship has addressed several meetings in the city during the week.

A MEMORIAL, signed by upwards of 5,000 mill labourers, has been presented to the Factory Commission, praying that certain concessions, such as periodical holidays and shorter hours of work, may be granted.

THE Government of Bombay, like that of Madras, has, at the suggestion of the Government of India, asked the opinions of the principal members of the Brahmin, Prabhu, Sonar, Selvi, and Bania communities in the Bombay, Puna, Surat, Nassik, and Solapur zillahs, as to the questions raised by Mr. Malabari on infant marriage and enforced widowhood.

## BURMA.

KING THEEBAW is reported to have said that he is glad now to hear of the late demonstration in Rangoon anent the condition of Upper Burmah, as he is longing to test British strength. He has been assured by foreigners that he need fear nothing from the English, who have their hands very full already.

THE Ministers continue to urge King Theebaw to send an Embassy to India on Lord Dufferin's arrival, but the King is still opposed to such a step, on the ground that there is nothing to fear.

THE Kakhyens are massing in the vicinity of Bhomo with the object of attacking the town.

A FOREST overseer named Mounng Soe, stationed at Twalatay, in the Hanthawaddy district, is under arrest on a charge of misappropriating about Rs. 2,000, the collections made by him on account of salvage some time last year, when he escaped to Mandalay, though a reward of Rs. 200 was offered for his capture. He returned the other day, however, and voluntarily surrendered himself to Mr. Hill, Conservator of Forests; he at the same time made a written confession of his guilt, and prayed to be leniently dealt with.

COLONEL LANG left Rangoon on the 15th ult. to inspect the Sittang line as far as Nyounglebin.

## CEYLON.

THE Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., Ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, and himself an old Indian Missionary, is receiving a very enthusiastic reception from the Sinhalese Christians during an official visit he is now paying to the south Ceylon Mission.

ARABI, the Egyptian exile, has been acting in a new rôle, viz., that of peacemaker, having succeeded, at a meeting in connection with a Muhammadan school founded by Mr. Siddi Lebbe, in reconciling rival Muhammadan factions who had been long opposed. Arabi and his colleagues also manifest considerable interest in education.

THE bachelors of Colombo gave a ball on the 21st ult., at the Assembly Rooms, which was a success. The Governor and Lady Gordon were not present, owing to the slight indisposition of the latter. They were able, however, to witness the Jymkhana sports on Saturday.

A CEYLON cricket team has been formed to proceed to Calcutta to play with a Calcutta Eleven; several matches are expected to take place during December, commencing on the 15th. A Boating Crew of four good oars will also go to pull once more on the Hooghly in pleasant rivalry.

"A CASE OF HANGING."—The portrait of Sir James Longden late Governor of Ceylon, was hung up unostentatiously in the Town Hall, Colombo, on the 23rd ult. There were present during the hanging up the following persons:—Mr. J. W. Ebert, Head Clerk, M.C.; W. Mack Fernando, Head Overseer; William Mendis, second clerk, P.W.D., M.C.; J. G. Rodrigo, third clerk, M.C.; and Abraham Appu and Sinho Naide, the two carpenters who did the hanging of the portrait.—*Observer*

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. A. BAYLY, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Presidency, is at present in Lahore, *en route* for Southern Afghanistan and Sind, on his annual tour of inspection.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. CAPEL, of the Cavalry, doing general duty at Agra, is about to retire from the service.

THE appointment of Major-General H. N. D. Prendergast, C.B., V.C., R.E., commanding the British Burmah Division, to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., who has resigned that appointment, is gazetted.

THE *Englishman* says that the Calcutta Volunteers number several distinguished men who have served in the regular forces, and whose services have met with recognition at the hands of their respective Governments. The war services of a German gentleman are given as follows:—"Franco-German war from beginning to end; was present at the battles of Saarbrücken, Metz, Gravelotte, the siege of Metz, and other minor engagements."

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL HARDINGE arrived in Bombay on the 20th ult., from Poona, and left again for Mhow on a tour of inspection from the Boree Bunder station on the 25th. His Excellency was accompanied by General Hogg, Quartermaster-General, and Captain the Hon. A. Hardinge, A.D.C. Amongst those present at the station to see the General off were Colonel Beville, Acting Commandant, Bombay Garrison; Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary to his Excellency; Captain Sheppard, A.D.C.; Major Creagh, Brigade Major; Captain Watling, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Captain Anderson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. The attendance of a guard of honour and of the heads of departments was dispensed with. A salute of fifteen guns were fired from the land battery at sunrise on Wednesday to announce his Excellency's departure. His Excellency will return to Bombay on Sunday.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, the Military Secretary, and Captains Stewart and Owen, Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Cawnpore on the 22nd ult., and among other engagements made a minute inspection of the Government Saddlery and Harness Factory during the day. The programme for Monday included a parade of all the garrison, a visit to Cooper, Allen and Co's Army Boot Factory, and the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company's Army Blanket Manufactory. His Excellency was to dine at the mess of the Scottish Rifles in the evening. Generals Wilson and Sir Herbert Macpherson were expected to reach Cawnpore on Sunday night. The Commander-in-Chief was to leave for Allahabad by Monday night's mail and to spend Tuesday and Wednesday there. Colonel Chapman is indisposed, and Captain Stewart suffering from a slight sunstroke.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors from the North-West and other Provinces have applied to the Bombay Committee for permission to send their samples through that body. The superintendent of the Agra jail and the superintendent of the Lucknow jail are among the number. Mr. Ebdon, the acting collector of Ruttanagerry, has obtained funds for buying specimens of Viziadurg hornwork. The Pant Sachiv of Bhor has sent a collection of raw products. H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda proposes to send samples of pottery from Pattan. The superintendent of the Hyderabad jail (Sind) is engaged in preparing a collection of woollen carpets, cotton carpets, and bed covers. The Cambay Durbar intends sending carpets, textile fabrics, and cornelion and agate jewellery. Mr. Ramji Bhagwan of Bombay, who obtained a silver medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition for his collection of silver ornaments, proposes to send ornaments and plates for sale at the Antwerp Exhibition. At a meeting of the Bombay Committee for the Antwerp International Exhibition, which met on Wednesday under the presidency of the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, it was reported that Major Portman had commenced working in right earnest in collecting specimens of art-ware for the Exhibition. He had visited the establishment of Mr. Maganbhai Hathising, of Ahmedabad, and had induced him to send a good collection of his celebrated wood-carving, consisting of vases, picture-frames, and brackets. The man who makes the well-known Ahmedabad shields has also promised Major Portman that he will send a number of them for sale. It was resolved that funds should be placed at the disposal of Dr. MacDonald and Mr. T. Leith for models and ethnological collections respectively. Major Portman has secured good specimens of printed cotton from Ahmedabad and Broach. The President has induced some millowners to send their manufactures to the Exhibition. Mr. Vrijbhukhandas promises to secure specimens of Benares brass-work and Moradabad damascened ware. Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrozjee and Messrs. Jaffer Suleman and Co. will send specimens of carved furniture. Major Portman visited Surat, and has induced Mr. Mulharao Kashiram, who obtained a bronze medal at the Calcutta Exhibition to send specimens of sandalwood carving and inlaid work.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1884.

## LORD RIPON AND THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

WE think that the British Indian Association may fairly be congratulated on the result of their farewell interview with Lord Ripon last Tuesday, December 9. That Association, as is of course well known, is in an especial degree the representative and the guardian of the landed interest of Bengal. Its uniform loyalty and its public spirit have also for many years past enabled it adequately to represent the general interests of the Native community. In its former and more restricted capacity it would have been difficult for its Executive Council to harmonise, in a farewell address to Lord Ripon, its natural and proper desire to show courtesy and loyalty to a retiring Viceroy, and its equally natural and proper regret at the hostility which Lord Ripon has shown towards the important interests confided to its protection. But the difficulty has been gracefully, and at the same time honourably, overcome. The Association has duly presented its address of farewell to Lord Ripon; and its President has judiciously taken advantage of the auspicious occasion, and put before his Excellency, and the world in general, "a bit of his mind," and the views of the Association as to the mischievous character of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This is exactly as it should be; and we have no doubt that the combined action of the Association and its President will commend itself to the public at large. Lord Ripon has every reason to be satisfied with, and indeed grateful for, such a practical and courteous solution of a knotty problem; while the earnest representations of the British Indian Association will, we doubt not, carry very great weight with Lord Dufferin and those of his advisers who will now be called upon to deal with the Bill. The question is clearly one in which, in an especial degree, Native authority and Native opinion ought to have a decisive influence; and we are still very

confident that the able and experienced officials by whom Lord Dufferin will be surrounded—such as Sir Stuart Bayley, Mr. Hope, Mr. Rivers Thompson, and Lord Ulick Browne—who know the country and its requirements well, will rally to the support of what they know to be the honest and intelligent opinion of every Native authority, and will aid the new Viceroy to do substantial justice to the important interests concerned.

The President of the Association frankly pointed out to Lord Ripon that the Tenancy Bill contains provisions which render it "injurious to the interests of landlords, while it bestowed upon tenants rights which they never before held, and which they in no way desire." It is a fortunate fact for the people of Bengal, ryots as well as zemindars, that there is probably no living statesman better qualified, by personal knowledge and experience, to appreciate the entire justice of this statement than Lord Dufferin. His Excellency knows full well what have been, in Ireland, the results on the condition alike of landlord and tenant, of some of the fatal gifts of late bestowed on the latter by our "remedial" legislation. He knows something of the way of the "gombeen man" with the improvident Irish tenant; and even if his views of the political exigencies of Ireland lead him to forgive the violation of all the laws of political economy in the recent Irish land legislation, he will soon learn that the political condition of Ireland and the political condition of Bengal are "far as the poles asunder."

We entirely agree with the President of the British Indian Association that it would have been a gracious act on the part of Lord Ripon if his Excellency had been able, while bidding them farewell, to "tell them that the measure which benefited no one, while it was obnoxious to all, had ceased to exist." That, we venture to think—after the clear proofs that have been presented to his Excellency of the disastrous consequences that are attending even the mere continuance of the controversy—would have been the courageous and patriotic course for Lord Ripon to have taken. He has elected, however, to leave to his successor what, in weaker hands, might well have proved a *damnosa hereditas*. The decision is to be regretted from many points of view. But there is at least one countervailing advantage of very great weight. We may reasonably hope that the vexed question of the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal, and the inviolability of the Permanent Settlement—subjects that have long been the happy hunting-grounds of greedy financiers and doctrinaire politicians in India—when once thoroughly investigated and settled by such an authority as Lord Dufferin, will be allowed to rest in peace for at least a generation. In that case, the staple industry of the country will once more be allowed a fair chance of prosperity, and we shall be spared the disgrace of seeing frequent and reasonable doubts cast on the credit of British promises.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report shows a gross revenue of £337,957, against £308,541, the coaching traffic having produced £141,481, against £125,258, while the amount realised by the carriage of goods and materials was £188,304, against £175,540. The expenditure was £193,097, against £193,941; and the net revenue £144,860, as compared with £114,600. The total number of passengers carried, exclusive of troops and police, was 2,619,569, against 2,216,617; the gross tonnage of goods, irrespective of materials and stores, 310,155, against 255,074 tons; and the number of train-miles run, 1,078,469, against 941,719. The half-year's capital outlay was £10,335, making a total to June 30th of £10,251,572, there being a balance of £206,585 in stores, &c., and £214,474 in cash. The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above company will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 17th inst., at one P.M.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 15.)

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. F., accountant-general, Madras, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. Donald on Nov. 6.

DONALD, Mr. W., deputy accountant-general, Madras, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. H. S. Groves on Nov. 6.

BIGGS, Mr. T. H., having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant-general, Punjab, made over charge of his duties as assistant comptroller-general on Nov. 11.

BRANFILL—Consequent on the retirement of Brevet-Colonel B. R. Branfill, B.C., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, the following promotions are made from Nov. 10 :—

STRAHAN, Major G., R.E., deputy, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be deputy superintendent, 1st grade.

HEAVISIDE, Major W. J., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

HORST, Mr. H., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

BEAVAN, Major R., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

KELLY, Mr. F. W., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

TEMPLE, Mr. H. M., assumed charge of his duties as boundary settlement officer in Bundelkhand, and ex-officio assistant to Oct. 31.

HENDLEY, Surgeon-Major T. H., residency surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, returned from furlough and reassumed charge of his duties from Surgeon-Major D. N. Martin, on Oct. 26.

WEBB, Surgeon W. W., officiating medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, returned to duty on Oct 21 from privilege leave.

GARWOOD, Captain J. F., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on return from furlough is posted to Beluchistan.

GRAVES, Major H. A., Staff Corps, executive engineer, 4th grade, on return from the six months' general leave granted him is posted temporarily to the Rawalpindi command, Military Works.

PHILLIPOTS, Lieutenant R. V., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

ARNOTT, Captain N., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been posted to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, of which he took over charge from Captain W. H. Chippindall, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, on Nov. 3.

WHITEFORD, Captain W. W. B., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

BURT, Mr. H. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the office of the director-general of railways.

JONES—HACKMAN—ORR—The undermentioned assistants engineers, 2nd grade, are posted to the Sind-Saugor Railway Surveys :—Messrs. C. E. A. Jones, R. H. Hackman, and A. E. Orr.

HARINGTON, Mr. H. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is, on return from furlough, posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

ARUNDELL, Mr. E. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway to the Sind-Saugor Railway Surveys.

#### MILITARY.

—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

WHITTALL, Lieut. F. V., Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad contingent—Aug. 1, 1883.

BAKER—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., A.D.C., half-pay, Adjutant-General, vice Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired, dated Nov. 7, 1884.

PRENDERGAST, Major-General H. N. D., C.B., V.C., R.E., commanding the British Burmah Division, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., who has resigned the appointment dated Nov. 7.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B. commanding the Oudh Division :—

PRYTON, Lieutenant L. S., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, to be aide-de-camp, dated Oct. 25.

BROWNE, Captain A. H., R.A., commissary of ordnance, second class, vice Captain H. P. Willoughby, R.A., who has resigned that appointment, dated Nov. 1.

REPTON, Lieutenant F. W., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 28th N.I.,

to be a sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, from Oct. 27, vice Major A. T. S. A. Rise, seconded.

SHAW, Lieutenant D. G. I., Punjab Frontier Force, Hampshire Regiment, wing officer, on probation, 14th M.N.I., to officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Captain E. Lloyd, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

#### PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

SHAKESPEAR—CURRIE—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Shakespear and Major F. Currie, to be lieutenant-colonels from Nov. 20.

#### RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BRANFILL, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel B. R., Cavalry, Nov. 10.

SMITH, Major R. E. S., General List, Infantry, Nov. 15.

KILLELLY, Brigade Surgeon C., M.B., Oct. 14.

TUOHY, Surgeon F. J., M.D., is placed on temporary half pay, from Nov. 21, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

HARDEN, Major A., general list, Infantry, wing officer 2nd (Queen's Own) N.I. (m.c.)

JENNINGS, Captain R., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Medical Works Department (p.a.), for one year.

WEDDERBURN, Captain J. A. C., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 2nd (Queen's Own) N.I. (m.c.), for one year.

LANE, Lieut. A. A., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 28th N.I. (m.c.), for one year.

PRITCHARD, Lieutenant A. B., B.S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 8th N.I. (p.a.), for one year.

RADCLIFFE, Lieutenant A. W. T., B.S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 14th N.I. (p.a.), for 303 days.

RODWELL, Lieutenant E. H., B.S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 2nd Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days.

RAMSAY, Lieutenant J. G., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant 24th N.I. (p.a.), for one year.

POWER, Surgeon-Major R. (p.a.), for one year and thirty days.

BLAIR, Major-General R. I., is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

ALLEN, Captain B. M., B.S.C. (p.a.), for four months.

CHALMERS, Captain E. W., B.S.C. (p.a.), for three months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ATEIN, Lieut. J. B. W., 7th Bengal Cavalry, wing officer 17th N.I., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Armstrong, appointed to the 14th Bengal Lancers.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieutenant G. W., squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Bairnsfather, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Nov. 2.

MERCER, Captain C. A., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Rogers, seconded for service on the staff.

CHAMBERS, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E., Bengal S.C., on return from furlough, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

CUNNINGHAM, Major A. J. C., R.E., will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the deputy adjutant-general Royal Engineers, Horse Guards, in view to his taking up the appointment of instructor in construction at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

MATHEWS, Lieutenant A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Jullundur to Meeran Meer, for duty with N Battery, 3rd Brigade, at that station.

PRYTON, Lieutenant L. S., Staff Corps, squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B., commanding the Oudh division, dated Oct. 25.

The candidate named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard :—

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., M.B., Indian Medical service, higher standard in Bengali.

With the sanction of the Government the following orders are confirmed :—

COTTER—Zhoob Field Force orders, dated Camp Gushki, Sept. 27, appointing Captain E. W. Cotter, R.E., attached to Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be field engineer.

MAXWELL—HORNIBLOW—PETRIE—Lieuts. C. Maxwell, F. H. Horniblow, and R. D. Petrie, R.E., with Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be assistant field engineers.

BIGGS, Lieut. H. V., R.E., with Bombay Sappers and Miners, to be assistant field engineer.

RANDOLPH—Order dated Oct. 27, appointing Lieut. A. H. Randolph, R.E., Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be doing duty officer, vice Captain M. Martin, R.E., from Oct. 1.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

LANE, Lieutenant C. W. M., R.A. (D Battery, 4th Brigade), for twelve months, on medical certificate.

SANDWITHE, Lieutenant R. L., 2nd Battalion Leicester Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

KIRBY, Major T. H., 2nd Battalion Cheahire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

HATTON, Lieutenant W. de B., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

WARRINGTON, Colonel H. H. C., 13th Madras N.I. (Madras Infantry), to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 23, in extension of the leave granted to him.

DUNCAN, Surgeon-Major W., M.B. (in medical charge 10th N.I.), for four months, in India, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.

CROFTS, Surgeon A. M. (in medical charge 10th Bengal Lancers), to Kuitachee, on medical certificate, from Oct. 22 to Jan. 20, 1885.

HASSAN, Surgeon S., to Calcutta, for six months, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 19.)

PAUL, Mr. A. W., officiating inspector-general of registration, on leave, to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector in the 24-Pergunnahs.

MAGUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Jessore.

SAMUELS, Mr. C. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Chittagong, to act as magistrate and collector of Furreedpore.

BEADON, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector, Dinagore, is promoted to the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors from 11th inst., vice Mr. B. H. Pawsey, deceased.

WACE, Mr. A. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, on furlough, to be a magistrate and collector, 3rd grade, from 11th inst., vice Mr. H. S. Beadon.

MARINDIN, Mr. C. L., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of Monghyr. Mr. Marindin to act in first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

WYER, Mr. F., magistrate and collector, Dacca, leave from 19th to 30th inst.

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, to act as magistrate and collector, Beerbhoom, during absence of Mr. W. Fiddian.

INGLIS, Mr. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Ranee-gunge, Burdwan, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of Bankoora.

CAMERON, Mr. O., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, on leave, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of Shahabad.

SLACK—The services of Mr. F. A. Slack, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in temporary charge of the Bettiah sub-division in Champaran, are placed at the disposal of the revenue department of this Government.

BRIGHT, Mr. W. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Seetamurree, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Chumparun, and to have charge of the Bettiah sub-division of that district.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and to have charge of the Seetamurree sub-division of that district.

CAMERON, Mr. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, is to have charge of the Saseeram sub-division of that district.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during absence of Mr. F. Wyer.

GUN, Mr. W. H. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector, on furlough, is posted to the sudder station of Rajshahye.

DYER, Rev. A. S., officiating chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, to act as chaplain of Kidderpore and of the Presidency jail from 1st inst.

MASON—The services of Mr. A. H. Mason, officiating professor, Government Engineering College, Howrah, are replaced at the disposal of the P.W. Department of this Government from date he was relieved by Mr. J. S. Slater.

SCHILLER, Mr. F., to be a member of the committee of management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

GUBBOY, Mr. E. S., to be a commissioner of the town of Calcutta.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

MARINDIN, Mr. C. R., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is vested with powers of a magistrate, first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

GUN, Mr. W. H. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

DELAMARE—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the appointment of Mr. F. Delamare, emigration agent for Mauritius, to act as emigration agent for Trinidad, during absence of Mr. O. W. Warner.

DEVENISH, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Darjeeling division.

BOYLE, Mr. W. C., assistant traffic superintendent, 3rd class, of Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.

MASON—The services of Mr. A. H. Mason, assistant engineer, 1st grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the railway branch for employment on the Benares-Cuttack Surveys.

BEATSON, Surgeon W., made over charge of the Jessore Jail to Surgeon J. B. Gibbons on Oct. 5.

TAYLOR, Rev. G. L., M.A., of Trinity [College, Dublin, chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta a surrogate in the diocese for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 20.)

HURRY, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, on being relieved of the charge of the Attock sub-division of the Rawalpindi District, is deputed to the Northern Umballa Settlement, with effect from Nov. 1.

KENNEDY, Mr. T., assistant commissioner, deputed to settlement duty in the Karnal-Umballa Settlement, assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 4.

CLARKE, Mr. R., on being relieved of his duties as officiating deputy commissioner, Hazara, is transferred to Lahore, and appointed to officiate as district judge, with effect from Nov. 6, vice Mr. R. E. Younghusband, who remains attached to the district as assistant commissioner.

BROWN, Mr. J. C., officiating district judge, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Muzaffargarh, with effect from Nov. 11, vice Mr. A. Meredith, transferred.

UDNY, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Amritsar District as officiating deputy commissioner, with effect from Nov. 12, vice Mr. C. R. Hawkins, transferred.

KING, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, has passed the prescribed examination by the High Proficiency Standard in Urdu, and has been granted the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., officiating divisional and sessions judge, assumed charge of his duties at Delhi on Nov. 1.

GURDON, Colonel E. P., assumed charge of his duties as divisional and sessions judge, Derajat, on Nov. 10.

TROWARD, Mr. T., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Mooltan, with effect from Nov. 17.

MCMAHON, Colonel C. A., on being relieved of the duties of officiating financial commissioner, Punjab, assumed charge of the newly-constituted revenue and administrative division of Lahore on Nov. 1.

MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, Hazara, is appointed to officiate as senior secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, with effect from Nov. 1, vice Mr. R. G. Thomson, appointed officiating junior secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

BENTON, Mr. A. H., on transfer from Muzaffargarh, assumed charge of his duties as divisional and joint sessions judge, Peshawar, on Nov. 7.

CLARKE, Mr. R., is appointed district judge of the Civil District of Lahore, with effect from Nov. 6.

HOLMES, Surgeon-Major A. P., relinquished medical charge of Shekh Budin on Oct. 23.

HOLMES, Surgeon-Major A. P., resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ismail Khan on Oct. 25, relieving Surgeon A. W. Mackenzie.

PIERSON, Surgeon A. H., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Jhelum on Nov. 1.

CROSSLEY, Mr. R., on the abolition of the Sirsa district is appointed civil surgeon of Rohtak, with effect from the 3rd Nov., 1885, vice Mr. T. Aaron, transferred.

O'BRIEN, Lieutenant J., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, D company, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission.

The following orders are confirmed :—

BARNES—Umballa Brigade Order, dated Oct. 27, appointing Surgeon R. W. Barnes, A.M.D., to the charge of the Lock Hospital at Umballa during the absence of Surgeon E. O. Milward, A.M.D., sick.

BIRCH—Kohat Station order, dated Nov. 6, directing Lieutenant F. H. J. Birch, R.A., 1st Subaltern No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery, to officiate in command of No. 5 Garrison Battery and Fort armament, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, from such date as he may take over the same from Captain E. A. Smith, R.A.

FASKEN—Regimental order, dated Nov. 1, making the following temporary appointments in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, consequent on the promotion to captain of Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, adjutant, with effect from Nov. 2 :—

COOK, Lieut. W., wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, vacated on promotion.

GORDON, Lieut. W. D., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Cook.

Regimental order, dated Nov. 7, making the following temporary appointments in the 6th Punjab Infantry :—

BRUCE, Major T. F., wing commander and officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Browne, on furlough.

SANDILANDS, Major A. N., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command, in addition to his duties as wing officer, vice Major Bruce.

VAUGHAN, Captain E. B. J., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Sandilands.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 22.)

SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel T. A., deputy commissioner, Nimar, transferred to Raipur, made over charge of the Nimar district on the 10th current to Major W. S. Brooks.

CULLEN, Surgeon-Major P., M.D., civil surgeon, Nimar, availed himself, on the 21st ult., of the leave granted him, and resumed charge of his duties on 26th idem.

DUFF, Mr. G. J., ceased to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police on the 24th of October last.

HAMILTON, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, on the 14th current from Mr. T. C. Wilson, C.S.

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major D. N., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Cohindwara, and of the executive charge of the district jail on the 8th current.

CAREY, Mr. L. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, was appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, of which district he held charge from the 1st to the 6th current.

CAREY, Mr., resumed charge of his duties as assistant commissioner, Raipur, on the 10th inst.

BLOOMFIELD—BROOKE—SCOTT—Lieut.-Colonels A. Bloomfield, T. H. B. Brooke, and T. A. Scott, officiating deputy commissioners, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, will respectively revert to their substantive grade of deputy commissioners, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class, from the 7th inst.

ANDERSON, Mr. K. M., extra assistant commissioner, Hurda, to be a justice of the peace in the Central Provinces.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 22.)

MONTAGU, Mr. T. W., C.S., who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 18th inst., to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Meerut district.

WHITE, Mr. E., joint magistrate, Allahabad, officiate as director public instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. R. T. H. Griffith.

COPELAND, Mr. C., to officiate as executive engineer in the department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from Oct. 25, as a temporary arrangement.

HEARLE, Mr. N., assistant conservator of forests, was placed on special duty to complete the working plans in the Kumaon and Ganges Divisions of the Central Circle, with effect from June 25, the date on which he made over charge of the Jaunsar Forest Division.

TRACY, Mr. T. B., district and sessions judge, Bareilly, to officiate as judicial commissioner, Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Young, or until further orders.

SLADEN, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, to the Bareilly Judgeship.

STEINBELT, Mr. J. M. C., district and sessions judge, on return from furlough, to the Azamgarh Judgeship.

CADELL, Mr. A., officiating inspector-general of registration and commissioner of excise and stamps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on being relieved by Mr. R. Wall, is posted to the Aligarh district as magistrate and collector.

With effect from Nov. 16, vice Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, deceased:—

BOYS, Mr. H. S., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh, to be a magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Fatehpur district.

ROBINSON, Mr. A., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Gorakhpur, to be a deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Fyzabad district.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., officiating joint magistrate, is transferred from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

NICHOLLS, Mr. G. J., officiating district and sessions judge, from Azamgarh to Ghazipur.

PETRE, Mr. F. L., assistant magistrate, from Moradabad to Gorakhpur.

ELLOY, Mr. C. S., deputy collector, is placed on special duty in connection with the inspection of district treasuries in Oudh.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments to the "C" company of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

WISEMAN—BOYLE—DUNN—Quartermaster-Sergeant A. C. Wiseman to be captain; Sergeant J. J. Boyle to be lieutenant; and Volunteer R. P. Dunn to be lieutenant.

BACON, Mr. H. M. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal.

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Meerut division, Ganges Canal.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 8.)

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. G., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Thongwa District.

EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, Rangoon, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class in the Cantonment of Rangoon for the purposes of Section 3 of the Cantonment Act, 1880, with effect from the date upon which he receives charge of the duties of cantonment magistrate, Rangoon, from Lieut. J. H. Parsons, assistant commissioner.

WESTON—The Chief Commissioner specially empowers Mr. A. Weston, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Salween division, a magistrate of the 3rd class, to try forest offences.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. G., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Promé to the charge of the Pyapon sub-division of the Thongwa district.

PRUCE, Lieut. F. J., Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps on private affairs for three months, with effect from Oct. 18.

BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., C.S., officiating secretary, received charge of the office of secretary to the chief commissioner in the Land Revenue and

Agricultural Department, and director of agriculture from Mr. H. T. White, C.S., on Nov. 2.

ROBINSON, Mr. W. A., overseer, 1st grade, Toungoo Division, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

PERCEVAL, Mr. R. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Burma State Railways, has passed the professional test required by Public Works Code.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 12.)

McNAUGHT, Mr. J., civil medical officer, Garo Hills, is transferred to Nowgong, and appointed to the civil medical charge of that station, vice Honorary Surgeon J. Hughes, deceased. Mr. McNaught will remain at Tura until relieved.

JACKSON—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Captain S. D. Jackson of his commission in the Cachar Mounted Rifles.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following promotions in the Cachar Mounted Rifles, consequent on the resignation of his commission by Captain S. D. Jackson:—

STEWART, Lieutenant A., to be captain.

ODLING, Troop Serjeant-Major A., to be lieutenant.

KIRWAN, Captain A. W. B., is appointed to officiate as commandant of the Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifles during the absence on leave of Major F. Beauclerk.

WILLANS, Major T. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, will be considered to have held charge of the Kokilamukh State Railway division, in addition to his other duties, from April 1, and he will continue in this office until further orders as a temporary arrangement.

## FURLOUGH.

BEAUCLERK, Major F., commandant of the Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifles, for three months.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 18.)

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., to act as special assistant to the collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. H. H. O'Farrell on other duty, or until further orders.

SMITHWHITE, Rev. J., attained the rank of senior chaplain on Aug. 25.

SHEPHERD, Mr. P. A., trained forest officer, appointed by the Secretary of State, having reported his arrival on Nov. 7, is brought on the strength of the Madras forest establishment as assistant conservator, 3rd grade, from that date and is posted to the Coimbatore District.

LODGE, Mr. F. A., assistant conservator of forests, Nellore, to be the forest officer who shall attend on behalf of Government at the inquiry made by the forest settlement officer in respect of the Chimakutri Kanigiri, and Ongle forests.

The following reversion is ordered:—

JACKSON, Captain Deputy Commissary W., from officiating executive engineer, 4th grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st Grade (Super-numerary) from Nov. 4.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers are transferred to the Pension Establishment in India on the Invalid Pensions specified below, dated Dec. 1.

GREATOREX, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary J., Commissariat Department, with Rs. 240 per mensem.

PEARSON, Sub-Conductor W., P.W.D., with Rs. 80 per mensem.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BUTLER, Major J. W. S., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Nov. 20.

## FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FORBES, Lieut. E. E., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 2nd Regiment, Madras L.C. (m.c.), for one year, with effect from date of embarkation.

KERNAN, Conductor M., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for 278 days.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Nov. 20.)

HENDERSON, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., is directed to do duty at the office of the deputy surgeon-general, Her Majesty's Forces, Bangalore Division and Ceded Districts.

CHURCHILL, Lieutenant F. V. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, doing duty at the dépôt, Wellington, is directed to rejoin his battalion at Madras and embark for Burmah.

WHITE—The name of Lieutenant the Hon. C. J. White, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, is added to the list of officers in G.O.C.C., No. 414



of 1884, for duty with regimental depôts in relief of Lieutenant de Trafford, Lieutenant Porter having been posted, on promotion, to the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

The following transfers are ordered :—

LEWIS, Surgeon-Major A., Army Medical Department, on arrival from England to do general duty at Bangalore.

MORSE, Surgeon T. R., on arrival from England to do duty at the Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

MARSH, Surgeon T. A. P., doing duty Station Hospital, Rangoon (now at Toungoo), to do duty Station Hospital, Toungoo.

JAMESON, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., to the medical charge European Female General Hospital, Bangalore.

KELLY, Surgeon-Major J. B., in medical charge European Female General Hospital, Bangalore, to do general duty at Bangalore.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard test in Hindustani :—

DUNCAN, Lieut., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. A. J., East Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

WILKINSON, Lieut. H. T. D., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani :—

BURTON, Surgeon F. H. M., Army Medical Department.

BANNERMAN, Surgeon W. B., Indian Medical Department.

BURN, Lieutenant W. A. F., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

BELLI-BIVAR, Lieutenant H. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

JENNINGS, Colonel C. J., Army Education Department, superintendent of army schools, 90 days' privilege leave from the 20th Jan., 1885, or date of departure.

COLE, Colonel G. W., Infantry, from Nov. 16 to Dec. 31, on private affairs.

WILSON, Major W. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service, in India.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 28.)

DREW—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. W. Drew, magistrate of the first class in the district of Kolaba, to be Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the Talukas of Panvel, Pen and Alibag.

BEATTY, Mr. C. A. B., assistant superintendent of police, Poona, passed on the 7th ult. an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

BIDDLE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, substantive pro tem. police probationer to the commissioner of police, Bombay.

DODGSON, Mr. C. G., assistant collector in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Satara.

LUCAS, Mr. A., assistant collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Dharwar.

DODGSON—LUCAS—Mr. C. G. Dodgson, C.S., and Mr. A. Lucas, C.S., to be justices of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the presidency town of Bombay.

GODBOLE—MODAK—Messrs. R. P. Godbole and J. B. Modak respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the head master, Byramji Jijibhai High School, Thana, on the 7th inst.

PARAKH—BARRY—Surgeon D. N. Parakh and Surgeon-Major A. Barry respectively delivered over and received charge of the duty of professor of midwifery in the Grant Medical College on the 1st inst.

NASH—MATHIESON—Messrs. J. F. Nash and G. F. Mathieson, assistant superintendents, Sind Revenue Survey, are promoted to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, with effect from Oct. 1.

DODGSON—LUCAS—Mr. C. G. Dodgson passed and examination in the Marathi and Mr. A. Lucas in the Kanarese language on the 9th ult.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 11th ult. :—Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., Mr. R. A. L. Moore, C.S., Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S., Mr. W. F. Lord, C.S., and Mr. K. R. R. Bamanjee, C.S. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

BEVILLE—CUMMING—The undermentioned officers passed the ordinary Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 11th ult. :—Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, assistant collector, Sind, and Mr. A. E. Cumming, supernumerary assistant collector, Sind.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

EAST, Mr. W. A., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district

of Poona and district registrar, Poona, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., or till further orders.

CANDY, Mr. R. E., C.S., on his return to duty, to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Kanara and district registrar, Kanara, during the absence of Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, C.S., or till further orders.

VIDAL, Mr. G. W., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. R. E. Candy, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Thana and district registrar and political agent, Thana, during the absence of Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., or till further orders.

KEYSER, Mr. A., C.S., to be collector and magistrate of the district of Surat and district registrar and agent for the Governor of Surat, with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. J. G. White, C.S., but to continue to do duty as collector and magistrate of the district of Kolaba and district registrar and political agent, Kolaba, till further orders.

PORTOUS, Mr. W., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat and district registrar and agent for the Governor of Surat, during the absence of Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., or till further orders.

WHITE, Mr. J. G., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from Dec. 1.

BULKLEY, Mr. H. G., assistant collector of salt revenue, passed on 7th ult. an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

BAGNALL—TUCKER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., to be assistant collector, Thana; and Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S., to be assistant collector, Kaladgi.

WHIR, Mr. J. W. A., appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on Nov. 12, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Poona.

#### MILITARY.

HEMANS, Lieut. A. W., G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

JORDAN, Captain E. V., Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

BARRY—The services of Surgeon J. P. Barry are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

#### FURLOUGHS.

THOMSON, Lieutenant J. T., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months.

WILLIS—The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate :—Sub-Conductor R. A. Willis, Commissariat Department.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Nov. 21.)

EDWARDS, Lieutenant C. M., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the B.S.C., will rejoin his regiment.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—

BURGES, Major H. M., from the seconded list, Bombay, has been posted to No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade S division, and ordered by telegram to Campbellpore for duty.

BUCKLE, Captain E., No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade South Irish division, has been promoted Major into T Battery 1st Brigade R.A.

CLARK, Lieut. H. H., F Battery 1st Brigade R.A., has been appointed to G Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and will proceed to Meerut.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MONTGOMERY, Capt. A., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), for six months, on medical certificate.

GIDSON, Lieut. J. H., for six months, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 11.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg-Major G. C. Chesnaye, Lieut. J. L. O'Brien, S.C., Lieut. E. E. Taylor, S.C., Colonel Alfred FitzHugh, C.B., S.C., Colonel H. Rowband, Inf., Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Durand, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major R. J. McGhee, S.C., Lieut.-Colonel K. A. Jopp, R.E.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. J. Hynes, N. S. Alexander (Cov.), E. C. Buck (Cov.), H. C. Barnes.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel A. Tulloch, S.C., Surg-Major E. A. Fitzgerald, Surg. S. F. Bigger, Brig-Surg. J. C. Morice, Major J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, S.C., Surg. D. M. Jack, Lieut. G. W. M. Dundas, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Taylor, S.C., Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast (Cav.), Surg. T. J. H. Wilkins.

Bombay Estab.—Major J. I. Tinling (Inf.);

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. Adams, G. C. Perreau, W. G. Wood, C. W. E. Foster, N. Elias.

*Bombay Estab.*—H. N. Alexander.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. H. White, R.E., twenty-five days.

*Madras Estab.*—Major J. C. Doveton, S.C., 114 days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Colonel John Hills, C.B., R.E., sixty-nine days.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. W. E. Foster, two weeks' furlough; F. W. Badcock (Cov.), ten days' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—H. N. Alexander (Extry.), seven days.

## DEC. 9.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Henry Tyndall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Sydney Herbert Williams, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Claude Malet Ducat, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Surg.-Maj. William Edward Allen, of the Bengal Army.

The Queen has approved the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieut. Henry George Way, of the Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Henry Tyndall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Sydney Herbert Williams, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Claude Malet Ducat, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.—Brig.-Surg. George Vernon Currie, of the Bengal Army.

To be Brigade Surgeon.—Surg.-Maj. Henry William Graham, of the Bengal Army.

## MEMORANDUM.

Maj. Thomas Dawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, whose retirement from the service and promotion to the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. thereon was notified in the "London Gazette" of Oct. 3, 1884, having been promoted to the substantive rank of Lieut.-Col., with effect from Sept. 2, 1884, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, with effect from Sept. 3, 1884.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**BULLOCK**—Nov. 17, at Cuttock, the wife of Captain John Bullock, of a son.

**CAMPBELL**—Nov. 17, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain W. M. Campbell, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

**CHANNER**—Nov. 12, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain B. Channer, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

**COX**—Nov. 17, at Amritsar, the wife of J. Fitzhugh Cox, Executive Engineer, of a son.

**FOSTER**—Nov. 20, at Beaconsfield House, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of G. H. Foster, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nimar, C.P., of a son.

**GILL**—Nov. 14, at Nellikuppam, the wife of Francis N. C. Gill, of a son.

**GODFREY**—Nov. 14, at Ghazipur, the wife of Mr. J. R. C. Godfrey, Assistant, Opium Factory, of a daughter.

**MACKAY**—Nov. 18, at 4, Middleton-street, Calcutta, the wife of James Lyle Mackay, of a daughter.

**MILLAR**—Nov. 19, at Tanjore, the wife of A. P. Millar, of a son.

**MULLALLY**—Nov. 21, at "Underfell," Coonoor, the wife of Frederick S. Mullally, of a daughter.

**OSBORNE**—Nov. 20, at Aligarh, the wife of A. W. Osborne, of a daughter.

**PUGHE**—Nov. 16, at No. 4, Auckland-villa, Darjeeling, the wife of Robertson F. H. Pughe, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

**ROBERTSON**—Nov. 22, at Dharwar, the wife of George A. Robertson, of a daughter.

**TELLERY**—Nov. 21, at Jeypore, Rajputana, the wife of Anton Tellery, of Calcutta, of a son.

**THOMPSON**—Nov. 17, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Mr. D. W. Thompson, inspector of schools, Rawulpindi Circle, of a daughter.

**WARDEN**—Nov. 17, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant E. J. P. Warden, 17th N.I., of a son.

**WILLIAMSON**—Dec. 13, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, the wife of Cyril Venn Wilton Williamson, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

**WILLIAMSON**—Nov. 18, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain R. Williamson, Northumberland Fusiliers, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**ALEXANDER—MURRAY**—Nov. 22, at St. Andrew's Church, Poona, by the Rev. J. H. Mackay, M.A., Church of Scotland chaplain, Major E. Mayne Alexander, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), eldest son of General Sir James Edward Alexander, K.C.B., &c., of Westerton, Bridge of Allan, N.B., to Kate, fourth daughter of the late Adam Murray, Esq., of Lamorby-park, Bexley, Kent, and of Mrs. Murray, 100, Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington.

**BRADY—WILSON**—Nov. 25, at Christ Church, Hurda, C.P., Mr. George Michael Brady to Jane Eliza, second daughter of A. Wilson, Esq., Bassim, Berar.

**GREAVES—BROWNSON**—Nov. 22, at Colaba Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ffennell, Herbert Rufus Greaves, of Bombay, to Annie Brownson, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

**MILNES—BROOKE**—Dec. 6, at Ajmeer, Thomas William Milnes, executive engineer, Jhalrapatan, in Rajpootana, to Emmeline Lydia, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General J. C. Brooke, Her Majesty's Indian Army.

**RICHARDSON—ARMITAGE**—Dec. 4, at Madras, by the Rev. A. Armitage, father of the bride, Arthur J. Richardson, 13th Native Infantry, to Emily Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Armitage, vicar of St. John's, Cheltenham.

**TRISOTT—PRENDERGAST**—Nov. 17, at Morar, by the Rev. E. M. Beasley, C. P. Trisott, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Catherine May, daughter of Colonel M. M. Prendergast, Commandant 4th Bengal Cavalry.

**WEBB—LAWSON**—Nov. 13, at St. John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev. J. H. Taylor, Gilbert Henry Webb, to Eleanor Mary, only daughter of T. M. Lawson, of Calcutta.

## DEATHS.

**BARTON**—Nov. 2, at Yandoon, British Burma, Angelina, wife of W. Barton, P.W.D., Madras, aged 21 years.

**BAILLY**—Dec. 3rd, at Secunderabad, of hepatitis, Stewart L. H. Le Bailly, Esq., The Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment, in his 22nd year.

**BRAGANZA**—Nov. 23, at Vingorla, Percy Lionel, the infant son of Surgeon M. B. Braganza, I.M.D., 20th Bombay N.I.

**CARTER**—Nov. 18, at Bankipore, Mrs. Adelaide Carter, widow of the late Mr. William Carter.

**COLE**—Nov. 18, at Ajmera, Violet Agnes, the only daughter of W. H. and Agnes E. Cole, aged 15 months.

**KENT**—Nov. 24, at Oak-lane, Fort, George Kent, Inspector, Health Department, Bombay Municipality.

**MURRAY**—Nov. 16, at Bhagalpur, of puerperal fever, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Flood Murray, Indian Medical Service.

**PAPPLE**—Nov. 19, at Allahabad, Elizabeth Lane Papple, the beloved wife of James Papple, aged thirty-two years.

**RICH**—Nov. 17, at Rawal Pindi, the result of an accident at polo, Captain Henry Bayard Rich, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Colonel F. H. Rich, Royal Engineers, aged thirty-five years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**HOME**—Dec. 8, Ravenna (s), Calcutta.—9, Armenia (s), Calcutta; Huzara (s), Bombay; Delhi, Calcutta.—10, Cortesia, Rangoon.—11, Vesta (s), Calcutta; Surat (s), Bombay; Malet (s), Bussorah; Shannon, Calcutta.—12, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—13, Benan, Calcutta; St. Magnus, Calcutta; Castle Roy, Calcutta.—14, Astronomer (s), Calcutta; Galileo C., Rangoon.

**BOMBAY**—Nov. 21, City of Carthage (s), Glasgow; Oriental (s), Zanzibar.—22, Commilla (s), Calcutta; Pandora (s), Trieste.—23, Medusa (s), Hong Kong; Lucinda (s), Middlesbrough; Saxmundham (s), Tyne.—24, Peshawur (s), London; Iron (s), Bhowanuggur.—25, Scindia (s), Kurrachee; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.—27, Atrato (s), Cardiff.

**CALCUTTA**—Nov. 17, Chanda (s), Bombay; Godiva (s), Liverpool.—18, City of Oxford (s), Liverpool; Pamba (s), Singapore; Mahratra (s), Rangoon.—20, Clan Macfarlane, Cape Town; Imberhorne, Singapore; Idomene, New York; Breadalbane, Liverpool; Boyne, Philadelphia; Osprey, Saigon.—23, Nevada (s), Bimlipatan.

**MADRAS**—Nov. 19, Chusan (s), Calcutta.—21, Nowshera (s), Calcutta.—22, Tibre (s), Colombo; Eldorado, London.

## DEPARTURES.

**HOME**—Dec. 7, Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta; Willingale (s), Penang; Aurette (s), Aden.—9, County of Clare, Calcutta; County of Caithness, Bombay.—10, Bokhara (s), Bombay; Avlona (s), Colombo; Sardomene, Calcutta.

**BOMBAY**—Nov. 21, Othello (s), Havre; H.M.S. Jumna (s), England; Sumatra (s), China.—22, King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; I. G. Clive (s), Vingoria; Carlisle (s), Bussorah.—24, Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Werneth Hall (s), Kurrachee.—25, Colombo (s), Marseilles; Kangra (s), London; Lisnacrieve (s), Marseilles.—26, Commilla (s), Kurrachee; I. M. Clive (s), Kurrachee; Antoinette, Chittagong; Clan Munro (s), Genoa; Canara (s), Calcutta.—27, Mamody, Damaun; Thorndale, Dunkirk.

**CALCUTTA**—Nov. 17, Rajpootana (s), Nerbudda (s), Chusan (s), California (s), Gulf of Carpentaria (s), Loch Moidart, Eidavold.—18, Wigtonshire.—20, Wing Sang (s), City of Canterbury (s), Japan (s), Calistoga.—Darlington (s), Bertram Rigby, Joseph.

**MADRAS**—Nov. 19, Asia (s), Rangoon.—20, Colaba (s), Colombo; Chusan (s), London.—22, Tibre (s), Calcutta; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Nowshera (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. F. Crook, Major and Mrs. Craigie Halkett, Major Van Someren, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. Stapylton, Mr. Maude, Miss Mann, Miss Amos, Mr. W. Balmorth, Mr. O. Martin, Mr. T. Townsley. From Brindisi: Mr. Van Someren, Mrs. and two Misses Haig, Major W. H. Hallett, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Sedgwick, Mrs. and Miss Gough, Mr. F. D. Meares.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Green and children.

s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 17; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 25; from Brindisi, Dec. 29.

For Madras: Mr. Martin, Mr. Aspinwall.

For Calcutta: Mrs. A. J. Hughes, Mrs. Bullen Smith, Mrs. Murdock, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. Agger, Mr. J. Donald, Mr. D. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. G. Oswald. From Brindisi: Mr. W. A. C. Hardie, Mr. R. A. G. Grieve.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cameron. From Suez: Mr. C. Hadden.

For Malta: Master Arbuthnot, Lieutenant-Colonel McLaren, Lieutenant and Mrs. Wisdey.

For Suez: Madame de Valles.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Dec. 24; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 5.

For Bombay: General Sir J. McNeill, Major E. M. Forbes, Colonel A. Nugent, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Mrs. S. S. Grant, Mr. Garth, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. W. Ross. From Venice: Justice Straight, Mrs. Straight, Mr. A. Phillips. From Brindisi: Mr. Crook, Mrs. J. P. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. R. V. Malden, Mr. E. Elliott, Lady and Miss Garth, Mr. T. A. Payne.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Forman.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Dec. 31; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 8; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. W. G. Wood, Colonel J. Jacob, Miss Arthur, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. Moyeau and child. From Suez: Mr. W. S. Forman. From Brindisi: Mr. MacFadyen, Colonel J. Jacob, Mr. Forman. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. G. Jackson and two children.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. A. O. Oliver, Mr. McKenzie. From Brindisi: Mr. Homfeld, Mr. C. H. Ross.

For Suez: Mr. Swaine, Mr. Wackerbarth.

For Madras: Mr. R. B. Feast, Rev. E. N. Hodges, Mr. W. K. Thompson.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 1 (for Australia direct); s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 8; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Miss Ravenscroft.

For Suez: Mr. W. H. Bond.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 15; from Brindisi, Jan. 19.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Colonel and Mrs. Ommaney, two Misses Ommaney, Mrs. N. Smith, Miss Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth and three children, Mrs. Beetham and daughter, Miss E. Watkins, Mr. E. A. Linton, Com. and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. Meiklejohn. From Venice: Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae. From Brindisi: Mr. G. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke.

For Suez: Mr. E. S. Holland.

For Malta: Mr. J. W. Powlett Bingham, Lady Drake and friend, Miss Gurley.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mr. E. E. Eyre, Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. Thornton.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

For Calcutta: From Venice: Mr. Elias.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Black. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrews.

For Suez: Captain Passingham.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Whynper. From Venice: Colonel A. E. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hullah. From Brindisi: Mr. Hynes.

S.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 5; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Major and Mrs. Hornby, Miss H. E. Johnson. From Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Mathias.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Bedford.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. Kingshott.

For Suez: Mrs. Shetford and friend.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Kurrachee: Miss Meeredy, Mr. E. Herbert, Miss E. M. Stokes.

For Mangalore: Mr. E. W. Lund.

For Mandavie: Major and Mrs. B. G. Humphry.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Pearse.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail Dec. 24.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Waddell and children, Mr. W. Milne Mr. R. B. Bell.

For Madras: Mr. H. Guise, R.A.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Ackworth, Mr. J. W. Sidey, Mrs. S. E. Rita, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. Hannay, Miss E. Godden.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Jan. 7.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett, Mr. Goslin, Rev. W. C. Gibb.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Lathom Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Livermoor, Mr. Reade.

For Aden: Mrs. Maud Turner.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett.

For Calcutta: Mr. Kuchler.

For Rangoon: Mr. H. Holt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate, Mrs. Hayter.

For Colombo: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sparkes.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. J. A. Robertson, Miss Lamb, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Williams, Mr. M. Madia, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. B. Yates and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bamford.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Lieutenant Dundas and party, Major and Mrs. E. Nesbitt, Miss Petman, Mr. J. Trail and brother, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, infant, and ayah, Mrs. and Miss Donald and infant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Hogg, Miss Mellor, Masters W. and C. Mellor, Miss Bradley, Rev. E. P. and Mrs. Newton and child.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailing Jan. 17.

For Calcutta: Mrs. John Stewart and child, Miss Esplin.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. Church, Mr. W. Liesching.

#### PASSENGERS per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For BOMBAY, per ss. *Clan Forbes*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. Howarth and two children, Mr. Mitchell.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 20.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child.

For Madras: Mr. B. Haughton, Mr. J. Lomax.

For Calcutta: Mr. Grindrod, Mr. Forster.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Graham*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 17.

For Colombo: Rev. H. Schafter, Rev. J. Wood, Mrs. Schafter, three children, and ayah.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Peshawur*, Nov. 25.

From London: Captain Kirk, Lieutenant-Kirwan, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Steinbelt, Mr. M. C. Leckie, Lord A. Grosvenor, Lord H. Grosvenor, Mr. C. E. Smyth, Mr. G. Stokes, Mr. E. R. Osgood, Mr. Dewhurst, Mr. Russell, Captain and Mrs. Addison, Mr. M. Kennard, Mr. E. A. Carswell, Mrs. J. Lee-Warner, Mrs. Bulman and four daughters, Major Trevor, Mrs. Westland, infant, and child, Miss Corbyn, Mr. K. Deighton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and child, Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Miss Cleburn, Miss Brock, Mr. H. W. Hudson, Rev. and Mrs. Morell and infant, Mr. S. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Moule, Lady A. Fitzgerald and infant, Mr. P. M. Pittar, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. H. E. Pellereau, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz and child, General J. C. Brooke, Mr. and Miss Brooke, Miss Boosey, Mr. Faichnie, Mrs. Rowland and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale and infant, Mrs. Ogg, Miss Vincent, Major Gray, Rev. W. Coverdale, Dr. W. Finden, Mr. James Young, Mr. G. Shaw, Mrs. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Charles, Mr. P. G. Melitus, Mr. A. L. Christie, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mr. Garrett, Mr. J. F. Swete, Mr. J. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbell, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. T. L. Cook, Mr. W. Wood, Miss E. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and two infants, Lord Radstock, Hon. R. Waldegrave, Mr. J. P. Millet, Mr. J. R. D. Bell, Mr. H. S. McIntire, Mr. P. Rathborne, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Doult, Mr. and Mrs. Whynper, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Mr. George Bridges, Miss M. Burgess, Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, Miss Bushnell, Mrs. Thornburn, Mr. H. C. Hardie, Mr. J. Horne, Miss Duncan, Mr. E. S. Whitney, Mrs. Le Mesurier and infant, Mr. S. Vaz, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. Gastin, infant and child, Mrs. Carrington and daughter, Mr. J. J. Benson, Mrs. R. V. Garrett and infant, Mrs. Hudson and two children, Rev. S. W. M. Curriegan, Mr. J. E. Fasken, Mrs. W. Lee-Warner.

From Brindisi: Mr. E. Deschamps, the Archbishop Agliardi, Rev. M. P. Dochi, Mr. E. Parisi.

From Suez: Conductor Phillips, Mr. A. N. Pugh, Mr. F. C. Dawkes, Mr. Keith, Mr. C. T. Melli, Colonel Bonus.

From Gibraltar : Mr. Reed.  
From Aden : Major Haydon.

FROM BOMBAY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Dec. 16.  
At Plymouth : Dr. Compigne, Mr. Israel, Rev. T. H. Summer, Major Hughes, Mr. James, Miss Whymper, Mr. Parr, Mr. Tate, Private M'Carriok, Dr. and Mrs. Martin and two children, Major-General Sir G. A. Greaves, C.B., Miss Peake, Mr. Woodfall, Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, Colonel Justice, Captain Hogge, Colonel and Mrs. Larpent, and two children, Mrs. H. Elliot Young, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer and two children, Mr. H. Rollings, Mr. Millie, Mr. W. H. Collett, Mr. C. Allen, Miss Sharp, Mr. Hurst.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 10.

For Bombay : Mrs. Hillyard, Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crook, Mrs. Vibart, Dr. Craddock, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mrs. Jacob, Lord and Lady Parker, Miss Madeson, Mr. Tanner, Miss M. Clark, Mr. Shields, Mr. T. B. G. Overend, Miss Hosking, Mr. J. G. Coutts, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Jones. From Suez : Mr. E. C. Morgan.

For Suez : Miss Shallard, Mr. C. M. Shepherd, Major Herbert, Mr. E. K. Douglas, Mr. D. Hills.

For Port Said : Mrs. S. Sackville, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Dudley Masters Biddulph.

For Malta : Mr. Langworthy, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Speid and Miss Speid, Mrs. Houston, Countess Donoughmore, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Lieutenant Edmonds, Mrs. H. Osborne and child, Mr. M. Bluhm, Mr. J. Crawley, Mrs. Livingstone, Sergeant Hare.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Ghoorka*, to sail Dec. 10.

For Malta : Captain and Mrs. H. Lowndes, Miss H. Thorold, Mrs. Crossley.

For Colombo : Mr. T. Gray, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss L. Sheppard, Mr. A. J. Robson, Mr. A. F. Sleeman, Mr. A. G. Seaton, Miss L. Sheppard, Mr. T. J. Torrie, Masters Howie.

For Calcutta : Captain A. W. Bull, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Ritherden, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Sale, Miss M. Keelan, Miss Archer, Mr. A. Darling, Mr. H. A. Gorness, Mr. A. D. Pelly, Mr. R. M. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. L. Edwards and children, Mr. Hunter, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. J. J. Hudson, Mr. W. Pearman, Mr. A. Macleod, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Harrey, Mr. Howlden.

For Rangoon : Mr. Spencer.

For Madras : Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. A. W. Goslin, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. H. Guise, Mrs. Doran, Mr. T. Ferguson, Mr. A. W. Rosling, Mr. Baber.

For Tuticorin : Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Murray*, left Liverpool Dec. 2.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Foote, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Pogson.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, left Liverpool Dec. 7.

For Madras : Mrs. Brereton, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. R. Morris.

For Calcutta : Miss Mary Hutchinson, Miss T. Hutchinson, Mrs. Dyer, nurse, and four children.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Assam*, Nov. 28.

For London : Mr. W. G. Stack, Mr. B. Engeroff, Mr. Dinmiedie.

For Brindisi : Colonel E. Ommanney, Major H. L. Nutt, Mr. F. C. S. Schurr, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Tute, Mr. G. Druitt, Rev. A. Stakes, Mr. Ashware, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Morrison.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. *Parramatta*, Captain C. Gadd, sailing on Dec. 6.

For London : Rev. John Fordyce, Mrs. Fordyce, Mr. W. S. Owen, Mr. C. D. Ockleslor, Dr. Heneage Gibbes, Dr. E. Klein, Dr. A. Linguard.

For Venice : Mr. G. F. Farran.

By the s.s. *Pekin*, Captain A. Symons, sailing on Dec. 12.

From Marseilles : Major Wheble.

## REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsmouth.	Leaves Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	25 Dec.
Crocodile...	—	Q'ntown 17 Dec. Gibraltar 22 Dec.	26 Dec.	30 Dec.	1885 1 Jan.	1885 14 Jan.
Jumna.....	28 Dec. 1885	—	1885 6 Jan.	1885 10 Jan.	12 Jan.	25 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	Q'ntown 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Serapis .....	—	Na'al —	Simons Bay —	St. Vincent 25 Dec.	1885 4 Jan.
Jumna.....	—	Suez —	Port Said —	Malta —	1884 18 Dec.
Malabar .....	1885 6 Jan.	1885 18 Jan.	1885 20 Jan.	1885 24 Jan.	1885 2 Feb.
Crocodile.....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar .....	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis .....	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BAGSHAW—Dec. 12, at Anerley, the wife of Frank T. Bagshaw, District Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, Madras Presidency, of a son.

MUIR—Dec. 7, at Hazlewood, Helensburgh, Scotland, the wife of Robert Muir, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

GWYNN—MACLEOD—Dec. 11, at the parish church, Thornbury by the Rev. Thomas Waters, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. N. Wells, John Crowther Gwynn, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Solicitor, to Eliza Caroline, second daughter of A. C. MacLeod, Esq., M.D., late of the Madras Army.

LIVERMORE—BROWN—Dec. 10, at St. Oswald's Church, Chester, Martin Livermore, second surviving son of James Stafford Livermore, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, to Emily Nessie, eldest daughter of the late John Brown, Esq., of Chester.

MILMAN—CAMPBELL—Dec. 13, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Spence, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Hall, and the Vicar, the Rev. William Henry Milman, Rector of St. Augustine and St. Faith, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, eldest son of the Very Rev. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, to Julia Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir George Campbell, M.P., K.C.S.I., of Southwell House, South Kensington.

PARKINSON—FRERS—Dec. 9, at St. Stephen's Church, Bayswater, W., by the Rev. J. Brookes, Percival George Parkinson, Captain and Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, Ordnance Store Department, son of George Thomas Parkinson, Esq., of 3, Prince's-buildings, Bath, to Frances Henrietta, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Amelius Beauclerc Fyers, Royal Engineers, Surveyor-General in Ceylon.

SALE—LEWIS—Dec. 2, at Newport, Mon., by the Rev. J. Owen, Stephen G. Sale, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, son of the late Rev. J. Sale, Bengal, to Margaret Annie, daughter of E. Lewis, Esq., J.P., of Maindee Hall, Newport, Mon.

WILLIAMS—RAY—Dec. 9, at St. Pancras, by the Rev. G. F. Whidborne, M.A., Edward Williams, of Madras, fourth son of William Walton Williams, Highbury-quadrant, to Edith S. C. Ray, elder daughter of the late Richard Ray and Mrs. Ray, Mackenburgh-square.

## DEATHS.

BANISTER—Dec. 6, at Eastbourne, George Banister, late Surgeon-General, Indian Army, aged 64.

BROWN—Dec. 12, at 22, Kildare-gardens, Charles Philip Brown, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, second son of the late Rev. David Brown, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Provost of the College of Fort William, Calcutta, aged 86.

COOPER—Dec. 7, at his residence, Green Park, Lee, Robert Cooper, in his 72nd year.

DUNN—Dec. 12, at 26, Wellington-road, N.W., Susannah, the beloved wife of John Quinn Dunn, Esq., aged 59.

HEARN—Dec. 12, at West Brighton, Major-General Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Police, Madras, in the 56th year of his age.

KENNEDY—Dec. 4, at Erith, Kent, Samuel Clark Kennedy, late of Calcutta and Armagh, in his 47th year.

ROGERS—Dec. 12, at Laurel Bank, Bromley, Kent, in her 60th year, Harriette, widow of the late Longdon McMurdo Rogers, H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late Edward Wilmer, of Liverpool.

VINER—Dec. 6, at Wavendon, Woburn, Thomas Viner, aged 76, formerly of Ceylon.

By the death of Miss Fuller, which took place on the 14th ult. at Ferozepore, the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society loses a valuable and devoted missionary. Miss Fuller had resided for many years at Lahore, where she was well known and much respected by both natives and Europeans.—*Daily News*.

Not even all the native papers approve of the selection of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose as a candidate for Parliament in the interests of India. The *Rast Goftar*, of Bombay, which is edited by a Parsee gentleman, thinks that the Baboo is an unsuitable candidate, and that the experiment would have a much better chance of succeeding if a less irrational person had been chosen.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Nov. 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100 3-16 to 100 1
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	102½ to 102½
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1372 ...	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4½ per cent. ...	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104½

## BANKS.

	Paid-up	Cash rates
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	75½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	610
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	830
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	212½	95

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	760
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	975
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,140
Ap.ilo (small shares) ...	400	340
Bellary ...	all	605
Bear Cotton Ginning ...	1,000	530
Breach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	1,540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,340
Fort ...	8,500	2,850
French ...	500	615
Mofussil Co. ...	400	422½
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	215
Prince of Wales ...	600	635
Sassoon Press Co. ...	500	600
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	600
Volkart ...	640	840

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	116
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	440
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	860
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	28
Bombay United ...	1,000	995
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	710
Corla Mills ...	1,000	715
D. Spinning ...	all	365
Empress Co. ...	all	810
Ganjam Spinning ...	400	765
Hindustan ...	1,000	830
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,150
Khandvel ...	1,000	810
Khatoo Macraunjee ...	1,000	945
Khatoo United ...	1,000	3,050
Manockji Petits ...	all	1,230
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	225
Morarij Goudas ...	1,000	1,420
National Spinning ...	1,000	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,000
Oriental ...	625	645
Parrell Mill ...	nil.	230
Prince of Wales Spinning ...	500	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,400
Soonderdas ...	1,000	750
Southern India ...	30	425
Victori Mills ...	1,000	610
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-8-0 each ...	350
Do. New £20 Shares 100-14-6 ..	62
B., D., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5 ..	62

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	440
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	5,000
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Buildings. Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,330
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,195
Thacker and Co. ...	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Nov. 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	100 2 to —
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 12 to 102 14
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 12 to 102 14
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

4 of 1804 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
4 of 1805 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
4 of 1806 (1886) ...	101 4 to —
4 of 1807 (1887) ...	101 8 to —
4 of 1808 (1888) ...	102 0 to —
4 of 1809 (1889) ...	102 4 to —
4 of 1810 (1890) ...	102 8 to —
4 of 1811 (1891) ...	102 4 to 102 6
4 of 1812 (1892) ...	102 4 to 102 6

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	186 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	180 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	218 to —

Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	212½	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	16 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	210	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	210	67 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,425 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	2100	1,800 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	105 to 108
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	66 to 67
Burakur Coal ...	100	100 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	89 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	91 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	47 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	220	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	220	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	220 to 225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	31 to 32
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	205 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	67 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	60 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	137 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	150 to 155
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	101 to 102
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	106 to 107
Nanthpore Indigo ...	80	— to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	210	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	75 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	66 to 67
Riverside Press ...	90	77 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	260 to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	40 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	95 to 96
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	124 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amulucke ...	100	95 to —
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	220	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	98 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borell (Assam) ...	210	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chaandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coochella (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Cutcheria (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	60 to 55
Dossal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to 56
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 50
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	62 to 63
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolongore (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornaful (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	27½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	210	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	210	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	210	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to —
Nutanwore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttaree (Syhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	66	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbull and Mowrah ...	100	02 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	210	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Nov. 24.

Four per cents ...	1½ dis. to 1 dis
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3½ pre. to 3½ dis
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3½ to 3 do
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4 to 4 do
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — do
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	—
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Do. Tele.	1s. 7 1-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 7 15-16d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do.	—	1s. 7 15-16d.	1s. 8 1-16d.

## LONDON.—Dec. 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ....	91 to 93
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .....	102 to 102½
4	Do. October 10, 1898... ..	101½ to 101½
4	India Enforced Paper .....	77½ to 78½
4½	Do. do. 1885 .....	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893 .....	79½ to 80½
4½	Ceylon, 1892 and 1893 .....	101 to 103
4½	Do. ....	100 to 102
4½	Mauritius, 1881 .....	102 to 104
6	Do. 1895-96 .....	113 to 117
4½	Do. ....	99 to 101
4½	Straits Settlements Government .....	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	Price.	25
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	24 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	117 to 119

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	5	4½ to 5
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	6 to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	153 to 155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	24½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1963 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	122 to 124
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	146 to 148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	123 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	114 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Rohika and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4½ to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	19½ to 20½
Do. do. ...	16	4½ to 4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17½ to 18½
West of India Port, Ld. ...	30	20½ to 21

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

### MILITARY.

Ailable, Maj. W. B. Inf., 1 yr. 81 dys., fr. May 9, '84, B.  
Allen, Capt. S. M. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C. S.C., 1 yr., from May 1, '84, M.  
Austin, Lieut. Col. E., S.C., 1 yr. 89 dys., fr. May 15, '84, M.

Baber, Maj. H. T. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 2, '84, M.  
Barclay, Capt. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '84, B.  
Barton, Col. L. C. S.C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, B.  
Barron, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, B.  
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., from June 5, '84, B.  
Barrow, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr. 1 dy., from Aug. 19, '84, B.  
Batty, Lt. Col. A. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.  
Batty, Surg. Maj. R. H., 1 yr., from July 1, '84, B.  
Beasley, Surg. Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.  
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, '83, M.  
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, B.  
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 yrs., from Oct. 1, '82, M.  
Birch, Maj. W. B., S.C., 1 yr. 269 dys., from Nov. 30, '83, B.  
Blowers, Lt. Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, B.  
Boileau, Capt. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '84, B.  
Boone, Lieut. Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '84, M.  
Boswell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 15, '84, B.  
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, B.  
Broome, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 14, '84, B.  
Brown, Lt. Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, B.  
Bull, Surg. G. H., M.D., 182 dys., from Oct. 17, '84, B.  
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, '82, B.  
Burton, Surg. J. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 13, '84, M.  
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 7, '83, B.  
Busteed, Surg. Maj. H. E., M.D., 304 dys., fr. May 23, '84, M.  
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 25, '83, B.

Caldecott, Surg. Maj. R., 286 dys., from May 20, '84, B.  
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 12, '84, B.  
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 1 yr. 243 dys., from April 6, '84, B.  
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 10, '84, B.  
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. C., 2 yrs., from April 13, '83, B.  
Chapman, Maj. R. T., Inf., 182 dys., from Sept. 24, '84, M.  
Cherry, Col. E. M., Cav., 1 yr. 231 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '83, M.  
Chenay, Surg. Maj. G. C., 1 yr. 183 dys., fr. Oct. 23, '84, B.  
Clark, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Clarkson, Surg. J. W., 18 ms., from May 28, '84, B.  
Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 353 dys., fr. Jan. 10, '83, B.  
Clubley, Col. J. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 10, '84, M.  
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.  
Cole, Col. R. A., S.C., 3 yrs., from Oct. 1, '81, M.  
Collis, F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from March 28, '84, B.  
Condon, Surg. Maj. J. H., 1 yr., from April 20, '84, B.  
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from May 1, '83, B.  
Coningham, Lt. Col. W., S.C., 1 yr. 2 dys., fr. Mar. 23, '84, M.  
Cooke, Maj. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 18, '84, M.  
Cotton, Maj. F. F., R.E., 1 yr. 281 dys., fr. Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Cotton, Lieut. Col. T. J., S.C., M.  
Cowley, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '84, B.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 359 dys., from April 1, '84, B.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83, M.  
Currie, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 13, '84, M.  
Cunningham, Maj. D. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 27, '84, B.  
Cunningham, Maj. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 30, '84, B.  
Curtis, Maj. Atwill, 2 yrs., from April 26, '83, M.

Dalrymple, Maj. R. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83, M.  
Daunt, Col. J. C., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 22, '83, B.  
De Louade, Lt. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '84, M.  
Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 260 dys., fr. Jan. 1, '84, M.  
Dobbie, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 31, '84, B.  
Doveton, Maj. H. R., S.C., 2 ms., from Dec. 4, '82, B.  
Doveton, Maj. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 15, '83, M.  
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 176 dys., fr. May 17, '83, M.  
Durand, Lieut. Col. J. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '84, B.  
Dyce, Capt. G. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., from April 12, '84, B.

Eades, Surg. Maj. L. E., 1 yr., from April 13, '84, B.  
Elliot, Maj. H. E., Inf., 1 yr., from April 4, '84, B.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 ms., from Feb. 9, '83, B.  
Elliston, Maj. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 19, '84, B.  
Evers, Surg. Maj. B., M.D., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '84, B.  
Ewing, Col. John, S.C., 1 yr., from May 20, '84, M.

Fagan, Maj. J. G., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '84, B.  
Fagan, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.  
Fawcett, Surg. Maj. E., 1 yr., from June 3, '84, M.  
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr. 93 dys., fr. Nov. 15, '83, B.  
Ferrand, Surg. E., 2 yrs., from July 9, '84, M.  
Fitzhugh, Col. A., C.B., S.C., B.  
Ford, Maj. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from May 27, '84, M.  
Fordyce, Lieut. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 19, '84, B.  
Fraser, Col. H., S.C., 335 dys., from Feb. 29, '84, M.

Gabott, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 19, '83, B.  
Gibbs, Lt. Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., from May 9, '84, B.  
Godfrey, Maj. G., Inf., 1 yr., from April 11, '84, M.  
Goodfellow, M.-Gen. W. W. C.B., 1 yr. 16 dys., fr. Ju. 3, '84, B.  
Gordon, Lt. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., from June 10, '84, M.  
Greany, Surg. J. P., M.D., 1 yr., from Sept. 9, '84, B.  
Greenaway, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, '84, M.  
Grey, Lt.-Col. L. J. H., C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 196 d., fr. Apr. 23, '84, B.  
Griffiths, Col. R., S.C., M.  
Griffith, Lt. Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.  
Gunning, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., M.  
Gunthorpe, Maj. E. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 16, '84, M.  
Gupta, Surg. Maj. K. P., 1 yr., from May 22, '84, B.

Hackett, Surg. Maj. A. L., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Apr. 25, '84, M.  
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr. 277 dys., fr. June 20, '83, B.

Hammond, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.  
Hammond, Maj. H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.  
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, B.  
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 29, '83, M.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 26 ms., fr. April 8, '83, B.  
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 5, '83, B.  
Heath, Maj. L. F., S.C., 1 year, from May 21, '84, B.  
Henderson, Surg. Maj. G. M. D., 1 yr. 10 mos., fr. Aug. 14, '83, B.  
Hekeith, Lieut. Col. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 1, '84, M.  
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 25 ms. 1 dy., fr. Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Hight, Lt.-Col. E. L., S.C., 1 year, from April 18, '84, B.  
Hills, Col. John R. E., C.B., 2 yrs., fr. My. 28, '83, B.  
Hill, Major R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr. 16 dys., fr. April 4, '84, M.  
Hodgkinson, Lieut. S. C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '84, B.  
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. March 22, '84, B.  
Hogg, C. I. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., 149 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '83, B.  
Hogg, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 21, '84, B.  
Holloway, Lieut. Col. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 31, '84, M.  
Hollroyd, Col. W., R.M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 4, '84, B.  
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 21 ms., from May 20, '83, M.  
Hume, Maj. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., from Oct. 24, '84, B.  
Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 year 273 days, M.  
Hutchinson, Major J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 143 dys., fr. Dec. 7, '83, B.

Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., till March 31, '85, Bo.

Jackson, Lt.-Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. May 20, '83, B.  
Jacko, Lieut. Col. John, S.C., 27 ms., fr. Oct. 30, '82, B.  
Jamieson, Maj. L. F., S.C., 182 dys., from Oct. 10, '84, B.  
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., 1 yr. 10 dys., fr. Sep. 28, '83, B.  
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 322 dys., fr. May 23, '84, B.  
Johnston, Surgeon-Major T. B. W. P., 3 yrs., fr. Jan. 19, '82, B.  
Johnstone, Col. J. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.  
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 3 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '81, B.  
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, '83, B.  
Jopp, Lt.-Col. K. A., R.E., 1 yr. 41 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, M.

Keays, Lieut. Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 1, '83, B.  
Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 18 ms., fr. April 12, '83, B.  
Kennedy, Capt. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 28, '84, B.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 6, '83, B.  
Kirtan, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 21, '83, B.  
Lambert, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 160 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '83, B.  
Lamb, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '84, B.  
Lampen, Col. J., S.C., 2 years, M.  
Landan, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.  
Lawrence, Lt.-Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 28, '83, B.  
Leader, Capt. T. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 23, '84, M.  
Leapingwell, Surg. A. H., 1 yr., from June 25, '84, M.  
Lethbridge, Surg. Maj. A. S. M. D., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Mar. 23, '84, B.  
Lewtas, Surg. J., M.B., 1 yr., from Oct. 9, '84, B.  
Lloyd, Lt.-Col. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 16, '84, B.  
Lloyd, Bde. Surg. E. E., 1 yr., from May 6, '84, M.  
Luard, Col. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 180 d., from May 15, '84, B.  
Luard, Lt.-Col. C. H., R.E., 13 ms., from Feb. 10, '84, B.  
Lucas, Surg. C. T., 2 yrs., from Mar. 7, '84, B.

McAndrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 3, '82, B.  
McCauley, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Apr. 1, '84, M.  
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 6, '84, B.  
MacDonald, Surg. D. P., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. Apr. 15, '84, B.  
MacDougall, Brig.-Surg. H. R. L., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '84, B.  
MacLaren, Surg. Maj. G. M. D., 1 yr. 183 d., fr. May 1, '84, B.  
McGhee, Maj. R. J., S.C., 1 yr. 280 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '84, M.  
McLeod, Maj. D. J. S., Cav., 1 yr., M.  
McLeod, Surg. Maj. K., 1 yr. 140 d., from May 1, '84, B.  
McNelle, Maj. C. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.  
McNeill, Maj. J. G. R. D., Inf., 1 yr., from May 9, '84, M.  
McRae, Maj. A. R. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Macpherson, Capt. A. K., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '84, M.  
Macnaughten, Lt.-Col. W. H., C.B., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.  
Maitland, Maj. F. H., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '84, B.  
Maitland, Maj. G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Mainwaring, Maj. E. P., Inf., 1 yr., from Apr. 21, '84, B.  
Maisey, Capt. F. C., C.S., 20 ms., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Malden, Lt.-Col. R. V., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Maltby, Maj. E. P., Inf., 1 yr. 16 d., from Feb. 29, '83, M.  
Marshall, Maj. G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr. 121 d., fr. Dec. 3, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. C., Cav., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Marrat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 1 yr., from June 10, '84, B.  
Masters, Lieut. E. S., C.I., 1 yr., from May 7, '83, B.  
Massy, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 106 dys., from Apr. 12, '84, B.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 28, '83, B.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 ms., from Oct. 6, '82, M.  
Mayne, Capt. M., S.C., 1 yr. 75 dys., from Feb. 6, '84, B.  
Meade, Lieut. J. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, '84, B.  
Melville, Lt. Henry, S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 25, '84, B.  
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.  
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 335 dys., from Apr. 11, '84, B.  
Money, Maj. E. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 7, '84, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.  
Montgomery, Lt. T. R. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '84, B.  
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, B.  
Morton, Col. B. W. D., S.C., 1 yr. 12 dys., fr. May 8, '84, B.  
Morris, Lt.-Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Mar. 7, '84, B.  
Muir, Capt. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 6, '84, B.  
Munro, Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 7, '83, M.  
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, B.

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Lists of Retired Officers of the three  
Presidencies, &c., &c.

### HOME.

Departments of the Offices of the Secretary of  
State, Cooper's Hill College, List of Selected  
Candidates for the Civil and Forest Services,  
Indian Troop Service, &c., &c.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders of the Bath, Star of India, and  
St. Michael and St. George,  
Order of Precedence in India,  
Regulations for Admission to Civil Service,  
Regulations for Admission of Chaplains,  
Civil Leave Code and Supplements,  
Civil Service Pension Code—relating to the  
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Rules for the Indian Medical Service,  
Furlough and Retirement Regulations of the  
Indian Army,  
Family Pension Fund,  
Staff Corps Regulations,  
Salaries of Staff Officers,  
Regulations for Promotion,  
English Furlough Pay, &c., &c.  
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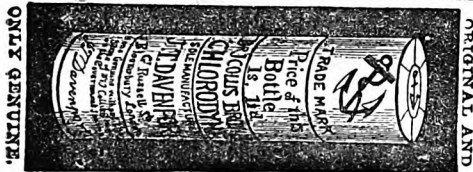
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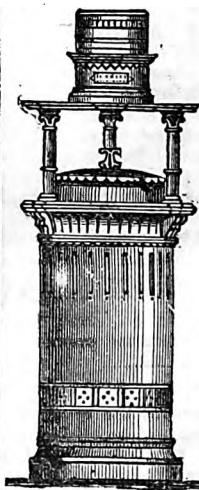
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AND

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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LONDON, DECEMBER 24, 1884.

[PRICE 6D.]

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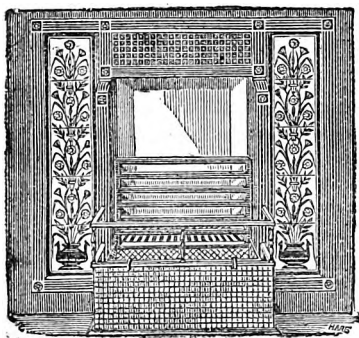
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, December 5th; Madras and Allahabad, December 3rd; Calcutta, December 1st; Ceylon, November 26th; Burma, November 28th.

THE tardy *amende* offered by Lord Ripon at Bombay on Saturday to Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey—in the full and frank confession that “the discredit which had been thrown on Indian finance in 1880 was in a great measure unfounded and unjust”—will be read with mixed feelings by most Anglo-Indians. By those, like ourselves, who have earnestly striven to maintain this view, through good report and evil report, during all these years of misrepresentation and unrebuked slander, this confession will be received with the same sense of relief and satisfaction as that which must be experienced by one who has long been imprisoned on a false charge when the real criminal confesses. But this satisfaction will be modified by a feeling of bitterness at the thought that the confession has been so long delayed as to be of little practical value. These and similar falsehoods not only drove Lord Beaconsfield from office—that were a little matter—but they broke that great heart; and now Lord Beaconsfield is no longer alive to learn that the nation's ingratitude to him was only due to the nation's credulity and to the base malignity of his traducers.

THE telegrams of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* show that Indian public opinion is being fully aroused as to the insulting treatment that is being accorded to the British officers who have been sent on a fool's errand to mark out the Russo-Afghan frontier, and to the general futility of that experiment. We have already dwelt on the various disquieting rumours on the subject that are flying about.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, always well-informed on frontier matters, makes some astounding disclosures—so the telegrams inform us—as to the presence at this moment of Russian officers in Kabul. These enterprising friends of Mr. Gladstone have the pleasant and amusing task, so it seems, of supervising the correspondence that passes between the Ameer and the Government of India! This is really inspiring news; and would doubtless induce the Gladstone Government seriously to consider what further scuttling might be possible, so as to conciliate the powerful intruders—if it were not for one awkward fact, and that is the presence of Lord Dufferin at Calcutta. Will Lord Dufferin be able to get over the invincible tendency of the Ministry to scuttle?

THE intrigues of the French on the borders of Siam and Cambodia are causing the natural alarm that might be expected in the former kingdom. Everywhere we find the weakness of the present Government in England accentuated by the aggressiveness of our rivals.

THE great meeting of the opponents of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in the Town Hall of Calcutta on Friday last, under the presidency of his Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga, is most opportune, and will doubtless have due weight with Lord Dufferin. We are glad to observe that the so-called “amendments” proposed by the Government of Bengal were unanimously condemned by the meeting, as tending to make the Bill, if possible, even worse than it was before.

WE shall deal at length next week with the arguments

brought forward at this great and important demonstration. Meanwhile, we would draw prominent attention to the undoubted fact, that the ryots and middlemen are now everywhere heartily joining the zemindars in showing the most uncompromising hostility to this most pernicious Bill.

It is now admitted that there is no section of the agricultural interest in Bengal that does not regard the Tenancy Bill with dismay. Under these circumstances we trust that it will not be long before Lord Dufferin will be able to announce its withdrawal. As the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* observes, “it is sincerely to be hoped that it will not be allowed to agitate the public mind much longer.”

It is worthy of note that the principal European landholders of the province came forward on this occasion, to support their Indian brethren and the cause of justice.

The *Times'* correspondent this week tells us one of those pleasing incidents—and most of those who have lived long in India could give parallel ones—which ought to do so much to bring together in close bonds of amity the English and Indian subjects of Her Majesty. The tomb of a British officer, General Conway, who died of cholera fifty years ago at a remote village in the Nizam's territory, has ever since been tended with affectionate care by the people of that village. We are glad that General Roberts has gone out of his way prominently to acknowledge to his Highness the Nizam the gratitude which Englishmen feel for simple acts of kindness and appreciation like this. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

That the great and influential meeting of Friday last of zemindars and others opposed to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, was justified in objecting most strongly to the nineteen propositions of the Government of Bengal, is sufficiently proved by one consideration. Mr. Macdonnell proposed, among other things, to give “compensation for disturbance” to the “ordinary ryot,” that is, to the tenant-at-will! This suggestion had been denounced as unjust, even by the Select Committee of the Viceroy's Council!

Nothing could be better than the spirit of Lord Ripon's remarks at Bombay on Friday, so far as they have been telegraphed. He said “England was bound to labour for the material advantage of the natives, but not for that alone; she must devote herself yet more to their political training and moral elevation.” We most heartily agree. But how does Lord Ripon harmonise these sentiments with the tendency he has shown to subordinate high education to the claims of the three R's?—or again, with the contemptuous disregard for native political opinion shown in the abolition of the cotton import duties?

The *Daily News* announces the decision of the “Roorkee resolution” with great glee. And at the same time it shows its familiarity with Indian subjects by speaking of it as “the Koorkee resolution;” and heads the telegram “Native appointments in India!” The telegram states that “all students under the statutory definition of natives of India are eligible to compete,” according to the *Gazette of India*. Of course this simply means that henceforward Eurasians, and Europeans born and domiciled in India, are to be allowed to compete, in addition to those gentlemen of pure native birth who alone have hitherto been eligible. Whilst we altogether approve of this measure—because we object to all invidious distinctions between the two races, whether they are disqualifications of Indians for the Civil Service, or disqualifications of Europeans for the Public Works—we regret the attempt to make political capital out of it. For it is obviously one of those measures which is either unjust—in which case it ought not to be thought of—or it is a mere matter of justice and right, and ought not to be taken credit for.

Mr. Thornton, C.S.I. (late acting Foreign Secretary), and Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E. (late Press Com-



missioner), spoke at Exeter Hall on Wednesday last, at the meeting of the East India Association, in favour of extending the limit of age for the Civil Service of India to twenty-three. Mr. Lethbridge objected to the proposed abolition of the "Statutory Civil Service," though he thought that improvements might be made in the mode of making appointments; and he concluded by saying, "It is clear that our educated Indian fellow-subjects would be much gratified by the extension of the age for competition for the ordinary Civil Service to twenty-three; and since that extension seems desirable for many reasons, whilst the main objection to it is only the financial one of slightly enhanced pension-charges, I earnestly hope that we shall soon see it carried out."

The *Indian Daily News* says:—

It is probable, we hear, that Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, will be appointed Minister of Education, or chief Educational Officer, under the Indian Government, and his successor in the Bengal Education Department will be *ex-officio* Secretary to Local Government in the Education Department. These will be some of the changes to take effect when the new educational scheme comes into operation.

A telegram to the *Englishman*, dated Khulna, November 20, runs as follows:—

A meeting of over 200 landholders held here to day carried the following resolutions:—That this meeting records its strong protest against the principle and the provisions of the Amended Bengal Tenancy Bill, as it aims at depriving the zemindars, and therefore all tenure-holders, of their vested rights; that the Bill if passed into law would revolutionise the relations between landholders and tenants, create a wide breach between all classes interested in land without benefiting the actual cultivators, subject all sections of landholders to an endless flood of litigation, and vest valuable rights of property in a class of professional money-lenders, thereby utterly ruining the very class of peasants whom the Bill professes to protect; that the Bill is gravely objectionable, on the ground of not providing measures for speedy realisation of rent.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* writes:—

The "Roorkee resolution" is not so well known in England as Lord Ripon's other act of criminal folly—the Ilbert Bill. But in its way the Roorkee edict was an irritant of nearly as noisome a quality, and made no end of discontent in India. Lord Dufferin has signalled his entry into office by rescinding it. The injustice of the resolution was that under the pretence of placing native students on an equality with the European at the Roorkee Engineering College it actually placed the Europeans at most unfair disadvantage. Lord Dufferin's first public act in Council has been to indicate a return to the policy in India of his best predecessors.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, December 5:—

Mr. John Gordon, Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Colonel William Morgan Frazer, Superintendent of Police, Bellary; Mr. Munjakupum Sadasiwa Pillay, retired Chief Justice of Travancore; the Rev. Charles Egbert Kennett, D.D., of Madras; Lieut.-Colonel Edward G. G. Hastings, C.B., Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, and officiating Civil and Sessions Judge at Peshawur; Major W. C. Morris, officiating second in command, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry; Captain A. B. Hibgame, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; Lieutenant H. W. Hughes-Buller, officiating squadron commander and adjutant, 2nd Central India Horse.

THE statement of the *Pioneer* that Dr. W. W. Hunter, is preparing a review of Lord Ripon's administration for publication, is, we believe, erroneous. It is probably founded on the fact that at Lord Kimberley's request, Dr. Hunter has really written a draft report to be presented in Parliament next session, containing a general review of each department of Indian administration, from its foundation to the present day. Thus the Foreign Office section begins with Warren Hastings's order of 1784, erecting that department into a separate branch of the administration. The history of the Home Department shows the gradual separation of the Financial, Legislative, Revenue, and Agricultural functions from what was originally one great central bureau. The draft report runs, we hear, to nearly 200 pages, and has been left in the hands of Dr. Hunter's assistant at home, Mr. Cotton, to complete and work up to about 400 pages. The report is almost entirely historical and statistical, but is in no sense a review of Lord Ripon's administration.—*Indian Statesman*

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Dec. 21st:—

"Cordial and enthusiastic as were the rejoicings with which the native community in Calcutta received Lord Ripon, they appear to have been quite thrown into the shade by the demonstrations made at Bombay on Thursday and Friday last. The public streets were densely crowded and profusely decorated, flowers were showered upon the ex-Viceroy's carriage, and the cheering was continuous, while bands stationed at frequent intervals played appropriate music. The Europeans seem to have held aloof on Thursday, but next day the clubs and chief English mercantile houses were draped with flags.

"The principal ceremonies in which his lordship took part were those of his public entry into the city, the laying of the foundation-stone of a new municipal hall, the reception of some sixty addresses, and his attendance at a Convocation of the University, where he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The most important feature of his visit was the delivery of a speech in reply to all the addresses collectively. In this he took the opportunity of speaking freely on various questions connected with the policy of his viceroyalty.

"He might, he said, be justly proud of the appreciation of his policy which that day's occurrences showed. Passing on to general topics, he referred to the friendly relations existing with Afghanistan. He dwelt at greater length on financial questions, saying that the discredit which had been thrown on Indian finance in 1880 was in a great measure unfounded and unjust, and that there was no proof of the grave charges which had been brought against the financial administration of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. Hard facts, he said, contradicted the statement, so commonly made, that the reduction of the salt tax had been of no benefit. He alluded next to the vernacular Press, the progress of female education, and the release of the Salem rioters, which last step was, he remarked, chiefly due to the exertions of the Madras Government.

"Then, turning to one of the deputations present—that of the Eurasian Association—he spoke at some length regarding what for the last two years has been the standing grievance of that community—namely, the closing of the Engineering College at Roorkee to all save pure Asiatics. He gave the history of the correspondence on the subject which had passed between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State, showing that the former had steadily pressed the claims of the Eurasians as well as of the natives, and expressed his gratification that this view had now prevailed, and that the next *Official Gazette* would contain orders increasing the number of engineering appointments to be given in this country, and throwing them freely open to all persons whom the law described as natives of India irrespective of descent. He concluded with some general remarks on the duty of England towards India. England was bound to labour for the material advantage of the natives, but not for that alone. She must devote herself yet more to their political training and moral elevation. It was in this spirit that he had tried to discharge his duties. Although only too well aware how little he had succeeded in reaching so high an ideal, still he was not inclined to acquiesce in the opinion of those who said that no substantial work had been done during his viceroyalty. He appealed from such criticisms to the verdict of the audience before him, and with that verdict he would rest content.

"Lord Ripon left Bombay yesterday evening by the Indian Government steamship *Clive*, his departure being marked by ceremonies similar to those of the preceding days."

"In Calcutta the past week has been quiet and uneventful, in view of the excitement of the previous fortnight; but it has been by no means an idle one for the new Viceroy, who has been busily engaged in making acquaintance with the departmental chiefs, receiving the visits of native Princes and nobles, and taking up all the various threads of his official work. On Friday he presided for the first time at a meeting of the Legislative Council, when he opened the proceedings with these words:—

"I cannot take my seat for the first time at this Council board without desiring to express the extreme satisfaction I feel at being assisted by so many distinguished persons in the government of this great dependency. I feel that for a very long time I must be little more than a learner in the details of many important questions which will come before us. But it is on that very account that I am happy to think I shall have for colleagues and advisers men who are so thoroughly acquainted with everything connected with the administration of India, and in whom Her Majesty's Government and the general public possess confidence. I only hope that on my side I shall be able to do what is incumbent on me in expediting the public business to your satisfaction."

"Last evening Lord Dufferin commenced the social part of his duties by holding a levée, which is said to have been one of the most crowded that ever took place in Government House.

"A great meeting of those who are opposed to the Tenancy

Bill was held in the Town-hall on Friday last, the Maharajah of Durbungah presiding. About one thousand persons were present, including the principal landholders of the province, European as well as native. There was not much novelty in the speeches or resolutions; the former being for the most part a repetition of the arguments and objections which have been enunciated from a number of platforms during the last two years. It may, however, be mentioned that one resolution described the nineteen modifications recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a summary of which I telegraphed about two months ago, as likely to make the Bill more objectionable than before.

"Meanwhile the Select Committee continues to work steadily and quietly, and will probably lay a further report before the Council shortly. Whatever be the ultimate fate of this much-discussed measure, it is sincerely to be hoped that it will not be allowed to agitate the public mind much longer, but that it will be either dropped or passed before the end of the current session.

"The Commission which the Lieutenant-Governor lately appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Calcutta Corporation had discharged its sanitary duties continues at work. Several witnesses have been examined, whose evidence would seem to show that there is much room for improvement in the sanitation of the city. But perhaps the most important contribution yet made to the controversy is a long and able memorial just laid before the Commission by Mr. Justice Cunningham, a gentleman whose untiring efforts to arouse the Corporation to a proper sense of its duties deserve the best thanks of the community. In this paper he goes thoroughly into the question of the measures which have been taken to promote the health of the town, and condemns the Corporation by quotations from the reports of its own engineer and health officer. He shows that the most obvious and necessary measures have been staved off or entirely neglected in the eagerness to reduce municipal taxation. He calculates that in Calcutta and its suburbs seven or eight thousand persons die yearly from preventible causes, being killed no less distinctly (though in a less humane manner) than if they had been taken out and mowed down with grapeshot. He concludes what is perhaps the most damning indictment ever brought against any municipal body by denouncing the policy which prefers a continuance of this needless mortality to a slight rise in taxation as both a folly and a crime, and by stigmatizing the apologies with which that policy is concealed or defended as delusive and disingenuous.

"This matter, as I have before pointed out, is one of more than local importance. The interests of Europe demand that cholera should be stamped out in its birthplace, and it is to be hoped that the labours of the Commission now sitting will result in the taking of some effectual steps towards that end.

"Yesterday's *Government Gazette* contains a further addition to the literature of the cholera in the shape of a short paper by Dr. Klein, one of the members of the English Cholera Commission, throwing fresh discredit on Dr. Koch's comma bacillus theory. Dr. Klein examined three houses in Calcutta wherein a severe outbreak of cholera had occurred in November. He found that all three were supplied with good water. At some distance from these houses, and never used by their inhabitants, were three tanks full of dirty water, and containing the comma bacilli in large numbers. Various families lived in the huts round these tanks and used their water for washing and drinking purposes; yet only one case of cholera had occurred among them in November.

"One of the most remarkable features in recent Indian history has been the gradual but steady growth within the last few years of public opinion among the natives, especially in Bengal. This has been chiefly evidenced by the development of political or quasi-political associations, one or more of which now exist in almost every considerable town of the province. These associations for the most part concern themselves chiefly with matters of local interest, but occasionally desire to express their views on questions of Imperial policy. Their memorials to the Government have hitherto been submitted through the district officials; but an Order just issued by the Lieutenant-Governor points out that as such memorials generally deal with the shortcomings of local municipalities, and as these municipalities are now for the most part elective, representations affecting them should henceforth be forwarded through the municipal officers, who, when sending them on, may append any remarks which they wish to make. This is another important step in the application of the local self-government policy.

"Yesterday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went on a short visit to Lahore, where they received Royal honours. The city will be *en fete* during their stay.

"It is believed that there is no longer any reason to apprehend a failure of the water supply of Madras.

"A striking instance has lately transpired of the reverence sometimes shown by natives for an Englishman's grave. Fifty years ago General Conway, of the Madras Army, died of cholera at Makrykul, a little remote village in the Nizam's dominions. Ever since his tomb has been carefully tended by the villagers who have eagerly pointed it out to passing Englishmen. A correspondent of a Madras newspaper having lately mentioned this fact, General Roberts has written to the Resident in Hyderabad,

requesting him to convey his thanks to the Nizam for the respect shown to the last resting-place of a distinguished officer.

"The delay of the Russian Commissioner in joining the British Afghan Frontier Commission is a matter of general and unfavourable comment. It is commonly believed, that this delay is neither accidental or unavoidable, but that it is either meant to give time for some fresh advance, or contrived in the hope that something may occur to the advantage of Russia. Stories, too, are circulated to the effect that Colodet Alikanhoff and other Russian officers on the spot have treated the British officers with a marked want of courtesy."

"The latest idea of the Ameer of Afghanistan is to illuminate Cabul by the electric light. It is stated that he has sent some officers to Bombay to make the necessary arrangements."

The following extra telegram has been received from the *Times*' correspondent, dated Calcutta, Dec. 23:—"The report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill is not likely to be ready before the middle of January. It is believed that the departure of the Government from Calcutta may be delayed until April, so as to enable the Council finally to dispose of the measure. Telegrams received from Madras report the occurrence of serious floods in Southern India, and several deaths by drowning. The railways are much damaged. A portion of the Palais de Justice at Pondicherry has fallen, and all laud communication with that place is interrupted."

## Correspondence.

### "GOOD OLD HENLEY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "VANITY FAIR."

SIR,—Let me, by indicting this paragraph, contribute a trifle toward that "Debt of Honour," now overdue, but often acknowledged, towards the late venerable Member for Oxfordshire laid to his rest the other day. It was by his own wish that his obsequies were simple in form; but in hundreds of Anglo-Indian families his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance, and I am yet in time to suggest that on his tomb shall be inscribed:—"It was he who secured the insertion, in the Government of India Act of 1858, of the Henley Clause."

In this notable incident of Joseph Henley's Parliamentary career striking evidence was given of that combined quality of shrewdness and uprightness which was so marked a characteristic of him as an English gentleman. Section 56 of the Bill provided that "the military and naval forces of the East India Company" (do not let it be forgotten that the Company had a Navy) "should be under the same obligations to serve Her Majesty they had been to serve the Company;" but Mr. Henley perceived that there ought to be another side to that bargain. He saw that the rights and claims of men who had served the Empire—nay, had in the direst straits just saved the States—were about to be left to the tender mercies of departments and Secretaries of State, the shifty ways of whom he knew full well. Thereupon he proposed the additional clause which became to the then servants of the Company the priceless boon of a Parliamentary guarantee. This addition to the section ran, and still runs, thus:—"And be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said company." The story goes, as I have often heard it referred to in India, that Mr. Henley having explained his object to his friend, the then rising lawyer, Hugh Cairns, the Orange Member of Belfast, the clause just quoted was written out fair on the crown of the capacious hat worn by the Oxfordshire squire, and then handed to the clerks at the table. That Henley clause has stood firm as a rock. Time would fail to tell of half the desperate attempts made to override or outflank that clause by War Office and Horse Guards cabals, by scheming Members of Select Committees, by tuft-hunting recalcitrant departmental heads in the India Office itself—in short, by all the powerful and encroaching social and political sappers ever on the watch to exploit the revenues of India on behalf of patronage and favouritism. But the priceless Parliamentary guarantee has proved an act of safety to all officers of the H.E.I.C.S. who trusted to it. Too many of them allowed themselves to be beguiled by the prospect of immediate promotion offered under the Staff Corps warrants of 1861 and 1866; but when, later on, they saw those who, trusting in the constitutional right secured for them by "good old Henley," had remained "Local," passing them in the race, they learned too late that he who leans on a Secretary of State's promise leans on a broken reed that shall pierce him.—Your obedient servant,  
ANGLO-INDIAN.

December 17th, 1884.

A SCHEME is on foot for raising a fund for the purpose of sending a representative team of Indian Volunteers to Wimbledon next year.

## Selected Articles.

### THE PRESENT QUESTION.

WE received some weeks ago from Simla a private request that we would ourselves indicate the steps that we thought the Government should take for the settlement of the Rent difficulty in these provinces. The request came from an influential quarter, and we made the following reply, which we asked our readers to be good enough to peruse, as we believe it points out the only wise course open to the State, with the Settlement of 1793 to be reckoned with:—

OCTOBER 19.

I have been trying in vain for the last ten days to find time to reply to your note of 6th instant at some length. Perhaps you will forgive my stating my views as to Mymensing by treating broadly of Bengal as a whole.

My conviction is absolute, that what Lord Cornwallis sold to the zemindar was the *khiraj*, and that the *intention* of all parties was that the zemindar should continue the levy on his own account, on the very same principles that were laid down for his guidance, under ordinarily good native administration.

That *khiraj* we know to have been one-half the produce, by the constitutional law of the Empire, the *Futwa Alumghere*.

The pergunnah rates, so much insisted upon, were simply the commuted *khiraj*. So long as no change in prices, or in the money value of the harvest occurred, the rates were not disturbed; but there was no fixed permanent money rate of *khiraj*, as so many of our civilian officers have erroneously supposed.

The zemindar could not by Mahomedan law raise the pergunnah rates, unless the rates represented less than one-third of the produce. In that event, it was his duty to raise them up to any limit that did not exceed one-half the produce.

I believe, at the same time, that such proportions as one-half, or one-third, were never practically taken, and I have held that belief for the last twenty years.

Lord Ripon and his Council have been grievously misled by being assured—

1. That the ryot is rack-rented, and
2. That he is subjected to the "horrors of eviction."

There is no rack-renting or evicting in Bengal that I have ever been able to discover.

The zemindar has so timidly asserted his rights under the Settlement that his rents have ever been very mischievously low, and it is this practice of letting at unduly low rentals that has produced the vast system of sub-letting that exists in Bengal.

As a fact, I am satisfied that rents are lower practically *now* than they were in 1793—far lower. It is the immense increase in the acreage under tillage that has raised *apparently* the zemindar's claim.

The zemindar has a full right to get what rental he can out of this increased acreage of cultivation, but he has used the right with a very mischievous moderation.

The notions entertained by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Kinealy as to the weight of the zemindar's exactions are grotesquely absurd. The ryot is the real landlord over greater part of Bengal.

The Tenancy Bill having been framed under utterly erroneous impressions as to the *facts* cannot be made the sort of Bill that is really required. The Bill should be withdrawn as radically bad. A new Bill should be drafted by the Government, frankly taking the zemindar into co-operation with itself. So alarmed is the zemindar, and so moderate are his expectations, that if the Government will but patiently seek his co-operation, in solving equitably the difficulties between him and the ryot, I believe success would attend the effort.

The first thing to do is to fulfil the promise to the zemindar—so long and so dishonestly withheld—of giving him the legal power to recover the *present* moderate rentals he is unable without that assistance to obtain. To me it seems shameful that we have put the zemindar into the position he now occupies, and there left him.

The Permanent Settlement has never been respected by us. Act X. of 1859 was in my eyes a violation of its terms, very manifest. But I do not think it *possible* now to respect it absolutely. We have ignorantly brought matters to such a pass that the fulfilment of the contract is impossible. The zemindar must, I think, see this himself.

I say that the Government should withdraw its charges against the zemindar. They are false, unjust, and mischievous in the highest degree. The zemindar would, I am certain, co-operate with the Government, to make such a settlement with his tenantry, as would remove all difficulty but such as arises from the unreasonable demand of the ryot to engross the profits of cultivation.

My remarks are written *currente calamo*, and have special reference to Bengal. I began the inquiry into land tenures in Behar ten years ago, and all I can say is that I advise earnestly they should be left *untouched* for the present, and until the Government

has settled with the zemindars how to go about the enormously difficult task of reconciling the two interests of zemindar and ryot in the province.

Until the Government takes the zemindar into cordial co-operation with itself, on the ground that the zemindar has *not* been an oppressor, but a very mild and timid landlord, we shall never get the right sort of Bill framed. Mr. Thompson's proposal to put the Khas Mehal estates under the Bill is insanity itself. It is to throw the remaining rights we (the State) have in the soil of Bengal into the gulf of the Permanent Settlement. Had the Permanent Settlement never been made, we might with nothing but advantage have got thirty crores land revenue from Bengal to-day, where we are getting less than four. Our Civilian administration succeeded to an inheritance in the Mogul *khiraj* that would have made the State independent of taxation for all time had it been but properly nursed.

We have but one source of revenue in India that we can count upon for all time, to which no objection whatever lies. And *this* is the revenue which our administrators have ever been tampering with, from 1793 down to this wild proposal of Mr. Thompson's to throw up the *Khas Mehal* estates.

We are spending 500 millions sterling upon the land for railways only, and the land revenue is vital to us.

The best solution to-day of the zemindar *versus* ryot question would be to buy up the zemindar's rights, and get back the *khiraj* into our own hands were it practicable.

What I see clearly is the prospect of great trouble with the tenantry all over Bengal. They have been allowed for so long a period to pay only nominal rents that great difficulty will attend the raising them to reasonable rates, either in the *Khas Mehal* or zemindar properties; but this is the legislation, or action to be taken, as every one but an Indian Civilian can see clearly enough. Let the Government make common cause with the zemindar, to check the sub-letting that is going on by gradually raising the rates to a proper level. This Bill goes in the *very opposite* direction to the right one, and if it become law will practically make the ryot the owner of the soil.

And yet we are not violating the Permanent Settlement!

(Sd.) R. KNIGHT

### II.

We said some days ago that the framers of this Rent or Tenancy Bill were signing judgment against the land revenue all over India, without really knowing what they were doing. It is this consideration, indeed, that invests the Bill with its most disastrous aspect. For if we are really to decree throughout these provinces that the zemindar to whom we have sold that revenue is never to increase it beyond 13 crores, which he is now levying out of a gross harvest of 250, with what possible face can the State attempt to claim a larger share of the produce in the other provinces of India? We are now exacting 22 crores a-year as the State share of a gross harvest of not less than 500 or 600 crores, having administered the inheritance left to us by our mogul predecessors with such fatal incapacity, that whereas the State ought to have been independent of all other resources whatever, it has been driven to all kinds of shifts and devices to obtain a revenue commensurate with its liabilities. No more pitiable story of administrative incompetency is to be found in modern history than the story of civilian mismanagement of the Indian land revenue. The Mahomedan land system to which we succeeded is positively the economist's "ideal." At this moment less than five millions of fellaheen, cultivating five millions of land of almost precisely the same quality as the deltaic soil of these provinces, are steadily paying, and without any difficulty, five millions sterling of land revenue (*khiraj*) to the Egyptian Government. They do so without any difficulty, their late sufferings arising from the cruel barbarity with which "forced loans" have been wrung from them to the extent of £20,000,000 sterling in seven years only, under what is known as the Law of Moukobalah, the infamous instrument by which Ismail Khedive attempted to meet the demands of the bondholders. We beg our readers, we beg the Government to observe carefully what we say. Possessing the very same share in the produce of the soil of India as the Khedive possesses in that of Egypt, we have so vilely mismanaged the legacy we inherited from our mogul predecessors, that we are obtaining to-day but 22 crores of rupees as land revenue from the harvests of 200 crores of people, while the Egyptian Government, without the least difficulty and without oppression of any kind, collects five crores from less than five crores of people steadily every year. To this hour the civilian administration of India, as a whole, has never opened its eyes to the fact that this land revenue of our mogul predecessors is the ideal tax of the political economist, and that in tampering with it perpetually, as our civilian Government has ever done, it is itself the parent of all our so-called financial difficulties. So impressed with this fact was Mr. Baillie, author of the well-known essay on "The Land Tax of the Mahomedans," that the very first sentence of the preface to his work runs thus:—

"The most important of the rights acquired by the East India Company by cession or conquest from its predecessors in the Government of India is the *khiraj*, or land tax, which has existed in that country from early times, and was probably imposed upon it soon after its conquest by the Mahomedans. In Bengal the right to this tax was conferred on the Company by an express

grant from the mogul Emperor Shah Alum, under a *firman* bearing date 12th August, 1765, and neither in that presidency nor in any other part of India have the East India Company or their local governor ever pretended to any greater rights in respect of this particular tax than belonged to the preceding governments under the acknowledged law of the country."—Page 1."

It is this *khiraj* that to-day belongs to the zemindars of these provinces under the Settlement of 1793, and in decreeing by this Rent or Tenancy Bill that the zemindar shall henceforward be restricted to exacting the 13 crores of revenue he is now deriving therefrom—for *practically* that is what the effect of the Bill will be—we are violating the Settlement by an act of the grossest fraud, and are signing judgment against any future enhancement of the land revenue by ourselves in the other provinces of India. So absolutely true is our statement that we have seen Mr. Rivers Thompson, within the last few weeks only, deliberately propose to the Government of India that the *Khas Mehal* estates of these provinces—the land which still belongs to the commonwealth therein—shall be brought under the operation of this Bill. Mr. Thompson sees the invidiousness and impropriety of enacting one law for the zemindar-landlord and another for the State-landlord, but incapable, with the whole service to which he belongs, of seeing anything more—he makes the insane proposal that in tying the hands of the zemindar we shall tie the hands of the State too. In other words, we are to keep the fraud we are perpetrating upon the zemindar in countenance by perpetrating the same fraud upon the commonwealth, leaving the generations who come after us to obtain the revenues they require in the best way they can. Such incapacity is too deep for words.

When the Mogul Emperor Shah Alum invested the East India Company in 1765 with the Dewanship of these provinces, the *sunnud* which he conferred upon them required them to administer the revenues in strict accordance with the Mahomedan law, as settled in the great work of his predecessor, Aurungzebe, known as the *Futawa-ool-Alumgheri*. In 1784 the Parliament formerly enacted that the Company should administer its territories in conformity with this law, and, when Lord Cornwallis, nine years afterwards, improvidently sold the "land revenue" to the zemindars, *forcing them to be it remembered to buy it*, it was not in his power to do more than simply transfer the *khiraj* to the zemindars in perpetuity. It was beyond the power of Lord Cornwallis or the East India Company to do anything more than make a permanent settlement of the *khiraj* with the zemindar. Now that *khiraj* was one-half the produce, and had been so for more than a century. The testimony to this is so explicit that no well-informed man will venture to question it. Under Akbar it had been one-third of the produce, and as a fact—the tradition of the people throughout India is that the proper State share is this third of the produce. The *pergunnah* rates upon which so much wild nonsense has been written were simply the commutation of this third share into money; and so long as there was reason to believe that these money rates represented the value of a third of the produce no change was allowed to be made therein. It is this regulation that has led so many civilian writers into the belief that these *pergunnah* rates were of the same fixed and unalterable nature as the demand made by us upon the zemindar under the Settlement of 1793. They were nothing of the kind. The value of money changed very slowly down to the middle of this century, and the commutation once made in any *pergunnah* seldom needed to be revised. It was the positive duty of the *amil* (*amilgooza malgoozar*) if he saw reason to believe that the *pergunnah* rate represented less than one-third of the produce to increase it, but as this rarely happened the rates seldom changed. Mr. Reynolds, not discerning the origin and precise nature of these rates, imagines—like so many others of his service—that they could not be raised, and that enhancements were never legal until Act X. of 1859 made them so. It is all utter delusion. The Mahomedan law is very peculiar, and is framed with singular wisdom. It is impossible under that law to fix a money rental in perpetuity upon the cultivator. The State right can be limited in one way only—and that is, by decreeing the money rental perpetual, so long as it represents one-third share of the produce. It was beyond the power of the Mogul himself to limit the State right in any other way, and the student of these laws is constantly lost in the admiration of their wisdom. Full of the insular belief that English laws and customs must necessarily be better than Mahomedan, it was not until two generations had passed away that we began to understand in India the real value of much that we had ignorantly destroyed. Our worst achievements were the changes we made in the land system of our predecessors. The veil has been lifted partially at times within the last thirty years; and, for a few months together the civilian body has been made to understand the true nature of the problem with which they were dealing. But the darkness has settled down again, within a year or two, over almost all minds, and it is a "darkness that may be felt," when we find that the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces at this hour deliberately proposing to throw the *Khas* estates into the gulf of the Permanent Settlement. Let him—let all hear what the *Times* wrote in 1862 upon this very subject, when the controversies of that period had for a little while kindled a fire and threw light upon what we were then doing:

"Lord Canning's famous Land Resolution" is the surrender of

a radical principle of our Indian policy. *[It is the sacrifice of the one single opportunity left in the world of carrying out in practice the essential principle of political economy in the maintenance of a community with entire justice and without waste. From the first hour when the philosophy of administration has been understood, it has been admitted that the true source of State revenue is the land, and the only sound policy is to preserve the land as the property of the State. The land is the one species of property which necessarily and perdurably increases in value, by the mere growth of society, and which therefore can be charged with the support of the State, precluding all burdens upon individuals, and precisely adapting itself to the demands upon it. The misfortune of all the Western kingdoms of the world has been that this discovery was not clearly made till the practical application of it had become impossible, through the appropriation of the soil as private property; and when India came into the hands of our fathers, they found themselves in possession of the one opportunity left in the world for carrying on government without taxation, and without the necessity for ever instituting taxes.]*

It was our own writings that elicited this powerful statement from the great English newspaper. And to-day we are in the same conflict with darkness once more. That the zemindar may be defrauded without scruple, the State "rights" in the soil are to be made victim, upon the same altar that consumes his own. And we are engaged in an expenditure of £500,000,000 sterling upon railways to improve the land, the value of which is yet in its very infancy! And this is Indian statesmanship. Not an acre of its land should the State part with, but come to a wise arrangement with the whole zemindar body of these provinces, to redeem the interests sacrificed in 1793, by a just and generous compromise with the zemindar, for sharing the rights which, unaided, he has no power to enforce.

### III.

May we suggest to the Lieutenant-Governor—as we have already done privately, but we regret to say ineffectually—that it is very desirable that the public should see the Administration Reports that are coming in from the various divisions of the presidency for the year 1883-84. They are unusually late in making their appearance this year, and the Secretariat "resolutions" thereon, which have appeared in the local *Gazette* up to the present, are so unsatisfactory, alike from what they disclose and manifestly suppress, that the Lieutenant-Governor would act wisely in ordering the reports themselves to be published in the *Gazette in extenso*. We suggested to Mr. Ilbert a month or two ago that it was very desirable that the Supreme Government should see these reports, and the British Indian Association, in common with ourselves, made a formal application for them. They have been supplied no doubt to Mr. Ilbert, but as they are the private property of the "official" body, according to the views which prevail amongst those gentlemen, they have been refused both to the Association and to ourselves. And yet it will be remembered that it is these very reports of past years that Mr. Mackenzie, as Secretary of the Local Government, at once declared to be the "evidence" upon which the Rent Bill was drafted, when the B. I. Association very justly complained that the Bill had been drafted without "evidence" of any kind, as to the relations between the zemindars and the ryots therein. From the meagre extracts which have been quoted in the Government resolutions published recently, it is certain that they contain matter of great importance at this juncture of affairs, and it is very difficult to reconcile the withholding of them from the public, with the existence of a single-minded desire on the part of the Local Government to disclose the true state of matters in the districts. From our own personal familiarity with these "reports," some years ago, we find it impossible to account for their being withheld, but upon the supposition that they disclose much concerning the relations between the zemindar and the ryot, that the Government thinks it inconvenient to make public, with this Bill upon the Legislative anvil. In reply to our application for them we were officially informed that the "reports contained comments on persons and affairs of a confidential character which could not be made generally public." But every one knows, we presume, that it is customary for the Commissioner of each division to state confidentially to the Government in these annual reports the estimate which he has formed of the character and abilities of every member of his divisional and district staff; and it is a mere pretext to say that the reports are withheld from the public for any such reason as this. As a fact, all matter of this kind is carefully eliminated from the Reports before they are filed with the ordinary records of the Secretariat; at all events, this used to be the practice some years ago, and we presume for obvious reasons it still is so. We are forced to the conclusion that the Reports are withheld, because of the growing clearness of their testimony to the fact that this Tenancy Bill has been brought forward under a total misapprehension of the true state of matters in the districts. It cannot be forgotten, as we have already said, that when the zemindars most naturally and justly complained, in 1881, that "execution had preceded inquiry, and a foregone conclusion had taken the place of unbiassed investigation," Mr. Mackenzie, as Secretary to the Local Government, appealed instantly to a long



tring of extracts from these very Administration Reports for the years immediately preceding the Bill, as the "evidence" upon which it had been drafted. If the Government really intended to rely upon these Reports, as evidence of the necessity of the Bill, common justice required that the Reports should have been placed *in extenso* before the public. In 1881 we were asked to receive a series of selected extracts from the Reports, as the evidence that justified the measure, and to-day we are told in reply to our formal application to be allowed to see the Reports of the last year that the Government cannot publish them, because they contain certain matter that is "confidential." When we assure the public that this confidential matter ordinarily consists but of a few lines, commending or disapproving the conduct of the Commissioner's subordinates during the year, it will see the justice of our conclusion that the Reports are withheld, because they contain unpleasant disclosures affecting the Tenancy Bill. In spite of our desire to do justice to Mr. Rivers Thompson's administration, we are forced to say that it is wanting in that robustness and manliness that are the very first virtues of an Indian ruler. Suppose the Administration Reports to be of the order we believe them to be, the withholding of them from the public excites suspicion more damaging to the Bill, in unbiased minds, than any disclosures whatever would be that the Reports are likely to contain, while if our inferences are hasty, the publication of the Reports would indefinitely strengthen the promoters of the Bill. Apart from these special considerations altogether, however, it is so manifestly injurious both to the public and to the Government to treat documents of this nature as "confidential," that we cannot speak too strongly the sense we have of the unwisdom of the practice. The Reports are withheld, not because there is anything in them that is calculated to injure the Government, but from the old and mischievous tradition that the public has no right to know anything whatever of the course or proceedings of the Executive Government.

The jealousy with which the "public archives" of India are guarded from the eyes of the vulgar and profane herd, to which of course the Press and such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce or British Indian Association belong, has proved one of the most injurious peculiarities of civilian rule from the very first. Masses of the most important information, and reports of the utmost value, lie buried to-day in the recesses of the various Local Secretariats, that are for ever lost to the public. Instead of popularising its information as the only safeguard against error, and insisting upon the public knowing *all* that the Government itself does, the tradition of the service is to administer everything in secrecy and in silence, while the non-official community are then scornfully reminded on occasions of their ignorance. It is quite true that the non-official community are ignorant of almost everything concerning our administration of the country. It has been our own mission for many years to try to lift the veil upon it, and it has not been wholly fruitless—witness the Rupee Loans a few months ago, and the childish and unworthy effort to hide from the public Mr. Westland's note upon the subject, as though it were a *cobra* to be let loose amongst our merchants. We have made three distinct efforts to get these Administration Reports for the last year—where none whatever ought to have been needed—and we have been refused them. Is it any wonder that we say Mr. Rivers Thompson's administration is altogether wanting in manliness, or that we conclude that the Reports do not bear publishing, with the Tenancy Bill in hand!—*Indian Statesman*.

KOWAR JOWALA PRASAD, B.A., at present a deputy collector in Allahabad, has been appointed a probationer in the Native Civil Service in the N.W. Provinces. He is a son of Raja Jai Kishan Das, C.S.I., who was ennobled for distinguished services rendered by his brother, Chauba Gansham Das, and himself in the Mutiny.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. LUCK, C.B., commanding in Sind, accompanied by Major Stopford, Assistant Quartermaster-General, proceeded on the 19th ult. from Kurrachee to Hyderabad and Jacobabad for the purpose of inspecting the troops at those stations. During the absence of Brigadier-General Luck, Colonel Nicolson, 13th Native Infantry, will command the Kurrachee station.

A MINOR army reform which, this time, is to benefit the private soldier, is, the Lahore paper says, under the consideration of the authorities. The "dry canteen," at which soldiers may purchase supper and stores is in most regiments under the charge of a native contractor, who pays so much a month for the privilege of running it, and makes his profit thereon after his own fashion. Naturally, the tea, coffee, &c., supplied by him is not of the best, and complaints as to quality are numerous. One or two free-thinking corps have done away with the native contractor altogether, and are conducting the "dry canteen" as a regimental concern, on the co-operative store principle, with much success. This fact has been duly brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and, since nothing in India can be done without a report, his Excellency has called upon commanding officers to give the matter their consideration, and to "report on the advisability of the system indicated being adopted by all corps and batteries."

## Home News.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon are expected to reach home from India about the middle of next month, their house in Carlton-gardens being ordered to be ready for their reception by the 15th proximo.

INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The tenders for Rs.20,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.11,82,000, on Bombay, Rs.4,35,000; and on Madras, Rs.3,83,000, the average rate in all cases being 1s. 7d.; in telegraphic transfers, Calcutta, Rs.4,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7-03d., making a total allotment of Rs.24,00,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7d. will receive about 19 per cent. and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 1-32d. in full. Subsequently bills for Rs.240,000 on Bombay and Rs.1,50,000 on Calcutta were sold at 1s. 7 1-32d., and transfers for Rs.1,00,000 on Bombay at 1s. 7 1-16d. Up to last week the total sold since the financial year began was Rs.9,75,09,415, realizing £7,948,691.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE.—India, according to *Iron*, is essentially the country to which English capitalists and manufacturers must look in the future, and our exports have been on a fair scale during the year. The English Government at home virtually rules India, and protects the population against the extortion they suffered under their native rulers. Without the support of Great Britain, the administration of India could not be carried on. It seems, therefore, but fair that the interests of British manufacturers and traders should have some preference over foreigners in that market. In 1881 the East India Famine Commission reported that during the famine of 1877-78 the excess mortality was estimated at 5,280,000 human beings. Food there was in abundance in neighbouring provinces, sometimes not more than 100 miles from the stricken districts, but unavailable for want of means of transport. This is still the case; and India, with her population of 200 millions, needs more railways and tramways to prevent the recurrence of such calamities, and also to provide more outlets for her produce. If we create these her productions and exports will increase, and she will take more from us in return.

1882.	1883.	1884.
Tons 255,976 ...	328,049 ...	307,140
£2,101,255 ...	£2,538,471 ...	£2,263,594

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Under the auspices of the East India Association (General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh presiding), a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held on December 17th at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of considering the reforms required in the Indian Civil Service to meet native demands. Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., formerly Press Commissioner of India, read an elaborate Paper by Mr. N. S. Ginwalla, of Broach, in which, after referring to the monster meetings lately held in all the chief cities of India to procure the extension of the present limit of age for the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, he suggested the adoption of a middle course, which might be satisfactory to all parties and tend to soothe the ruffled spirit that pervades India on the subject. He proposed to shut out the natives of India altogether, so far as their examination and admission in England are concerned, and that a separate and independent branch of the Covenanted Civil Service be organised and established in India solely for the natives, and that all the lower grade appointments be reserved for them, to the exclusion of Englishmen and Eurasians. Successful candidates, immediately after passing their examinations in India, should be required, without exception, to make a short sojourn in England, say for two years, to finish their education. Appointments to the service should be made under the same rules and conditions as are now in force in regard to the statutory civilians, and the limit of age should be extended to twenty-seven years. The number of appointments to be thus competed for should be one-third of the Civil Service. A discussion followed, closing with the customary votes of thanks.

## NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, &c.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the above company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Dec. 17, Mr. J. Pender, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman said that the net receipts of the company had been the highest yet obtained since the line had been opened for traffic, and it must be borne in mind that they had to pay upon £1,600,000 unproductive capital represented by the expenditure on the Northern Extension and the Benares Bridge. The amount payable by the Secretary of State and Government for India for interest on capital stock and debentures for the half-year to June 30 last was £100,010, to which had to be added £338 interest on overdraft of capital account, making £100,348. The net earnings had been £160,935. The passenger traffic continued to greatly develop, particularly that of the lower class, from which they principally derived their profits. Referring to the negotiations

pending for the settlement of the dispute between the company and the East India Railway Company in reference to the through booking arrangement, he stated that he anticipated a satisfactory issue would be come to. The working expenses had been further reduced, they having been only 48 45 per cent. for the half-year. The only increase had been in the cost of maintenance, the line being kept up in as efficient a state as possible. The proposed extension southward from Benares to Calcutta was of the greatest importance to the company, as it would open up a new district rich in coal and minerals. The Northern Extension works were being rapidly pressed forward, and every effort would be made to complete the line as early as possible. The current half-year was not so encouraging as regarded the earnings, the goods traffic having considerably fallen off, but he was in hopes that the cycle of bad years would be followed by good ones, and the railway would, no doubt, share that prosperity. The report was adopted.

**SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.**—The fifty-seventh half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this railway was held yesterday afternoon at the Cannon-street Hotel, Sir W. P. Andrew in the chair. The report of the directors showed, during the half-year ending the 30th of June, as compared with the corresponding half of last year, a decrease of £44,854. The net revenue fell short of the guarantee by £75,263, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, reviewed the report of the directors at length. Mr. Shepherd characterised the conduct of the directors as such as made him unable to give them that unlimited confidence which they might desire. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The directors had borrowed money from the Council of India without the authority and against the expressed wishes of the shareholders, and he, for one, objected to the existence of such a state of things. (Cheers.) He hoped the meeting would reject the report, because in it were figures which were illegal, and which should have been expunged from the report by calling in the unpaid capital. (Cheers.) Mr. Samuel Montague endorsed the remarks made by the last speaker, on the ground that when opposition appeared at the former meetings of the shareholders the Chairman dissolved the meeting, as his proxies could not be used, as they were irregular in form. (Cheers.) He asked the meeting not to sanction the action of the board of directors, because they had shown themselves as rather considering the interests of the Government than that of the shareholders. Mr. Thornton defended the action of the directors. Mr. M'Andrew said he was ashamed of the manner in which some gentlemen had spoken of the Chairman and directors. The Chairman said he had proxies for £2,079,000, and contended that he had the confidence of the proprietors. The motion for the adoption of the report was carried, and a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

**MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of the above company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Dec. 17, Mr. G. Noble Taylor in the chair. The Chairman said the gross receipts showed an increase of about £29,500, and the expenses were £844 less than in the corresponding period of 1883. The net receipts for the six months ending June 30 last amounted to £145,000, as against £115,000 in the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of £30,000. To make 3 per cent. on the whole of the guaranteed capital stock and debenture they must raise £150,000, and to make 5 per cent. £250,000, so that the earnings of the past six months nearly appropriated 3 per cent. With 861 miles opened, the same as in the corresponding half-year of 1883, they had earned £31 per mile more, and though the number of train miles run greatly exceeded that in 1883, the receipts per train mile had been only 3½d. less, while the expenses were less by about 6d. per train mile. The coaching traffic showed a very satisfactory increase in every item, or a total of over £16,000. With regard to the passenger traffic, they had carried 492,952 more passengers, with an increased receipt of £4,270, of which 400,000 were third-class, producing £5,400 of that increase. At first doubts were expressed as to the policy of reducing the third-class return fare to 1½d. per mile, but the results had of late years been most encouraging, and the parcel traffic since the reduction of tariff had also increased. The line had been worked at a lower percentage than at any former period. No heavy works had been constructed during the past half-year. They had agreed to sell to the Government the Bellary branch, about thirty miles in length, at its original cost, about £360,000, and the money so obtained would be expended on other branches as feeders to the company's line. With regard to the Beypore and Calicut line they were providing the materials as rapidly as possible; but it was not expected that the necessary bridge would be completed for two or three years, but in the meantime it was hoped that they would be able to make use of ferries. The Government had, he might mention, no option to purchase the line before April, 1907, so that the proprietors had still twenty-two years' possession from April, 1885. In conclusion, he referred to the satisfactory condition of the permanent way, rolling stock, &c. The report was adopted.

**SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.**—The report states that the net receipts for the half-year ending June last were £201,618 17s. 10d., against £246,473 1s. 6d. in the corresponding

period of 1883, being a decrease of £44,854 3s. 9d.. The coaching traffic showed an increase of £11,948 13s. 5d., but there was a diminution in the goods traffic of £63,591 2s. 4d. The report also states:—"Intimation has been received by the Board that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for India in Council to purchase the company's undertaking in the terms of the contract at the end of the next year. Upon the receipt of this the directors deemed it right to give notice of an application to Parliament for powers to enable the company to make such altered arrangements as may be considered advantageous to the proprietors, subject to their approval. The best attention of the directors will be devoted to promote the interests of the proprietors in any negotiations that may take place." The chairman has, it is stated, taken the unprecedented step of issuing a circular inviting the shareholders to entrust him with their proxies for the half-yearly meeting on December 23, even before the publication of the half yearly report.

**SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The directors have issued a memorandum as to the working of the half-year ending June 30, 1884. The earnings for the half-year show a substantial increase, and exceed those of any corresponding period, being £208,287, against £183,419 in 1883. The net profits are at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the total capital expenditure, which was £121,525, against £118,419 in 1883. The per-centage of working expenses has fallen from 64·53 in the first half of 1883, to 58·31 in the corresponding six months of 1884.

**NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.**—The comparison of earnings since July is given below (120 miles open in both periods):—Earnings from July 1st to November 15th, 1884, £31,611; ditto in 1883, £30,150; increase, £1,461.

#### OBITUARY.

Sir H. V. Stonhouse, Bart., died on November 13, at Trial, in the United States, aged forty-seven. The deceased baronet was the only son of the late Sir T. V. Stonhouse, of the Madras Civil Service. He married in 1851, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Beatty West, M.P. for Dublin, and granddaughter of the Hon. Judge Burton, and by her, who died in 1857, had issue three sons, of whom only the youngest survives, namely, Ernest Hay, who was born in 1855, and who now succeeds as 16th baronet.

Mr. Charles Philip Brown, at his residence in London. This gentleman, who was a son of the Rev. David Brown, Provost of the College at Calcutta, entered the Honourable East India Company's civil service as far back as 1817, and served until the year 1845 under the Government of Madras. Among the offices he is recorded as having held is that of Persian translator to the Government, and he was afterwards for many years Postmaster-General of Madras; but it was as a profound scholar of Indian languages that he became widely known in India and to many in England. In addition to a thoroughly practical knowledge of Persian, Hindustani, and Sanscrit, he devoted himself to the language and literature of the people of the Telugu country among whom his first official duties lay, and among European gentlemen he has probably been surpassed in familiar and literary knowledge of a native language only by the Jesuit Father Beschi who was in India in the beginning of the last century. In addition to miscellaneous contributions to Indian journals he was the author of a grammar of the Telugu language, of an "English-Telugu Dictionary," of 1,400 pages, and of Telugu-English in 1,300 pages, of an analysis of Sanscrit prosody printed first in 1837, of laborious and valuable tables of Hindu and Mussulman chronology, and of many translations from and editions of Telugu and Sanscrit manuscripts. It is noted in the preface to a catalogue *raisonnée*, published in three volumes, by the Rev. W. Taylor, in 1857, that in 1847 Mr. Brown made "the munificent donation" of 2,440 manuscripts to the Madras Literary Society, which it is believed afterwards became the property of Government. He also translated into Telugu the entire Holy Scriptures, passing his work under the criticism of the best native Pandits.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.**—The prospectus is published of a new association called the Public Health Society, for Calcutta and its suburbs. On the Council are the Hon. A. B. Miller, Messrs. Keswick, Landale, C. E. Buckland, T. Jones, Caithness, Irving, Simmons, Morrison, F. Aitchison, Major Wace, Mr. Saunders, and others. Mr. E. Reilly is the secretary. The objects of the society are to promote public health by means of improved sanitation, by diffusing information on sanitary topics, by lectures, meetings, the publication of the society's journal, to provide a convenient opportunity for the discussion of topics of general municipal interest as such, to secure such amendments in the Municipal Act or alterations in municipal taxation as experience may show to be desirable, to promote the election as municipal commissioners of persons interested in sanitation, to call attention to particular sanitary evils, and assist private persons in their efforts to secure efficient sanitation throughout the city and suburbs, &c. The subscription of members is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 8 per annum. Meetings are to be of two kinds, ordinary annual meetings, and extraordinary meetings.

**BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.**

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has ordered that an inquiry shall be made into the condition of the Bengal jails, in reference to the charges of ill-treatment made against the managers of those institutions.

THE Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association of Calcutta are appealing to the public for assistance to enable the association to erect model kintals in suitable localities in Calcutta.

SIR DONALD STEWART arrived in Calcutta on the 28th ult.

THE Municipal elections in Bengal have now been generally concluded. They appear to have excited no great interest.

MR. A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st of September last.

A CALCUTTA paper regrets to learn that some days past Mr. Croft, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, has been confined to his room by illness.

THE Maharajah of Durbungah has expressed his intention of subscribing liberally to the fund now being raised for the purpose of sending an Indian team to Wimbledon next year.

DR. R. POWER, Civil Surgeon, Simla, leaves on thirteen months' furlough. His place is taken Dr. O. Duke, lately of the Political Department.

THE official judgment on the causes of the accident at Aranghatta on the Eastern Bengal Railway has been made public. Mr. Tayler, the magistrate, considers that the only way to account for the accident is to suppose that both the driver and fireman of the mail train were asleep at their posts and disregarded the danger-signals. The charge made by a native paper that the wounded were robbed and neglected is declared baseless.

THE Government are about to recognise the services of Major Bell, V.C., R.E., in connection with the Intelligence Branch of Quartermaster-General's Department, by promoting him to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MR. ST. JOHN KNELLER, to whose good services the Maharajah of Cooch Behar owed so much during his minority, has returned to India and taken up the duties of Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Durbhunga.

THE Cabul Envoy reached Calcutta on the 29th ultimo, making this capital his head-quarters as usual during the cold weather.

**MADRAS.**

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, Master Attendant of Madras, has been appointed Sheriff of that city for the ensuing year.

MR. S. SUBRAMANIAM IYER has been appointed to a seat in the Madras Legislative Council in the place of Rajah Gajapatee Rao.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS presided at the St. Andrew's dinner at Madras on the 29th ult.

THE Government of Pondicherry have decided to place an increased grant of about 30,000 francs per annum at the disposal of the Educational Department in the French Settlements.

ON the 26th ult. Captain Philp, the commander of the s.s. *Clan Grant*, which was caught in the recent cyclone off Madras, and had to proceed hurriedly to sea to avoid being washed ashore, was presented by the passengers with a purse of sovereigns and an address bearing testimony to the coolness, promptitude, and seamanlike ability he displayed on that occasion.

THE Madras Government have decided that, so far as the Public Works Department of that presidency is concerned in regard to the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886, it will be best represented by models of some of the principal irrigation works within the Presidency, inasmuch as such works constitute the chief engineering speciality of Southern India.

RAJAH SIR T. MADAVA ROW has received the following letter from Mr. Cowen:—"On the last day that Parliament sat, in August, I received a letter from you informing me that you had sent a petition signed by European, Hindoo, and Mahomedan subjects in the Presidency of Madras, complaining of the removal of the Government offices from the town of Madras to the Nilgiri Hills. It was impossible to present the petition before the House rose; but I have had pleasure in presenting it to Parliament to-day. You will see in the newspapers that I send you herewith intimation of the presentation. I have also given notice that I will call attention to the subject at the first opportunity. That opportunity, unfortunately, may not occur during the present short session, as the Government have taken possession of all the time of the House, and private members have no means now of initiating debates. But if I should not succeed in getting an opportunity before the House rises you may rely that I will avail myself of the first occasion that presents itself when Parliament reassembles in February next. I entirely sympathise with the memorial. I think the people of Madras have a serious grievance, and, as far as my ability and opportunity will allow, you may rely upon me putting it before the Legislature."

**BOMBAY.**

H.E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON arrived in Bombay on the 1st inst. from his tour in Guzerat, Kattywar and Cutch, and the same evening held a *levee* at the Secretariat, which was very numerously attended.

MR. JOHN GORDON, the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, died of dysentery at Bandora on the 28th ult. Mr. Gordon's petition in bankruptcy had only been filed the same day, his liabilities being estimated at six-and-half lakhs of rupees.

INFORMATION has been received in Bombay that Taria Topun, a wealthy Khoja merchant, well known in Bombay and Zanzibar, was robbed and ill-treated by Bedouins between Mecca and Medina recently. Other outrages on British Indian subjects are also reported to have occurred.

H.E. VICE-ADMIRAL SIR W. HEWETT, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, replying to the toast of his health at a Freemasons' banquet in Bombay, the 29th ult., drew attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the defences of the Bombay harbour, and expressed a hope that steps would be taken to supply the shortcomings of the city in this respect.

THE news of the death of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., late Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has been received with great regret in this city, where the deceased was well-known and highly respected.

H.E. GENERAL HARDINGE, who has been to Mhow on a tour of inspection, returned to Bombay on the 30th ult.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the 27th ultimo it was agreed to sanction an expenditure of one lakh of rupees to defray the cost of a survey of the Tansa scheme for an increased water supply to the city.

THE Bishop of Bombay consecrated St. Mary's Church, Parell, on the 4th instant.

COMMENTING on the meeting held in the Bombay Town Hall on the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of voting an address of thanks to the retiring Viceroy for "the eminent services rendered by him to this country during his tenure of the high office of Viceroy," the *Indian Spectator* says:—"The demonstration of yesterday may be fairly taken as the gauge of the cordial and enthusiastic reception that is in store for Lord and Lady Ripon during their brief stay here before bidding farewell to this great country and its people. Altogether we cannot help remarking that if the meeting that was held in the Town Hall last year was in every sense 'historical' for the constitutional manner in which our citizens claimed there the rights of a nation, the meeting of yesterday was no less 'historical' for their demonstration of gratitude to the ruler who had declared them worthy to exercise those rights in the teeth of the most powerful opposition that courage and magnanimity yet encountered in the administration of England's magnificent empire."

**BURMA.**

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to start a glass manufactory at Rangoon.

A CONSIGNMENT of Andaman tea put into market at Rangoon is reported to be equal to Indian tea in quality and flavour.

A RANGOON telegram, dated the 27th ult., to a Calcutta paper, says:—"The Municipal elections have passed off without any serious disturbances. The excitement was intense yesterday, which was observed as a general holiday, at the Chief Commissioner's request. There was great opposition amongst the European and Burmese candidates. The town was everywhere placarded. The result of the poll was declared this evening in the presence of a large assembly. Two English, one German, one Armenian, one Eurasian, one Bengalee, one Marwarree, five Burmese, and two Chinese candidates have been returned. Strong bodies of police were kept in readiness to maintain order, as a fight amongst the Burmese was expected."

**CEYLON.**

THE Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., Deputation from the British Wesleyan Conference and Co-Secretary of the Missionary Society, is having a most satisfactory inspection of the work of his Mission in Ceylon, and the amount of interest which his visit has drawn forth from the Sinhalese all along the Western Coast from Hambantota to Negombo as well as in Kandy, shows the real hold which Christianity, as taught by the Wesleyan agents, has got upon the affections of the people. The importance of the Ceylon Mission among a people who are likely to be all English speaking and reading in the next generation, and whose destiny it is to trade and commingle to some extent with all the nations of the Eastern and indeed Western world, cannot fail to be impressed on Mr. Jenkins's mind.—*Observer*.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, of the High Court, Bombay, visited Ceylon

lately; but he did not care to go and see Arabi or his colleagues! It will be remembered that Mr. Scott was the Egyptian Correspondent who wrote so strongly against the "National" party led by Arabi. As Sir Wm. Gregory used to say "it is all Mr. Scott's doing that English opinion is led away." Arabi is, however, much happier and better off in Ceylon than in troubled Egypt. He has lately been taking a special interest in the progress of education among his fellow-Muhammadans; and he has now got several members of his family about him.

CEYLON is becoming a favourite place of resort for civilians, merchants and others from India with short furlough. The trip to and fro by steamers and the easy railway communication with our hill towns and stations and the comfort of local hotels, cannot fail to make such trips increasingly popular.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON is blamed for taking no interest apparently in the Local Volunteer movement, which has proved such a decided success. Sir John MacLeod's testimony shows the practical value of this corps of defenders; while, from a social point of view, the movement has done more to promote good feeling and to give most needful physical exercise to different classes than anything in the history of the British occupation of Ceylon. Sir Arthur Gordon is supposed to be inclined to look at several matters through the spectacles of his brother-Scotchman, Mr. Campbell, Inspector-General of Police (and Prisons with Rs.3,000 extra), who naturally has no love for the Volunteers.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

H.E. GENERAL HARDINGE, who has been to Mhow on a tour of inspection, returned to Bombay on the 30th ult. by the Jubbulpore mail train. His Excellency was accompanied by Brigadier-General Hogg, Quartermaster-General, and Captain Hon. A. Hardinge, A.D.C. Brigadier-General Edwards, commanding the Bombay District, and Captain Sheppard, A.D.C., were present at the Boree Bunder station to receive his Excellency. The attendance of the heads of departments and the usual guard of honour was dispensed with. A salute of fifteen guns was fired at sunrise on Monday to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam, in order to encourage volunteering in that province, has granted two prizes of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 to be shot for by the volunteers of the Surma Valley. The first prize of Rs. 25 is to be called the "Running Man Match," and the second, of Rs. 50, the "Running and Rapid-firing Match."

IN cases where judicial proceedings are instituted by a British soldier, with the permission of the commanding officer of the regiment to which he belongs, in view to securing a legal separation or divorce from his wife, the grant of passages by railway or sea, or both, at the public expense, when necessary, is authorised for the soldier as well as all parties to the suit.

THE Indian Government has ruled that as officers of the Army Medical Department, who were formerly treated as regimental officers, are now classed as departmental, a surgeon-major of that department, when proceeding on duty of a permanent nature by sea, is entitled to free conveyance for one charger under the provisions of paragraph 454, Transport Regulations, Part I.

UNDER the Military Pay Regulations a hospital assistant, who may be placed in charge of a detachment of troops less than a wing, is granted an allowance of Rs. 5 a month when the charge is held in conjunction with his own legitimate duty. It has recently been decided that the above-mentioned allowance is not admissible if the detachment numbers less than twenty-five men.

THE rule rendering necessary three years' home service between the tours of Indian duty of officers of the Royal Engineers has been relaxed, each application to resume Indian duty being in future dealt with on its merits, the rule being suspended when considered desirable.

A DEFINITION of the rules which regulate the grant of passages to discharged soldiers of the British army who are desirous of proceeding to the colonies has recently been given by the Government of India. It appears that soldiers who are discharged on the termination of their engagement are only allowed free passages to the Australian colonies so far as the steamers proceed, and not to their intended place of residence. Soldiers who enlisted in the colonies prior to the introduction of the Army Discipline Act of 1879 are entitled to free conveyance to the place where they were attested.

ABOUT 100 rifles have been lost on the Peshawur Frontier by British and native troops and Militia during the last four years; and about one-half of these have been stolen from British infantry, principally at Peshawur and Nowshera, and in the adjacent encamping grounds. This, the Lahore paper remarks, is a large proportion, when one considers how few British troops are at Nowshera and Peshawur compared to the native force on the frontier, and how small a share of detached escort and outpost duty they take. The fact is that officers and men of British regiments preparing to cross the Indus, and encamping on the north-western border, have no idea of the nature of the country they are approaching, and of the difference that prevails

in regard to security of life and property between trans-Indus territory and the more civilised parts of the empire. They should be warned to observe extra precautions from the moment they come within sight of the Indus.

H.E. SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS distributed the prizes at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Secunderabad on the 24th ult. His Excellency in the course of some remarks said that he looked with great favour on exhibitions of this kind, as they not only afforded present useful and profitable employment for the soldier who had a deal of spare time on his hand, but under the "five years' service system" they were calculated to be of ulterior benefit to the men, who might thus be induced to learn some trade or calling, to be followed with advantage after leaving the colours. The Government also approved of these soldiers' industrial exhibitions, and had just sanctioned one on a larger scale to be held at Bangalore, and which would be open to the whole of the command, and at which he hoped Secunderabad would be well represented. This, however, would not be in the way of Secunderabad having its own annual exhibition, and he trusted this, the first, would not be the last, and only wished that the lead given by Secunderabad would be followed in other places in the command. These local exhibitions, he said, would serve to encourage the less skilled workmen in their attempts, as they would not be so backward in exhibiting their handiwork in a small exhibition as they would in a large one.

## Miscellaneous.

THE Judges of the High Court have, in accordance with the practice that obtains at Calcutta and Madras, rescinded the rule by which it was obligatory to look up juries at night in certain cases. In future the question of allowing juries to separate will be left entirely to the discretion of the judge presiding in the Criminal Sessions Court.

MR. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji is preparing four musical recitals in Gujarati to be given in a fortnightly series. He will be assisted by the members of his family and a few other amateurs. The Hon. J. B. Peile has consented to take the chair at one or more of these entertainments.

THE SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.—Amongst the regiments which will compete at the Soldiers' Exhibition to be held at Bangalore for the Madras Presidency next year the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners are likely to stand conspicuous. In 1872 the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners carried off the best prizes and highest medals in most of the exhibits both at Madras and Mean Meer. They are already setting to work preparing exhibits for October next, and probably will again be to the front. In carpentry, fret-work, pottery leather-work, cutlery, photography, lithography, and other industrial manufactures, the Sappers excel and will take a good deal of beating. The fret-work turned out by Lieutenant Jones, Quartermaster of the Corps, is of the most exquisite design and finish, and promises to form a very attractive feature of the forthcoming exhibition. A class has been formed to instruct lads of the regiment in fret-work carving.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

THE ARTILLERY CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The Camp of Exercise arranged to come off at Kristnarajpuram, near Bangalore, next January, will be confined to manoeuvres in high-angle firing with artillery, the object being to endeavour to throw shot into the interior of fortifications or defences thrown up by the Sappers and Miners, and which will be protected by the new traverses. Another interesting feature of the operation will be the experiment of using palmirah trunks in the construction of gabions, instead of iron. Some authorities allege that palmirah stems, being soft and tough, has more power of resistance than iron, which being hard is more easily broken and smashed up by shot and shell. Palmirah, if it answers, will, besides, be much cheaper, of course than iron—in this country at all events. Five thousand rupees have been sanctioned for the Camp, and Sir Frederick Roberts will control all expenditure on account of the same.

THE ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Woodward, the Collector of Nassick, sends the Antwerp Exhibition Committee a list of the brass and copper pots and figures which he expects from Gyanu Pandu, who obtained a silver medal at the Calcutta Exhibition. Mr. Papu Moreshwur, of Poona, who has a shop in Bombay, intends sending brass and copper figures, pots and lacquered ware of the value of about Rs. 1,000. Messrs. Bana and Co., of Nowsaree, who obtained a gold medal at the Calcutta Exhibition for their Indian essences, soap, and specimens of perfumery, intend sending a similar collection. Messrs. Raosaheb Sitaram Damodhur, the mamedar of Callian, has sent photographs of the aboriginal tribes of the Tanna district for the ethnological collection. In addition to their specimens of artware, the Cambay Durbar will also send a collection of ethnological objects, and his highness the Raja of Dhurmpore is engaged in collecting objects of ethnological interest.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1884.

## WHY LORD RIPON FAILED AS A VICEROY.

THE events of the past few days, and the incidents of the closing scenes of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty, serve to put in a very clear light the reasons why his administration has been such a disappointment to his friends. He started with opportunities never vouchsafed to any other Viceroy. The sacrifices and the achievements of Lord Lytton's reign had cleared the way for an era of peace and prosperity; for a terrific cycle of famines had been met with such resolute determination as to render all minor financial difficulties easy to cope with, whilst a successful war on the Afghan frontier had been fought once for all, in such a way and with such results as to dissipate all further disquietude in regard to those regions. For great and permanently remedial measures, such as the foreign and financial reforms pluckily carried through by Lord Lytton, we all know that great unpopularity has to be faced, large immediate expense has to be incurred, onerous responsibilities have to be fearlessly undertaken. But all this price—a sort of ready-money payment for future quiet and future prosperity—had already been paid by Lord Lytton. The very virulence of that party-spite, which struck at Lord Beaconsfield through Lord Lytton, combined with the natural results of his own courageous policy to make Lord Lytton the scapegoat, to carry off the odium that must always be attached to a thorough reformer; and in this way it happened that Lord Ripon took up the reins of empire at a moment when he had only to sit down quietly and reap a rich harvest of renown and popularity for which all the seeds had already been sown. Other men had laboured, and all Lord Ripon had to do was to enjoy the fruits of their labours.

And this is what, undoubtedly, he would have done, if he had been animated by that spirit of wisdom which induced Lord Dufferin at Belfast to hope, for himself, that his Indian administration might be an "uneventful" one—and if, further, he had resolved from the first not to be

hampered or compromised by the base falsehoods and malicious slanders so busily invented and circulated by the Midlothian propaganda of 1879-80. Unfortunately, he had not sufficient self-restraint for the one effort, nor sufficient moral "backbone" for the other. On the one hand, he could not content himself with such a modest rôle as would have been involved in the mere fruition of the results of Lord Lytton's financial and frontier reforms; on the other hand, he had not the moral courage at once frankly to avow that all the slanders of Midlothian had been "unfounded and unjust"—as he confessed on Saturday that the worst of them had been.

Lord Ripon's speeches at Bombay, coupled with the fact of his enthusiastic reception by the Native community there, show how much better it would have been for the success of his administration if he had been less of a popularity-hunter and more of a statesman. His speech on Municipal Reform, confirmed as it was by the Governor of Bombay in regard to the success attained by the Bombay Municipality, reads like a wail over a grand opportunity lost. The question of Local Self-Government had been left by Lord Lytton exactly in such a condition that a judicious and modest successor might easily have carried it on, gradually but surely, to a high development. But gradual and careful building on other people's foundations was by no means to Lord Ripon's taste. He must needs have a brand-new scheme of his own that should bring in all the newest Radical patents, and all the fads of all the faddists. The scheme is launched with flourishes of trumpets that put the empire into convulsions; and then naturally follow the results of lack of steadfastness and want of "backbone," when (as usually happens) these negative qualities are coupled with excessive vanity and self-assertion. These results may be written down in two words—failure and disappointment. And so it has happened with all Lord Ripon's plans and schemes. They go up like a rocket, in a great blaze of fire and expectation; they come down like the stick, in darkness and silence. So it was with the Education Commission—a great "hullabaloo" at first, vast sums of the "poor ryots'" taxation spent, able and highly-paid officers taken off important work for the purposes of the Commission, and then—a fizzle! So with the stock-notes and other financial proposals. So with the reforms of the law of Criminal Jurisdiction. So with the land law reforms. So with local self-government. So with every other question. It has been nothing but a series of philanthropic fireworks—a rushing, blazing, flaring, catherine-wheel of good intentions, and for performances nothing but darkness and burnt paper.

A similar mournful lesson is enforced by the alarming rumours which gather consistency every day, of Russian emissaries in Kabul, of Russian military advances on the frontier, and of Russian insults to the unfortunate British officers employed there. In every line the characteristics of Lord Ripon's policy and its effects have been the same—defiant recklessness and bluster at first, followed by surrender and humiliation.

## THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

IN our last number we promised to give a further notice of the admirable articles on the Bengal Tenancy Bill which have appeared in the *Indian Statesman* in Calcutta. It may be said that the writer of those articles has carried the war into the enemy's territory. For, as it was admitted by Mr. Secretary Mackenzie that the object of the Bill was to protect the ryots against the horrors of

eviction, and to secure to them a reasonable share in the profits of their cultivation, the *Indian Statesman* now undertakes to show that eviction is most rare, and that the cultivator is already appropriating nearly the whole of the profits, instead of only a reasonable share of them. It is unnecessary to dwell on the question of evictions, as all statistics show that the zemindars' policy is not to evict. But it was convenient for Mr. Mackenzie when introducing the Bill to speak of the "horrors" of eviction, much as other greater men have brandished the flag of imaginary "atrocities," so as to try and attract sympathy and pity. The *Indian Statesman* alleges that although it is common in Bengal to talk of the rent as absorbing half the produce of the land, his own study of the subject had long convinced him that such rentals were impossible; and that so far from rent in these provinces representing half the gross produce, he doubted if they had represented one-fifth of the produce. In a controversy with the Bombay Government in 1862-3 upon the weight of the assessments in Western Indian, inquiry showed that instead of being one-fifth of the produce, the assessments were commonly not one-thirtieth or fortieth part of it. The Bengal Tenancy Bill is brought forward on the pretext that the rents which the zemindars are exacting from their tenants are so oppressive that it is absolutely necessary to fix a limit to their exactions, and to declare that they shall not in future exceed one-fourth the value of the gross produce. But the Members of Council evidently have no idea what a fourth of the gross produce means. Mr. O'Kinealy, one of the godfathers of the Bill, complains that the zemindar is rackrenting the provinces by a rental of thirteen crores, and therefore proposes to teach him moderation by limiting him to one-fourth of the produce. But Mr. O'Kinealy cannot have understood that one-fourth of the produce would mean sixty crores instead of only thirteen crores. The *Statesman* alleges that the statistics which the Bengal Government publishes from time to time indicate that the money value of the gross harvests of Bengal cannot be of less value than 250 crores. According to Mr. Justice Field and the highest authorities, such as Galloway, Briggs, and Baillie, on the Revenue law of Bengal under the Mahomedan Government, the zemindar is entitled to take one-half the harvest as khiraj; so that, in strict right, the zemindar might claim a rental of 125 crores. But Mr. O'Kinealy and Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Macdonnel, in their crass ignorance of the true state of affairs, propose by their Bill to award to the zemindars 62½ crores, or one-fourth of the produce; and he is at the same time denounced as an oppressive tyrant when he is asking for only thirteen crores, which the Government cynically refuses him legal power to recover. The Bill, says the *Statesman*, is really an outrage upon the zemindars, who are ignorantly denounced for imaginary oppression which have found a voice in the young lions of the Bengal secretariat, who would tear the zemindars to pieces in their noble rage in behalf of the poor ryots whom the landlords are seeking to devour. Because they will *not inquire* into the facts, but evolve everything out of their own inner consciousness, they have undertaken a measure of the utmost dishonesty towards the zemindars, and fraught with mischief to all classes.

In another article the *Statesman* comments upon the impropriety of the mode in which the opinions of the district officers of Bengal have been taken by Government upon the revised Tenancy Bill. This is a point which has already been noticed in these columns, and we have again and again argued that full inquiry should have preceded legislation. When it became evident to the Government itself that some further inquiry must be

made, in consequence of the disclosure of so much complete ignorance, or want of knowledge, in the proceedings of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, the Government adopted a form of inquiry, which was *prima facie* objectionable, by professing to consult its own subordinates, instead of appointing an independent Commission representing all classes and opinions, and empowered to take legal evidence. The *Statesman* goes further back, and objects that the Bill should never have been drafted so as to assume a specific form until the report of the Rent Commission, on which it is avowedly based, had been submitted to every district officer in the province, both revenue and judicial, for a careful expression of his opinion. Had this obvious and proper course been followed, while the measure was still inchoate, and before the Bengal Government and its truceulent secretaries had committed their reputation to the measure, the *Statesman* ventures to say that not one single officer of experience in the districts of Bengal would have approved of its provisions. But when the Government at different times, and in different forms, had put forth its own opinions on the most prominent points of the Bill, the opinion of the district officers was sought, only to obtain their approval to what had already been mischievously decided upon. "The district officers know well what sort of report is really required of them in these *after* references, and that they are made simply to wring from them a semblance of approval or assent, one man to one part, a second to another, and a third to yet another, so as to give some general colour of justification to the measure. Submit the measure honestly, and as a whole, even now, to every district officer in the Presidency, and to all the judges therein, and demand of them, shall it pass? Yes or no? And a full chorus of condemnation will echo—No!" The *Statesman* goes on to illustrate the working of this system of *after* reference by quoting the opinions of Mr. Lewis, the Commissioner of the Chittagong division. When asked for his opinion upon the measure, in the first instance, he condemned it absolutely, and affirmed that it would work only harm in the Chittagong districts. "Upon the renewed reference made to him in May last, he saw that the Government had determined to pass the measure, and that it had become a point of honour with it to do so. Wise in his generation, therefore, Mr. Lewis, on this renewed reference to him, found that the Bill was urgently required, in the very same districts to which its provisions were altogether inapplicable, by his own testimony but a little time before."

Well may the *Statesman* ask, if this is really the way that the well-being of sixty millions of people should be trifled with? Without undertaking to endorse without reserve all the *Statesman's* facts and calculations, he has our strongest sympathy and support in the bold front and determined opposition which he is presenting to the Bill.

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**SUB-OVERSEERS FOR THE MADRAS P. W. D.**—The Government of India has sanctioned the introduction of a permanent establishment of Sub-Overseers for the Madras Public Works Department. As regards the proposal to form a permanent graded establishment of of maistries it has not been found necessary elsewhere to grade such men in permanent pensionable service, and the Government of India considers that men of this class should be employed as they were required, and be borne on the temporary or works establishment. This decision has been communicated to the officers of the Public Works Department for information and guidance. The pay and qualifications of the lower subordinate establishment to be now entertained are laid down in paragraphs 519 and 520 of the Public Works Code; but, as far as practicable, vacancies will be filled by men who have passed out of the Civil Engineering College, and who have had some practical experience.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 29.)

- ANDERSON—The services of Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 5th N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as officiating cantonment magistrate, Jullundur.
- CLARKE—The Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. A. D. C. Clarke, a junior chaplain, on the Bengal (Lahore) Establishment, to resign his appointment from Aug. 21.
- BRAY, Rev. W. H., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be a senior chaplain, from the 14th inst.
- ELLIOT, Mr. J., superintendent of the Jubbulpore Normal School, to be inspector of schools, 4th grade, in the Central Provinces, from the date of the promotion of Mr. G. Thompson, B.A.
- BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., officiating registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department from the 13th inst., in addition to his other duties.
- RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as second assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, from the date of assuming charge.
- MACIVOR, Captain I., political assistant of the 3rd grade, is posted as third assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Central India, from the date of assuming charge.
- DUKE—The services of Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, M.B., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and political agent, Kelat, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.
- DUKE, Surgeon-Major J., Indian Medical Service, is appointed medical officer of the Malwah Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar political agency, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigne, M.D., retired.
- MARTIN—The services of Surgeon-Major D. N. Martin, M.D., medical officer 30th N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from Oct. 26, the date on which he was relieved of the medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Residency by Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley.
- LYALL, Mr. J. B., C.S., resident of the 1st class, and resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, is granted, privilege leave for two months and twelve days from Dec. 10.
- CLARKE, Colonel T. G., commissioner and district and sessions judge of Coorg, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 1st class, and as resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. B. Lyall, C.S.
- O'CONOR, Mr. J. E., assistant secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, having been granted privilege leave for two months, made over charge of his office and availed himself of the leave on Nov. 20.
- KIERLANDER, Mr. C. R., deputy auditor general, having been appointed to officiate as assistant secretary during Mr. O'Conor's absence on privilege leave, assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 26.
- ADAMS, Surgeon C., Madras Medical Service, and medical officer of the Bikaner Agency, having been pronounced unfit for duty by a Medical Board assembled at Ajmere, is permitted to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough being granted to him by his own Government.
- ATKINSON, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant C., assistant engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to Biluchistan Circle.
- LUTYENS, Lieutenant J. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in the Public Works Department Code, for promotion to assistant engineer, 1st grade, on the 1st November, 1884.
- KELLY, Lieutenant H. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in the Public Works Department Code on the 25th October, 1884.
- ELDERTON, Mr. F. H., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a 3rd grade officer in the Indian Marine from October 23.
- SIM, Mr. R. B. assistant engineer, Indian Marine, is dismissed the service.
- HANCOCK, Major-General H. F. R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, having vacated his appointment in the Public Works Department on promotion to his present military rank, is reappointed to the department in the same rank.
- BULL, Mr. C. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily, at the public expense, from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways, to that under the Government of Madras, for employment as Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway Surveys in Madras.
- SKIPWITH, Major G. T., R.E., executive engineer, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer,

3rd class, during the absence of Major Harrison, R.E., on deputation.

#### MILITARY.

O'GORMAN, Captain N. P., Lincolnshire Regiment, to be a brigade-major on the establishment, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Stockley, vacated on promotion, dated Nov. 8.

THACKWELL, Lieut. C. G. R., Bengal S.C., wing officer 20th Bengal Infantry, to be a sub assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from Oct. 31, vice Lieut. H. R. Marrett, seconded on appointment as superintendent Hissar Cattle Farm.

The following appointments are made in the Hyderabad Contingent:—

MALLINS, Surgeon C., M.B., medical officer, 1st Infantry, to officiate as medical officer 2nd Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major J. F. Sargent, on furlough.

EVANS, Surgeon A. O., Madras Medical Service, to officiate as medical officer 1st Infantry, vice Surgeon Mallins, M.B.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

ARMSTRONG, Captain M., to be major in Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 22.

HAWKES, Lieut. H. M. P., to be captain in Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 23.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officers, from the date specified:—

BROWNLOW, Colonel H. A., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, from July 10, in room of Lieut.-General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

SHERRIFF, Colonel J. P., Bengal Staff Corps, from Aug. 12, in room of Major-General J. G. Medley, retired list, deceased.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

ELLIS, Captain C. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

MONTEATH, Surgeon-Major J. J., M.D. (m.c.), for one year.

EADDES, Surgeon-Major L. E., medical officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough (m.c.) for one year, from April 13.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

ELLISTON, Major E. C., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for 183 days.

MONEY, Captain G. E., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for 92 days.

PRINGLE, Surgeon-Major R., M.D. (p.a.), for 150 days.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 26.)

BAYLEY—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department from 10th inst.

WILSON—The services of Mr. R. H. Wilson, magistrate and collector of Midnapore, on leave, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for employment on the Commission to inquire into certain matters in connection with the Orissa Canals.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Shahabad, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore.

WOMACK, Mr. A. S., assistant magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore, transferred to Mozufferpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee sub-division of that district.

PEGLER, Mr. E., is appointed to be lieutenant of the cadet company of the N.B.V. Rifle Corps at Kurseong from July 19.

AINSLIE, Mr. E. F., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for two months from 4th idem.

LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is also appointed to have charge of the Sungoo sub-division of that district.

GUISE, Mr. R. F., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Out-tack.

WARD, Mr. R. L., officiating superintendent of police, Sarun, is transferred to Gya.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., assistant superintendent of police in charge of the District Police, Pooree, is transferred to Tipperah on being relieved of his present appointment by Mr. M. F. Beamish.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, Sarun, is appointed to act in first grade of assistant superintendent of police from 24th ult.

FASSON, Mr. W. C., assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act in first grade of assistant superintendents of police from 1st inst.

RAWSON, Rev. T. J., chaplain of Kidderpore and Presidency Jail reported his departure from India on furlough on the 26th ult.

TAYLOR, Rev. J. H., is appointed to officiate as second chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, from date on which he joined his appointment.

SCOTT—The services of Mr. D. Scott, executive engineer, 1st grade, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

PELLERCAU, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is posted to the South-Western College.

MILLS, Mr. C. A., who reported his return from furlough on 21st inst., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Chittagong Division.

TAYLOR, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Brahmini-Byturni Division.  
 DEUCHARS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys.  
 NEWHAM, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bengal-Nagpore to the Northern Bengal State Railway.  
 LOVETT, Colonel B., R.E., C.S.I., executive engineer, 1st grade, is attached to the superintending engineer, general circle, as a temporary measure.  
 SILLS, Mr. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to the charge of the Akra Brick Factory.  
 BREMNER, Mr. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the 1st Calcutta to the Darjeeling Division.  
 SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the 2nd Calcutta to the Calcutta Workshops Division.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

RAMPINT, Mr. R. F., district and sessions judge, Dacca, two months.  
 FINUCANE, Mr. M., joint-judge and deputy collector, five weeks.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 27.)

LACE, Mr. J. H., assistant conservator of forests in the Punjab, is transferred to the Biluchistan Agency; he was relieved of his duties in the Punjab on Sept. 24.  
 COPELAND, Mr. J., assistant conservator of forests, assumed charge of the Gujranwala Division on Sept. 24, relieving Mr. J. H. Lace.  
 WATSON, Mr. A., who has been appointed by the Government of India to be a sub-assistant commissioner in the Forest Department of the Punjab, reported his arrival at Lahore on Nov. 4, and is posted to the Rawalpindi Division.  
 DANF, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, who has been placed on special duty to investigate the claims of tenants in the rakhs of the Lahore district, reported his arrival at Lahore on Nov. 6.  
 DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., assistant commissioner, from the Simla to the Ludhiana district, which he joined on Nov. 18.  
 NAPIER, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., on return from furlough, is posted to Gurgaon as deputy commissioner, with effect from Nov. 19, vice Mr. A. W. Stogdon, transferred.  
 MACONOCHE, Mr. J. R., on being relieved of his duties as officiating postmaster-general, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Umballa, with effect from Nov. 20.  
 ELLISON, Rev. W., officiating chaplain of Naushahra, is appointed chaplain of Jullundur, with effect from Nov. 29, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties at that station.  
 MEREDITH, Mr. A., on being relieved of his duties as officiating deputy commissioner, Muzaffargarh, is transferred in the same capacity to Dera Ismail Khan during the absence on leave of Mr. Thorburn.  
 HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., deputy commissioner, Amritsar, is transferred to the Rawalpindi district, of which he assumed charge on Nov. 20, relieving Major H. J. Lawrence, who remains in the district as District Judge.  
 SWYNNERTON, Rev. C., chaplain of Dharmasala, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from Dec. 1, or subsequent date.  
 OMMANNEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. D., officiating commissioner, Derajat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from Nov. 21.  
 NISBET, Major R. P., on being relieved of the charge of the Delhi Division, is transferred to Dera Ismail Khan and appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Derajat during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel Ommanney.  
 DAVIS, Mr. W. S., is appointed an officiating assistant district superintendent of police in the first class, and is posted to Lahore.  
 HASTINGS, Mr. C. G. W., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Kohat to the Hazara District, vice Major L. H. E. Tucker, proceeding on furlough.  
 ROTTON, Mr. H. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Kohat.  
 HERDON, Mr. J. H., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Gurdaspur District.  
 HOLBROW, Mr. S. C., district superintendent of police, is, on return from leave, posted to the Gujrat District.  
 TURNBULL, Mr. D. N., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Gujrat to the Simla District.  
 LAKE, Mr. W. A. E., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Simla to the Lahore District.

The following Regimental Orders, dated Nov. 18, making the following temporary appointments in the Corps of Guides, are confirmed:—

HAMMOND, Major A. G., 2nd squadron commander and officiating commandant of Cavalry, to officiate as second in command, vice Colonel G. Stewart, on duty with 6th Punjab Infantry.  
 BATTYE, Captain F. D., wing commander and officiating 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as commandant of cavalry.  
 COOKE-COLLIS, Captain M. C., squadron officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.  
 ADAMS, Lieutenant R. B., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieutenant G. J., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

EGERTON, Lieutenant R. G., wing officer and officiating squadron officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant F., wing officer, to officiate as squadron officer.

4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental order, dated Oct. 12, making the following temporary appointment:—

SHEPHERD, Major A. I., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, with effect from Oct. 10, vice Major A. Gaselee, appointed to staff duty in the Zhob Field Force.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 29.)

MEIKLEJOHN, Dr. R. M., appointed to these provinces by the Governor of India, Home Department, is posted to Betul.  
 HENDERSON—On being relieved of the civil surgeoncy of Betul, Surgeon C. Henderson is transferred as civil surgeon to Hoshangabad.  
 PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sambalpur, is transferred to the Raipur District for instruction in settlement work.  
 GREANY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Greany, extra assistant commissioner, Nimar, to be a magistrate of the first class in that district.  
 CULLEN—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major P. Cullen, M.D., civil surgeon, Khandwa, to be a justice of the peace in the Central Provinces.  
 VERTUE, Lieutenant-Colonel W., deputy commissioner, transferred to Chindawara, assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 17 from Colonel W. B. Thomson.  
 SCOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel T. A., deputy commissioner, transferred to Raipur, assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 24 from Mr. A. C. Duff, C.S.  
 ST. CLAIR, the Hon. L. M., executive engineer, attached to the Kanhan Division, will take charge of the Nagpur Division.  
 LEEFE, Mr. C. O., assistant engineer, attached to the Kanhan Division, is transferred to the Nagpur Division; also the establishment of the Nagpur Fort, Sitabaldi, Bhandara, and Warda sub-divisions.  
 WALLACE, Mr. D., executive engineer, reported his return from the privilege leave, on the 15th inst., and is posted to the Dongargarh and Chuiakadan Road Survey.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 29.)

LOVETT, Mr. H. V., C.S., who reported his arrival at Allahabad on Nov. 20, to be an assistant commissioner, and to be posted to the Lucknow district.  
 WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., C.S., who reported his arrival at Allahabad on Nov. 20, to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Ghazipur district.  
 BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate, Fatehpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, from the date he received charge from the late Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale till relieved by Mr. H. S. Boys.  
 PENNINGTON, Mr. H. F. D., on return from furlough, to the Mirzapur district as assistant magistrate and collector.  
 MOULE, Mr. H. F. D'O., magistrate and collector, on return from furlough, to the Pilibhit district.  
 WISHAW, Surgeon-Major J. C., M.D., on return from furlough, to the civil medical charge of the Lucknow district, with effect from Nov. 15.  
 HARDY, Mr. R. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, on being relieved by Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Moradabad district.  
 McLEAN, Mr. J. J., assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, on being relieved by Mr. W. G. L. Rice, to the Jhansi district.  
 MONTAGU, Mr. T. W., C.S., who has been attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.  
 LOVETT, Mr. H. V., who has been attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and posted to the Lucknow District, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.  
 WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., who has been attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and posted to the Ghazipur District, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.  
 WALLERSTEIN, Captain P. H., cantonment magistrate, Chakrata, is invested with the power of a Small Cause Court judge, exercised within the Chakrata Cantonments in suits not exceeding Rs. 200 in value.

## FURLOUGH.

LYALL, Mr. K. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Shahjahanpur, leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from Nov. 20, or subsequent date.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 15.)

WARDEN, Captain F., I.M., resumed charge of the offices of Port Officer, Rangoon, superintendent of lighthouses, British Burma, and superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Rangoon, from Captain A. Campbell, I.M., on Nov. 7.  
 SMITH, Surgeon M. H., I.M.D., is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Toungoo during the absence of Surgeon P. W. Balzell, or until further orders.



**DUKE**—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointment in the Tavoy Company of the Moulinein Volunteer Rifle Corps:—To be Lieutenant: Mr. C. J. A. Duke.

### ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

**SHEWAN**, Surgeon G. M.B., in officiating medical charge of the 43rd N.I., is, with the consent of the military authorities, appointed temporarily to the civil medical charge of Shilling, in addition to his military duties, from Oct. 14.

**HARRISON**, Mr. F. C., C.S., who reported his arrival in India on Oct. 20, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade (super-numerary), and is posted to Nowgong.

**ARBUTHNOTT**, Mr. J. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Kamrup, is declared by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed in Persian by the higher standard, at an examination held at Calcutta on Oct. 6.

**HENDERSON**, Captain P. F., assistant commissioner, Kamrup, reported his return to duty from furlough in the forenoon of Nov. 13.

**LEA**, Mr. R., extra assistant commissioner, Lakhimpur, reported his return to duty from furlough on Nov. 8.

**BENNETT**, Mr. H. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, reported his arrival at Kokilamukh on Nov. 9, and assumed charge of the works and traffic on the Kokilamukh State Railway under Major T. J. Willans, R.E., executive engineer.

### MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 25.)

**CRUICKSHANK**, Mr. A., to act as collector and magistrate of Anantapur during the employment of Mr. Galton on other duty, or until further orders.

**GORDON**, Mr. H. P., to act as collector and magistrate of South Arcot during the employment of Mr. Cruickshank on other duty, or until further orders.

**GALTON**, Mr. C. A., to act as collector and magistrate of Bellary during the employment of Mr. Gordon on other duty, or until further orders.

**HAMMICK**, Mr. M., acting assistant secretary to Government Judicial and Legislative Departments, is placed on special duty, with effect from Nov. 19.

**STUART**, Mr. H. A., to act as assistant secretary to Government Judicial and Legislative Departments, during the employment of Mr. Hammick on special duty, or until further orders.

**UNDERWOOD**, Mr. W. G., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Kough on other duty, or until further orders.

**STOKES**, Mr. G., to act as principal assistant to the collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Arundel on other duty, or until further orders.

**JOSEPH**, Mr. H. J., to act as senior assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent, Ganjam. This cancels Mr. Joseph's appointment to the Vizagapatam District.

**THOMPSON**, Mr. A., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. F. A. Nicholson, or until further orders.

**ANDREW**, Mr. J., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. L. Moore, or until further orders.

**FOSTER**, M. H. W., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Tanjore.

**GADSDEN**, Mr. E. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. H. D. Robinson, or until further orders.

**GARTHWAITTE**, Mr. L., B.A., inspector of schools, sixth division, to be on special duty for two months from Nov. 10, in connection with the preparation of a scheme for the development of technical scientific education in the Madras Presidency.

**WHITELEY**, Rev. C. E., M.A., to be chaplain of Berhampore.

**SHARP**, Rev. J., to be chaplain of Vizagapatam.

**LEAMAN**, Mr. G. D., collector, to be a lay trustee of All Saints' Church, Coimbatore.

**POPE**, Mr. T. A., second assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. E. M. Baber on furlough or until further orders, to take effect from Sept. 3.

**VINCENT**, Mr. F. d'A., deputy conservator of forests, third grade, will be considered to have acted as deputy conservator of forests, second grade, during the absence of Mr. Douglas on privilege leave.

**TAYLOR**, Mr. H. H. R. B., to be a second assistant superintendent in the Madras Survey Department.

**CARLESS**, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, second grade, is granted furlough for one year from date of relief.

The following postings are ordered:—

**FITZGIBBON**, Lieutenant and Assistant Commissioner J., assistant

engineer, 1st grade (super-numerary) to the 5th Circle, for duty in the South Arcot Division.

**WINTON**, Mr. W. B. De, executive engineer, 4th grade, to the office of the chief engineer for irrigation.

**WILSON**, Mr. V. F. S., inspector in the salt department, is granted privilege leave for two months.

**GAHAN**, Assistant Inspector Mr. F. W., is posted to the charge of the Tuticorin Circle during Mr. Wilson's absence on leave, or until further orders.

**SHEPPARD**, Mr. P. A. S., trained forest officer, having reported his arrival at Madras on the 7th inst., is appointed as assistant conservator, 3rd grade, from that date and posted to Coimbatore to do duty under the orders of district forest officer, North Coimbatore.

**LAWRENCE**, Overseer Mr. J., has been granted leave on medical certificate for two months from date of relief.

### FURLOUGH.

**STURROCK**, Mr. J., collector of South Canara, privilege leave for three months.

### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

**NEDHAM**, Lieutenant R.B., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, dated May 7, 1883.

**SMITH**, Lieutenant S. F., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, dated Oct. 9, 1883.

**PLUMER**—The furlough granted to Lieutenant T. H. Plumer, Staff Corps, is cancelled at his own request.

**ARMSTRONG**—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to sea:—  
Surgeon H. Armstrong, Indian Medical Department (m.c.), for 182 days.

**WAY**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has transferred Lieut. H. G. Way to the retired list on half pay, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated Nov. 20.

**SHAW**—The services of Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw, Probationer Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

(*Adjutant-General's Office*, Ootacamund, Nov. 27.)

**TROVER**—The Horse Guards having approved of Captain C. V. Trower, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, remaining at the regimental depot, the name of Captain W. Heaton is removed from the list of officers detailed on G. O. C. C., for duty at their regimental depots, and the G. O. C. C. is hereby cancelled.

**HUGHES**—Intimation has been received from the director-general of military education that Army Schoolmaster James B. Hughes has been transferred from the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment to the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, he will proceed to Madras to take up his appointment.

**SHEPPARD**, Major C. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 11th Regiment M.I., has passed an examination in military law, qualifying for appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

**RICHARDSON**, Lieutenant A. J., officiating wing officer (on probation) 13th Regiment M.I., will do duty with the 22nd Regiment M.I. till the 10th February next, when he will rejoin his regiment at Bellary.

**LUMLEY**—The name of Captain F. D. Lumley, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is added to the list of officers detailed in G.O.C.C. for duty with the regimental depots in relief of Captain Westmacott, and that of Captain Schuyler removed therefrom.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**LAWSON**, Lieutenant H., 14th Regiment M.I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**MACDONNELL**, Lieutenant R. D., 17th Regiment M.I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**PARKER**, Lieutenant J. W., 26th Regiment M.I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**SUTTON**, Lieut. H. G., 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**FFRENCH**, Lieut. A., 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

The undermentioned officers who have been appointed probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, under the provisions of the Special India Army Circular, dated Nov. 15, to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified against the names:—

**DENNE**, Lieut. A. R., 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers—2nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

**LEVERS**, Lieut. O. G., 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment—8th Regiment Madras Infantry.

**NICHOLLS**, Lieut. A., 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment—11th Regiment Madras Infantry.

**PELLY**, Lieutenant S. H., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—26th Regiment M.I.

**YOUNG**, Lieutenant W. B., 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment—5th Regiment M.I.

**WOODS**, Lieutenant A. E., 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment—24th Regiment M.I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani:—

Captain T. F. T. Fowle, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant C. T. Caulfield, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant H. Mc A. Johnstene, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant E. W. Maconchy, East Yorkshire Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps; Surgeon A. O. Evans, Indian Medical Department; and Lieutenant R. Percy-Smith, Royal Artillery.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence :—

MOORE—MIDLECOAT—BARTON—Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Moore, 2nd in command, sub pro tem., 14th Regiment, M.I., for six months medical certificate, Madras; Lieut.-Colonel F. Midlecoat, commandant European Veterans, from Dec. 4 to Jan. 6, 1885, private affairs; and Lieut. C. W. Barton, wing officer and adjutant, 8th Regiment M.I., from Oct. 16, for twenty-two days.

HOOPER, Lieut. R. P., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., from Nov. 4, or date of departure, for three months, pending retirement, Bombay.

HENDERSON, H. A., 1st grade assistant apothecary, sub-medical department, for six months, on medical certificate, from date of departure.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 4.)

PEAT, Major W. S., acting cantonment magistrate at Baroda, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the Broach District, to enable him to dispose of railway cases arising between the Mahi river and Palej station inclusive.

ALEXANDER, Mr. H. N., to be a 5th grade superintendent of police in charge of the special police on the Southern Maratha Railway.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., to be a 1st grade assistant superintendent of police, vice Mr. Alexander, promoted.

AUSTIN, Mr. F., to be a 2nd grade assistant superintendent of police, vice Mr. Adams, promoted, taking rank below Mr. Mackay, and to act as 5th grade superintendent of police in charge of the special police on the Southern Maratha Railway during the absence of Mr. Alexander, or till further orders.

PENTON, Mr. J. E., substantive pro tem. police probationer, is attached to the District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

JARDINE, Mr. A. J. A., assistant superintendent of police on probation, is attached to the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, on the arrival of Mr. J. M. de H. Larpent at Belgaum.

POGSON, Mr. C. second class assistant collector of salt revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following appointment is made, with effect from Nov. 15 :—

BADHAM, Rev. C. H., B.A., chaplain of Nasirabad, to be domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his lordship's tour of visitation to Deesa.

## FURLOUGH.

GILES, Mr. R., assistant collector in Sind, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 4.)

SULLIVAN—The undermentioned warrant officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Conductor J. O. Sullivan, Public Works Department.

MELLIS, Captain (Brevet-Major) H., Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster-general (on special duty, Baroda), to be assistant quartermaster-general, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Jopp, whose tenure of the appointment expires on Dec. 18, with effect from Dec. 19.

SIMPKINS, Mr. A., G.I.P.V.R. Corps, to be lieutenant.

RADFORD—MARTIN—GARRATT—The following promotions are made in the G.I.P.V.R. Corps :—Lieutenants H. C. Radford, V. T. Martin, and J. Garratt to be captains.

SAUNDERS—The undermentioned warrant officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Conductor G. W. Saunders, Ordnance Department.

STURTON—The undermentioned warrant officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service :—Conductor John Sturton, Ordnance Department, from Nov. 17.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 28.)

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BARRY, Lieutenant J. E., 26th Regiment N.I., officiating wing officer 19th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

WATSON—Under instructions from Horse Guards Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Watson, Worcestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

ROSS, Major-General Sir J., K.C.B., commanding Poona Division, Nov. 18.

LUCKHART, Colonel W., C.D., S.C., deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, Nov. 22.

YOUNG, Captain H. P., S.C., squadron officer, Poona Horse, Nov. 25.

BAKER, Lieutenant W. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Nov. 26.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

HANSTOCK, Captain E., Army Pay Department, to remain in Bombay in extension, from Nov. 13 to May 13, 1885, on medical certificate.

SEARLE, Lieutenant A. E., York Regiment, wing officer on probation 12th N.I., to Bombay, from Oct. 9, to Feb. 5, 1885, on medical certificate.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs :—

ERSKINE, Major C. M., S.C., 2nd squadron commander Poona Horse.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

COX, Lieut. E. C., S.C., ninety-two days, medical certificate.

MATHEW, Colonel B. H., R.E., 182 days, medical certificate.

HOGG, Major A. M., S.C., two months, medical certificate.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 22.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Raja Sourindro Mahun Tagore, C.I.E.

## INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 19.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. S. Marshall, S.C., Lieut.-Col. S. J. Browne, S.C., Surg. M. O'Dwyer.

Madras Estab.—Surg. P. H. Benson, Colonel H. A. Justice, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. F. Hughes, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Dougherty, C. E. Vining.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. H. Maitland, S.C., six months; Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, ten days; Major H. Paterson, S.C., one month.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. S. Faulkner, one month.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. D. Swete, S.C., Surg.-Major R. C. Chandra, Lieut. E. S. Masters, S.C., Surg. J. G. Hancock.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel R. V. Malden, S.C., Lieut. E. C. Spilsbury, Colonel M. W. Willoughby, S.C., Lieut.-Colonel John Jacob, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. T. Raynor, W. F. Melhuish.

Madras Estab.—A. L. Lister (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. C. Mance, C.I.E., eight months twenty-seven days; C. E. Gael, five months; J. C. Williams (Cov.), S.C., two-and-a-half months; B. Myers, S.C., three months; M. Rattray, S.C., six months; G. W. Strettell, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—J. M. Horsfall (Cov.), S.C., six months; A. L. Lister (Cov.), three days.

THE COMING VICEROY.—Lord Dufferin is not likely to have a very easy task before him, succeeding the "ideal" Viceroy. Native journalists warn his Lordship on no account to deviate from the lines laid down by his predecessor, and not a few of them urge that he should be formally acquainted with the wishes and requirements of the native population before he takes up the reins of office. The apprehension does not seem to have abated as to a new Viceroy succumbing to the pretensions of the dominant interest, and especially to the influence of the official class. His kindly reference in a recent speech to the character and position of the Civil Service has confirmed the fear of some of the writers; but the majority seem to be still free from the feeling and prepared to give him a fair trial.

THE LATE "MEMBER FOR INDIA."—The untimely death of "The Member for India" has caused universal grief. It is looked upon as a national loss, a calamity to our unrepresented millions. Mr. Fawcett's manly efforts for the more equitable administration of India, especially in its financial relations, his independence, impartiality, and, above all, the persevering zeal with which he loved to show to the British public the value of their Eastern possession, are gratefully acknowledged by the Press of India. It is not unlikely that his services may be practically recognised to some extent.—*Voice of India.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 16, *Star of Greece*, Calcutta.—17, *Nantes* (s), Calcutta; *Abana* (s), Calcutta.—18, *Aretas*, Mauritius; *Clan Graham* (s), Calcutta; *Swansea* (s), Bussorah.—19, *Cartvale* and *Ulrica*, Calcutta; *Almora* (s), Calcutta; *Niagara* (s), Calcutta; *Pelican* (s), Calcutta; *Ganges*, Calcutta; *Knight of the Garter*, Rangoon.—20, *Vellore*, Calcutta; *Ardgowan*, Calcutta; *Landore* (s), Bushire.—21, *Majestic*, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 25, *Brenda* (s), Bombay; *Coconada* (s), Rangoon; *Ethiopia* (s), Rangoon; *City Camp*, Colombo.—27, *Roumania* (s), Liverpool.—28, *Governor* (s), Liverpool.—*El Dorado* (s), London.—30, *Khediye* (s), London; *British Isles*, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Dec. 1, *Chanda* (s), Calcutta.—2, *Manora* (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 17, *Dracona* (s), Colombo; *Congo* (s), Aden; *Bri-tannia* (s), Bombay; *St. Bernard* (s), Bombay; *Brindisi* (s), Colombo; *Siam* (s), Bombay.—18, *British Commodore*, Madras; *Avocet* (s), Calcutta; *Huzara* (s), Bombay.—20, *Armenia* (s), Calcutta.—21, *Gardomene* and *Ensemere*, Calcutta; *Genista*, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 28, *Assam* (s), Trieste.—29, *Inchgarvie* (s), Havre; *Medusa* (s), Trieste; *Persia* (s), Liverpool; *Chilka* (s), Rangoon.—Dec. 1, *Abyssinia* (s), Genoa; *Oxfordshire* (s), Kurrachee; *Scindia* (s), Kurrachee; *Mascotte* (s), Hull.—2, *Avoca* (s), Zanzibar; *Clan Sinclair* (s), Marseilles; *Iran* (s), Bhowanuggur; *Govino* (s), Quillemaue; *Inch-mornish* (s), Marseilles; *Lilburn Tower* (s), Antwerp.—3, *Secundra* (s), Calcutta.—4, *Clan Gordon* (s), Coconada.

MADRAS.—Dec. 1, *Ellora* (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Dec. 24; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Jan. 1; from Brindisi, Jan. 5.

For Bombay: General Sir J. McNeill, Major E. M. Forbes, Colonel A. Nugent, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Mrs. S. S. Grant, Mr. Garth, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. K. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Dane and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child. From Venice: Justice Straight, Mrs. Straight, Mr. A. Phillips. From Brindisi: Mr. Crook, Mrs. J. P. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. R. V. Malden, Mr. E. Elliott, Lady and Miss Garth, Mr. T. A. Payne.

For Suez: Mr. W. S. Forman, Mr. Philip Beck.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Dec. 31; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 8; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. W. G. Wood, Miss Arthur, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. Moyeau and child, Mr. J. Whittaker, Captain Hadow, Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth. From Suez: Mr. W. S. Forman. From Brindisi: Mr. MacFadyen, Colonel J. Jacob, Mr. Forman. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. G. Jackson and two children.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. McKenzie. From Brindisi: Mr. Homfeld, Mr. C. H. Ross.

For Suez: Mr. Swaine, Mr. Wackerbarth, Mr. W. Godfrey.

For Madras: Mr. R. B. Feast, Rev. E. N. Hodges, Mr. W. K. Thompson.

For Rangoon: Mr. A. O. Oliver.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 1 (for Australia direct); s.s. *Lombardy* from Venice, Jan. 8; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Miss Ravenscroft.

For Suez: Mr. W. H. Bond.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 15; from Brindisi, Jan. 19.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Colonel and Mrs. Ommaney, two Misses Ommaney, Mrs. N. Smith, Miss Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth and three children, Mrs. Beetham and daughter, Miss E. Watkins, Mr. E. A. Linton, Com. and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Woods, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. J. A. Jamieson, Mrs. Lowther and son, Mrs. Teil, Major J. Finling. From Venice: Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Howse, Mr. Comber. From Brindisi: Mr. G. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. J. Parkinson.

For Suez: Mr. E. S. Holland, Miss Brophy and friend.

For Malta: Mr. J. W. Powlett Bingham, Lady Drake and friend, Miss Gurley, General Viscount Bridport, Miss Hood.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Power. From Venice: Mr. Elias. From Brindisi: Miss Ross.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Black. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrews. From Venice: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Travancore, Mrs. Speechley and two daughters.

For Suez: Captain Passingham.

S.s. *Cuthay*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti, Rev. C. Mountford, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Mrs. A. Hill Millett, Mr. W. L. Watson. From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. Thornton.

For Port Said: Mr. W. P. Booth and two daughters.

For Suez: Major Dickson.

S.s. *Vrona*, from London, Jan. 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Whympier. From Venice: Colonel A. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hullah, Mr. F. Fletcher, Mr. W. Little. From Brindisi: Mr. Hynes, Mr. R. Williamson.

S.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 5; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Miss H. E. Johnson. From Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Mathias.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Bedford.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Major Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Colonel H. A. Brownlow.

For Colombo: Mr. Burnett. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Robertson.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. Kingshott, General and Mrs. Gott.

For Suez: Mrs. Shetford and friend.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Dec. 24.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Waddell and children, Mr. W. Milne, Mr. R. B. Bell, Mr. R. C. Maciver.

For Madras: Mr. H. Guise, R.A.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Ackworth, Mr. J. W. Sidey, Mrs. S. E. Rita, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. Hannay, Miss E. Godden, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Loatit.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and children, Mr. J. Blum.

For Port Said: Mrs. Hughes, Miss Trench.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Jan. 7.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett, Mr. Goslin, Rev. W. C. Gibb, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Madden.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Lathom Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Livermoor, Mr. Reade, Mr. C. Murray.

For Aden: Mrs. Maud Turner.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett.

For Calcutta: Mr. Kuchler.

For Rangoon: Mr. H. Holt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate, Mrs. Hayter, Mr. C. V. Sage.

For Colombo: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. M. Clark.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bamford.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 3.

For Bombay: Lieutenant Dundas and party, Major and Mrs. E. Nesbitt, Miss Petman, Mr. J. Trail and brother, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, infant, and ayah, Mrs. and Miss Donald and infant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Hogg, Miss Mellor, Masters W. and C. Mellor, Miss Bradley, Rev. E. P. and Mrs. Newton and child.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailing Jan. 17.

For Calcutta: Mrs. John Stewart and child, Miss Esplin.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. Church, Mr. W. Liesching.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Graham*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 17.

For Colombo: Rev. H. Schafter, Rev. J. Wood, Mrs. Schafter, three children, and ayah.

For BOMBAY, per s.s. *Clan Murray*, left Liverpool Dec. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Foote, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Pogson.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, left Liverpool Dec. 7.

For Madras: Mrs. Brereton, Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. R. Morris.

For Calcutta: Miss Mary Hutchinson, Miss T. Hutchinson, Mrs. Dyer, nurse, and four children.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per. s.s. *Gualior*, Dec. 1.

From London: Rev. S. Pelham, Rev. J. English, Mr. Trower, Menza Hoosein Sherif, Mrs. A. Williams, Captain and Mrs. Gerald Martin, Mr. T. H. Moore, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. C. Roberts, Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Mr. T. L. O'Callaghan, Colonel C. H. Grace, Surgeon-Major Adey, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. W. L. Ewing, Captain G. O. B. Carew, Miss Hoopsey, Mr. J. Stace Smith, Dr. Winstone, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. F. West, Mr. J. Flewina, Mr. Lash, Mrs. McDonald and infant, Mr. H. Walsh, Mr. William Halliday, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Poster and two infants, Miss English.

From Brindisi: Hon. T. L. Latham, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Davenport, Rev. T. Dickmann.

From Gibraltar: Mr. A. De Silva, Mr. M. C. Seavie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andra.

From Suez: Mr. Laufray, Sir Lepel Griffin.

From Aden: Mr. Buchanan.

FROM BOMBAY, Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Dec. 16.

At Venice: Dr. P. Penson, Mr. G. Druitt, Mr. W. G. Stack, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Major H. J. Nutt, Mr. Jute, Mr. Morrison, Mr. B. Engeroff, Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Ommanney, Mrs. Reed, Rev. A. Stokes, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Schurr, Mr. Ashmore, Mr. Bhakadake, Mr. Dinmiddle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Craigie Halkett, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. Stapylton, Mr. Maude, Miss Mann, Miss Amos, Mr. W. Balmforth, Mr. O. Martin, Mr. T. Townsley, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mrs. Vibart, Mrs. Henderson and three daughters, Miss A. Stevenson, Mr. B. Tornicer.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Green and children, Mrs. Gourley, son, and companion.

For Port Said: Mrs. Betts' children, Mrs. Friedlander and sister.

For Malta: Colonel McLaren, Lieutenant and Mrs. Wisely, Mrs. Kelly, Captain F. French, Quartermaster-Sergeant Wilson, wife, and child.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 17.

For Madras: Mr. Martin, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

For Calcutta: Mrs. A. J. Hughes, Mr. Lane Fox, Mrs. Murdock, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. Agger, Mr. J. Donald, Mr. D. Galloway, Captain and Mrs. White, Mr. G. Oswald, Mr. Daso.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cameron.

For Malta: Master Arbuthnot, Lieutenants Smith-Dorrien, Gimlette, Stuckburgh, Davies, Anson, Mr. W. Jones, Mrs. Vacchis, Com. V. Strickland.

For Suez: Madame de Valles.

For Port Said: Mr. B. Bavin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Kurrachee: Miss Meeredy, Mr. E. Herbert, Miss E. M. Stokes.

For Mangalore: Mr. E. W. Lund.

For Mandavie: Major and Mrs. B. G. Humphry.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Pearse, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. R. Bensley, Mr. T. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Bey, Mr. G. Pearson.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, left Liverpool Dec. 20.

For Port Said: Mr. John E. Banks, Mr. E. Bickerstaffe.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child.

For Madras: Mr. Frank Pauley, Mr. Bernard Houghton, Mr. Thomas Lomax.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. C. Grindrod, Mr. John Jackson, Mr. Wm. Forster.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Parramatta*, Dec. 5.

For London: Rev. John Fordyce, Mrs. Fordyce, Mr. W. S. Owen, Mr. C. D. Ockleslor, Mr. D. S. Murdock, Dr. M. Loftus, Miss Keep, Mr. Ringland, Mr. J. Turncliffe, Mrs. B. Smythe, Mr. S. B. Alexander, Mrs. Terry and four daughters, Mr. Terry, jun., Mr. J. S. Spry, Mr. and Mrs. Budd, Mr. C. F. Farran, Mr. A. F. Benson, Mr. A. S. B. Chapman, Dr. Brady, Dr. and Mrs. Wilke and three daughters, Mr. Thurston, Mr. A. E. Battle, Mr. T. R. Munro, Captain and Mrs. Kunhardt and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Beatty and two children, Mr. Penny, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips, Mr. W. B. Castabadie, Surgeon David Leanon, Mr. H. J. Rustice, Mr. J. A. King, Mr. and Mrs. Erbslop, Brigade-Surgeon Colstan.

For Brindisi: Colonel C. J. Cramman Robberts, Major Carter, Mr. G. A. Cranwell, Dr. Heneage Gibbs.

From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Pekin*, Dec. 12.

For Suez: Major Wheble.

For Marseilles: Mr. Axenham and child, Dr. Khlein, Dr. A. Lingard.

LORD DUFFERIN.—Lord Dufferin has written the following letter with reference to the Rev. James Kennedy's "Life and Work in Benares and Kumaon": "S.S. *Tasmania*, Gulf of Suez, Nov. 28, 1884.—Sir,—I beg leave to thank you for the copy of Mr. Kennedy's book on India which you have been good enough to send me, and which reached me yesterday at Suez. I intend to read it before arriving at Bombay, and I have no doubt that I shall derive a great deal of interest and instruction from its perusal.—I have, &c., (Signed) DUFFERIN."

## REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

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## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	25 Dec. 1885
Crocodile...	—	Q'nstown	26 Dec.	30 Dec.	1 Jan.	14 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		22 Dec.	1885	1885		
Jumna.....	28 Dec. 1885	—	6 Jan.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	25 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
		Q'nstown				
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis .....	—	Natal	Simons Bay	St. Vincent	1885
		Suez	Port Said	Malta	1884
Jumna.....	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
Malabar .....	6 Jan.	18 Jan.	20 Jan.	24 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile.....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar .....	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis .....	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

ASHHURST—Nov. 20, at Almora, the wife of F. H. Ashhurst, executive engineer, of a daughter.

BEST—Nov. 19, at Mangalore, the wife of J. W. Best, C.S., of a son.

BINNING—Nov. 28, at 1, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of J.

— Binning, of a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM—Nov. 29, at Igatpuri, the wife of W. J. R. Cunningham, G.I.P.R., of a daughter.

CARROLL—Dec. 16, at Bombay, the wife of Eduard Carroll, Esq., of a son.

ELCOCK—Nov. 16, at Rangoon, the wife of H. Elcock, of a daughter.

FLYNN—Nov. 26, at 68, Gilder-street, North, the wife of J. J. Flynn, Sea Post Office, of a daughter.

GERRARD—Nov. 24, at the Rookery Estate, Kotagiri, the wife of F. R. Gerrard, of a son.

GORDON—Nov. 29, at Teignmouth, South Devon, the wife of Lieut. J. W. Gordon, adjutant 16th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

MCARTHUR—Nov. 23, at Ranikhet, North-West Provinces, the wife of Colour-Sergeant McArthur, the King's Regiment, of a daughter.

MORIARTY—Nov. 27, at Ghazipur, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. D. Moriarty, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., civil surgeon, of a son.

O'HEARN—Nov. 17, at Bimlipatam, the wife of R. O'Hearn, of a son.

PETERS—Nov. 19, at Behallie, Assam, the wife of Charles Peters, of a daughter.

SALE—Nov. 30, at Mazagon, the wife of E. D. Sale, Salt Department, of a daughter.

SKEEN—Nov. 25, at Patiala, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Skeen, I.M.D., of a daughter.

TAYLOR—Nov. 26, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant E. Thornton Taylor, the Cheshire Regiment, of a daughter.

WALKER—Nov. 30, on Sunday, at Ahmedabad, the wife of J. W. Walker, C.S., of a daughter.

WHEELER—Nov. 23, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant O. E. Wheeler, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—Nov. 26, at Binfield House, Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Alexander Wright, Pandular, South East Wynaad, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—CALVERT—Dec. 2, at Christ Church, Byculla, by special license, Algernon Abbott, G.I.P.R., to Lena, daughter of J. S. Calvert, Esq., of Fairspear House, Witney, Oxford.

BAILEY—HAYTER—Nov. 29, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, Frank Gerald Bailey to Maud Jane, younger daughter of the late D. Hayter (I.M.D.), of Poona.

BRADY—WILSON—Nov. 24, in Christ Church, Hurda, C.P. Mr. George



Michael Brady to Jane Eliza, second daughter of A. Wilson, Esq., Bassim, Berar.

CAMPBELL—MACKAY—Nov. 27, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, George Dunnet Campbell, Seeraha, Chumparun, to Isabella, daughter of the late Donald Mackay, Esq., Thurso, Scotland.

KITCHENER—FENTON—Nov. 27, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Venerable Archdeacon Sharpin, Captain Walter Kitchener, 2nd P.W.O., West Yorkshire Regiment, fourth son of Colonel H. H. Kitchener, late 9th Foot, to Carry, third daughter of the late Major C. H. Fenton, late 9th Foot.

O'BRIEN—PRESTAGE—Nov. 26, at Jallapahar, by the Rev. Father Acursio, O.C., Surgeon-Major Joseph O'Brien, Bengal Medical Service, to Emma Mary Henrietta Prestage, second daughter of Franklin Prestage, Darjeeling.

ROBERTSON—KOPPERMANN—Nov. 25, at Abu-road, Chalmer Stuart Charles Robertson, R.M. Railway, to Frieda Caroline Doretto, eldest daughter of August George Wilhelm Koppermann of Hanover.

WARDEN—RICHARDS—Nov. 28, at All Saints' Church, Malabar-hill, Bombay, by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, Francis Henry Warden, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, second son of John Warden, Esq., to Ellen Katherine, third daughter of William Richards, Esq., of Springfield, Upper Clapton.

#### DEATHS.

BALLARD—Nov. 29, at Dhond, Mathilde Francoise, the beloved wife of Josiah William Ballard, engine-driver, G.I.P. Railway, aged 20 years.

HIBGAME—Nov. 22, at Fyzabad, Captain A. B. Hibgame, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, aged 30 years.

JOASS—Nov. 30, at Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Captain James Joass, s.s. *Clan Gordon*, aged 64 years.

PETMAN—Dec. 17, at his residence, Oak Openings, Naini Tal, North-West Provinces, Henry C. Bevan Petman, aged 47 years.

VIGOR—Nov. 19, at Kunigal, Mysore, Hugh, the dearly-loved elder child of Ephraim and Florence Vigor, aged 2 years and 1 month.

WELLS—Nov. 21, at Allahabad, Cecil Grenville Wells, 68th Light Infantry, aged 25 years.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

CHANNER—Dec. 19, at 40, Argyll-road, Kensington, the wife of Colonel George N. Channer, V.C., 14th Sikh Regiment, Agra, N.W.P., India, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BUTTERWORTH—WARDE—Dec. 18, at St. James's, Paddington, by the Venerable Archdeacon Kaye, and the father of the bridegroom, George Montagu Butterworth, son of the Rev. George Butterworth, Vicar of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, to Catharine Lucie, only daughter of the late Major Charles Warde, B.S.C.

LUDLOW—WINSLOW—Dec. 13, at St. John's Church, Glenthorne-road, W., by the Rev. W. G. Story, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Barnes, Edmund Emilius Parsons Ludlow, Lieutenant 3rd Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment, only son of the late Captain Emilius Ludlow, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Florence Frances, only daughter of Captain Winslow, of The Grove, Hammer-smith, W.

#### DEATHS.

ADAMS—Dec. 14, at 29, Pembroke-road, Kensington, after a very short illness, Amelia, the beloved wife of George Adams, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, age 70.

BARNARD—Dec. 16, at 45, Clifton-gardens, W., Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Henry Clapton Barnard, H.E.I.C.S., aged 61.

DOUGLAS—Dec. 16, at Weston-super-Mare, John Douglas, late H.E.I.C.S., son of the Rev. John Douglas, D.D., Vicar of Beenham, Berks, aged 85.

FELLOWES—Dec. 15, at Warblington Rectory, aged 18 years, Mary Anne Emily, beloved and youngest daughter of the late William Butler Fellowes, Captain of the 3rd Madras Cavalry.

GREY—Dec. 12, at Lindfield, Surrey, J. J. Grey, late Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, aged 56.

LACY—Dec. 18, at his residence, Saumarez Lodge, Guernsey, Thomas Saumarez Lacy, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M.'s Indian Army (retired), and for many years Garrison Surgeon of Agra, aged 68 years.

MACKENZIE—Dec. 22, at 41, Colville-terrace, Bayswater, Julia, the wife of Major François Mackenzie, late Bengal Army, and youngest daughter of the late John Mercer, Esq., Maidstone.

MALET—Dec. 15, at Florence, Rosa Owen, the wife of Hugh Poyntz Malet, Bombay C.S., retired.

PHILLIPS—Dec. 18, at Wimbledon, Surrey, Major J. Scott Phillips, late Bengal Artillery, eldest son of the late Thomas Phillips, Royal Academician, aged 72 years.

RUSSELL—Dec. 16, at Fleetlands, Weston-park, Bath, Mary, widow of the late Richard Henry Russell, Esq., Judge of Midnapore.

TRAVERS—Dec. 20, at Englefield Rectory, Reading, the Rev. Charles Henry Travers, M.A., Rector of Englefield, Rural Dean of Bradfield, second son of the late Thomas Otto Travers, E.I.C.S., of Leemount, county Cork, aged 63.

WESTROFF—Dec. 19, at 33, Raglan-road, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, General John Parson Westroff.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

INDIAN TEA.—The following is from Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Fortnightly Circular:—Since the 4th inst. upwards of 41,000 packages have been placed on the market, 1,000 packages of these being Ceylon tea, and 1,300 packages reprinted and second-hand parcels. This large supply has severely taxed the powers of buyers, and last week, when the pressure was heaviest, prices again gave way for inferior kinds of Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and Souchong, the poor quality of the bulk of recent importations tending to depress the market. This week the prospect of cessation of sales for a fortnight has given buyers more confidence, and there has been a decidedly better competition, which has brought back prices very nearly to the previous level, except for Broken Pekoes, which hitherto have not shared in the general decline, but have now fallen from 1d. to 2d. per lb., upon all but the finest lines. Broken Teas have been in fair demand throughout, and have shown no quotable change, probably owing to their superiority in cup to low leafy sorts. Several invoices from Darjeeling showing improved quality have realised much better rates than the earlier shipments, and prospects for the late manufacture from this district are encouraging. Nearly 33 million lbs. of the current crop have now been sold, as compared with 30 million lbs. sold at the same time last year; and 39½ million lbs. have arrived, against 36 millions to same date last season. Importers, therefore, hold 6½ millions this year as compared with 6 millions last. Conflicting estimates as to the total shipments continue to be received, but in view of the ascertained shortness in the yield over a large area, it is unlikely that the anticipated increase will be fully realised.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE'S CANDIDATURE.—The *Bombay Guardian* says:—"We are afraid Babu Lal Mohun Ghose would not make a very good representative of India in the House of Commons. The *Times of India* gives an account of a speech of his in London, which seems to indicate that he is marvellously ignorant of the past history of India, and incapable of recognising the beneficent elements in the present administration. Every thoughtful person must recognise that it is vain to think of expediting the elevation of this country, if the many advantages conferred by the present régime are not acknowledged. If there be not sagacity and generosity enough to appreciate these, there is little encouragement for those who wish to widen the pathway for Indian patriots."

REPORT ON TRADE BETWEEN ASSAM AND THE ADJOINING FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—This short report contains something that will be interesting to those who care to go into what may be termed the minor matters connected with the great work of Indian administration. Mr. Darrah, its author, informs us in the first place that the external trade of Assam is carried on with seven states, or groups of states, which may be designated under the convenient terms of foreign countries. The principal of these, so far as bulk of trade goes, is Hill Tipperah, but both Manipur and Bhutan present more interesting features. On the whole perhaps the trade can be scarcely called satisfactory, for although the exports of our produce have increased by 3 per cent. the imports have decreased by 11 per cent., which implies that there has been a decline instead of a development of commercial activity among our little neighbours on the North-East Frontier. The result is thus summarised:—"The only important changes occurred in the trade with Towang, Manipur, and the Looshai hills. Trade with Towang decreased by nearly 43 per cent., while commercial transactions with the Looshai Hill tribes fell in value by over 60 per cent. Trade with Manipur, on the other hand, was much more active than in 1882-83, the total value rising by 63 per cent." With regard to Bhutan the Deputy-Commissioner of Kamrup considers that much reliance cannot be placed on the figures obtainable. He believes that the statistics for 1882-83 were far below the truth, and that the increase for the last year is not as great as it seems to be. The Akha disturbance, which interfered with commercial transactions immediately north of Darrang, compelled the traders to carry their goods to the more western fairs of Kamrup. With Towang the important trade of rubber showed a falling off, which may be explained by the fact that much of this escapes registration. Perhaps the most curious passage in the whole report is the following on the consumption of China tea in the Himalayas:—"It is a curious fact that the Bhutias bring with them Chinese tea in Chinese papers, and with the Chinese mark on the packets. The contents are the old leaves and ends of twigs imperfectly cured. The liquid for drinking purposes is produced by churning up an infusion of this stuff with salt and butter in a bamboo churn till the butter gets thoroughly incorporated with the mixture. The Deputy-Commissioner sent a packet of this tea to the Syndicate at Calcutta, and suggests that a similar article similarly made up might be appreciated by the Bhutias, and would be a good way of disposing of garden refuse." It must be hoped that no Indian merchant will do anything so discreditable and short-sighted. Chinese tea is being ruined by the haste and inferiority shown in its manufacture, just as Indian tea owes its present position to the care and skill with which it has been made hitherto.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Dec. 1.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100 9-16 to 100 1
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102 3/4 to 102 3/4
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash rates
Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay ...	all	75 3/4
Bank of Bengal ...	all	85 0
Bank of Madras ...	all	61 0
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	80
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	70 0
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	150	1
Mazagon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	975
Albert Ginning ...	all	485
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,140
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	340
Bellary ...	all	605
Berar Cotton Ginning ...	1,000	530
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Carwar ...	—	—
Colaba ...	1,380	1,540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,340
Fort ...	8,500	2,850
French ...	500	615
Mofussil Co. ...	400	42 1/2
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	215
Prince of Wales ...	540	635
Fassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	600
Volkart ...	640	840

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	100	116
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	440
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	860
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	28
Bombay United ...	1,000	995
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	710
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	715
D. Spinning ...	all	965
Empress Co. ...	all	810
Golam Baba Spinning ...	400	705
Hindustan ...	1,000	80
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	1,150
Khandesh ...	1,000	810
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	945
Madras United ...	1,000	3,050
Manockji Pettis ...	all	1,230
Mazagon Spinning ...	250	225
Morari Goudas ...	1,000	1,450
National Spinning ...	1,000	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,000
Oriental ...	625	645
Parrell Mill ...	nil.	230
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	500	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,400
Soonderdas ...	1,000	750
Southern India ...	30	425
Victory Mills ...	1,000	610
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 218-3-0 each ...	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-6	—
B., B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-5	52

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	440
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	5,000
New Issue ...	—	—
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	106
Do. (B.) ...	—	—
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	26
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Fraser and Co. ...	all	1,105
Thacker and Co. ...	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Dec. 1.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	100 2 to —
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 12 to 102 14
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 12 to 102 14
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 4 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	102 8 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	102 4 to 102 6

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	136 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	218 to —

Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12 1/2	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaoon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to —
Un venanted Service (Agrn) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	16 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	67 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,425 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,800 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	245 to 350
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to —
Budge Budge Jute Mills ...	80	66 to 67
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	89 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	110 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	91 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	47 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	220 to 225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	31 to 32
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	205 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	67 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	90 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	60 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	137 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	150 to 155
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	101 to 102
Nasmuth's Patent Press ...	100	106 to 107
Nanthpore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerhoom Coal ...	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	75 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	66 to 67
Riverside Press ...	90	77 to —
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ...	—	— to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	200 to —
Seinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	40 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	95 to 96
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	124 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amluckie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 163
Do. contributory ...	100	79 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Cutlecherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Delhing (Assam) ...	90	39 to —
Dohra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	64 to 56
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	36 to 37
Gielie (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	62 to 63
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorio (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacheria (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£2 1/2	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	80	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Gahla Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to 77
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	102 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Tesudarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Dec. 1.

Four per cents ...	1 1/2 dis. to 1 dis
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	8 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 do
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	8 1/2 to 3 do
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	1 to 1 do
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — do
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Banks, demand ...	1s. 7d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 mo. sight ...	1s. 7 1-14d.	1s. 7 15-16d.	—
Do. 4 do. ...	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Do. 6 do. ...	1s. 7 3/4d.	—	1s. 7 13-16d.
Do. Tele. ...	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 7 3/4d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight ...	—	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do. 3 do. ...	—	—	1s. 7 3/4d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight ...	—	1s. 7 3/4d.	1s. 8d.
Do. 3 do. ...	—	—	1s. 7 15-16d.

## LONDON.—Dec. 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 92
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	102 to 102 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 1/2 to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	77 1/2 to 78 1/2
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	79 1/2 to 80 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	24 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	117 to 119

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	5	4 1/2 to 5
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5 1/2
D., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	153 to 155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	122 to 124
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	145 to 147
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	129 to 133
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	114 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
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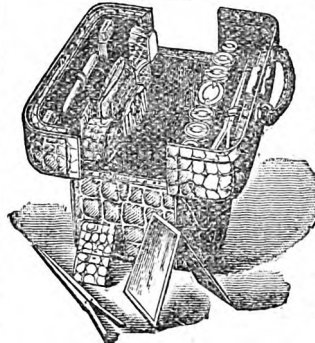
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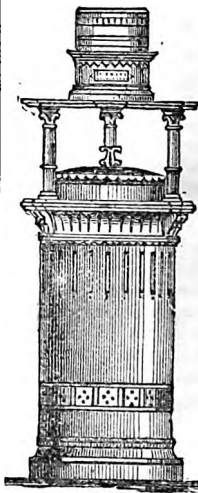
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1884.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, December 12th; Madras and Allahabad, December 10th; Calcutta, December 9th; Ceylon, December 9th; Burma, December 5th.

THE telegrams this week from the Afghan Boundary Commission are most disquieting. The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* of Dec. 28, calmly announcing the "recent" departure of the chief Russian Commissioner from St. Petersburg, informs us that nothing can be done for "at least" two months!—and goes on to say that the interval will be occupied by "negotiations" between the Cabinets of St. James's and St. Petersburg! This, be it observed, at the very moment when the British Envoys have already been some time kicking their heels about at the appointed meeting-place!

AND then—we get a telegram in the *Times* from Bala Murghab, announcing that the Ameer has "strongly remonstrated against the continued occupation of Pulikhatun"—near Herat—"by Russia"! We are not told whether Lord Granville has also "strongly remonstrated"—or whether he has been laughed at for his pains. But here is the undoubted and undeniable fact—that Russia has chosen the very time when Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Ridgeway are "playing Patience" on the Afghan frontier, for this further outrage on Afghanistan and humiliation of England in the advance on Pulikhatun. Those Englishmen, who like eating leeks, and love to have their noses rubbed in the dirt before the whole world, are having a happy time just now, what with Angra Pequena, New Guinea, Egypt, and the Afghan Frontier. But to the rest of us, who can remember the days of Palmerston and Beaconsfield, all this sort of thing seems rather a heavy price to pay for the privilege of being governed by a Radical Ministry.

NEXT in importance to the news from the Frontier comes the telegram that gives us a very brief summary of Lord Dufferin's reply to the address of the British Indian Association, setting forth the objections entertained by all those concerned against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We deal with this subject in our leading columns.

Is it possible for the Gladstone Government to throw off the miserable traditions by which it has hitherto been bound, and boldly seize an opportunity for advancing British commercial interests? If so, no more magnificent occasion for such a change of front can possibly be conceived than that which is afforded by the official communication just received from the authorities of Tibet, in reply to the letter sent by Mr. Colman Macaulay from the frontier through the Governor of Kambajong. The Regent of the Tashu Lama as Shigatze has now sent "a most cordial reply" to this letter—and also a letter to the Viceroy. The possibilities of the Central Asian trade through Tibet, which we all know fired the imagination of Warren Hastings, are, in sober earnestness, of the most splendid character. Happily, Lord Dufferin is the very man to rise to such an opportunity as this; and everyone will feel assured that nothing will be left undone, so far as India is concerned, to secure for our maimed and depressed commerce this grand new outlet.

THE formal annexation of Khiva seems to be a part of the scheme now being matured by Russia for her big coup in Asia. Of course it is, as usual, "that wicked Khan" who is doing what he ought not, and must therefore be gobbled up.

For those who require a trustworthy handbook of Indian and Colonial statistics, history, and general information, nothing could be more valuable than the excellent *Manual* which Messrs. Wheeler, of 182, Strand, have just brought out, bound up with an excellent quarto *Diary*. We entirely agree with a contemporary that this work is likely to be of the greatest use to merchants and business men in the far East and the equally distant South. The diary itself offers no scope for remark, being the same as those with which we are all of us familiar in the old country, but very readable matter is prefixed. This consists of a series of brief descriptions of each country and colony, of its exports and imports, its religion and education, its railways and its postal system, its climate, its flora and fauna, its products, its agriculture, and its commercial tariff. The early history of the discovery and "settlement" of India is carefully epitomised; and the same may be said, *mutatis mutandis*, of the chapter which relates to the discovery of Australasia, and of the foundation of our first penal settlements on its shores. In fact, we do not know where the same amount of information, useful alike to the man of business, the politician, and the statistician, can be found. Perhaps the most interesting of all the chapters in the book at the present moment is that which treats of the discovery and settlement of Cape Colony, and its early history under its Portuguese and Dutch masters before it passed into the hands of our countrymen nearly eighty years ago. The latter part of this chapter, treating of South Africa under British rule, is one which ought to be read, marked, and inwardly digested by those who would get at a correct view of our connection with those colonies and the lands adjacent to them.

THE *Standard* says:—

Considerable speculation is being indulged with reference to the approaching changes that may be expected in the composition of the India Council. By the Act of 1869 members appointed after that date retain their seats on the Council only for a period of ten years, unless specially reappointed for a further space of five years by right of a privilege vested in the Secretary of State. It so happens that although this Act has come into operation for six years, only one case has arisen under its provisions—viz., that of Mr. A. Cassels, in the spring of the present year. Those members of Council whose term of service would have expired in the interim, have either died or have received other appointments, as, for instance, Sir William Merewether, Sir Henry Norman, and Lord Wolseley. Two of the present members of Council reach their allotted term next year, viz., Sir Barrow Ellis and the Hon. Edward Drummond; and it remains to be seen whether they will make way for new-comers, or whether in one or other of these two cases the Secretary of State will carry into effect the power vested in him by the Act of 1869.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette* says:—

The Bengal Tenancy Bill may ruin landlords, but it promotes sports among the masses. Pony racing is looking up in Eastern Bengal, as will be seen from the following extract from a correspondent to the *Englishman*:—"In a district in Eastern Bengal several rayats had been to Faridpur and purchased ponies for three hundred and for four hundred rupees each, for racing. They have no bets on these races, they make no books, but spend (to them) such large sums, simply that it may be noised abroad that Sheikh so-and-so had won the race and beat every other pony. They have no scales; carry no weights; no saddle; but bare-backed ride over the maidan or plain, with legs and arms going like a windmill; and for this excitement they spend a fortune, but never think of paying their rents, until forced to do so." Here is a virgin opening for Messrs. Miller and Britain. These rayats would be satisfied with very short prices.

THE *Englishman* has the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected to December 9:—

With a fair demand for steam tonnage to London for this month's shipments, rates have improved 2s. 6d. per ton for rough cargo during the last week. Sailing vessels have not shared in this improvement, and remain comparatively neglected, whilst our unfixed tonnage by recent arrivals stands increased to 35,000 tons.

WE take the following on the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

During the past week four public sales have been held, at which 3,716 chests were offered, and 3,224 chests sold; of this quantity 246 chests were Bengal, 1,490 chests Tirhoot, 350 chests



Benares and 538 chests Oudes. We have very little change to report in the tone of our market; prices have receded about Rs. 5 for defective and coarse pasted parcels, while good and desirable lots have maintained their previous values. Really good Oudes are remarkably scarce, and the very few lots that have been offered have fetched fancy prices, while the more ordinary and mixed parcels have sold irregularly and occasionally rather cheaper. The quantity out of the market is about 26,000 maunds, as against 62,500 at same date last year. So far we do not hear of any sales by private contract either on the spot or for arrival.

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

On Thursday last, the 4th instant, 10,936 chests were offered and 10,886 sold, averaging 8 annas 10 pies per pound. There was an improved demand, but prices showed no quotable change. The sales advertised for the 11th instant will comprise about 12,000 chests.

THE *Times of India* has the following obituary till the departure of the mail, December 12:—

H.H. Aga Shaboodin Shah, the eldest son of H.H. [Aga Ali Shah, spiritual head of the Khoja community; Lieutenant S. L. H. le Bailly, of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant H. K. Stothert, R.E.

## Telegraphic Intelligence.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, dated Dec. 28th:—

"The excitement which attended the departure of Lord Ripon and the arrival of Lord Dufferin has now quite calmed down, while the general cessation of business for the Christmas holidays and the fact that the new Viceroy has hardly got fairly into harness yet, have produced a lull in politics which made the past week uneventful, and has left few matters of interest or importance to chronicle. The newspapers are occupied for the most part in discussing the probable course of Lord Dufferin's administration; and it is gratifying to see that some of the more influential organs of the native Press are showing a disposition to drop the violent tone of race animosity and the habit of heaping personal abuse on all opponents which have done so much to discredit them during the last two years. Lord Dufferin has already succeeded in making himself respected and liked by all who have been thrown into contact with him, and there is every reason to hope and believe that his Viceroyalty will be marked by a complete effacement of the recent unhappy differences, and by that cordial union of all classes and races which is essential for the peace and prosperity of India.

"Further news regarding the disastrous floods in the Madras Presidency shows that serious damage was done to the South Indian Railway. About three miles of the railway was washed away in one place, while several smaller breaches were also made in the line, and some bridges destroyed; the traffic was much interrupted. Pondicherry suffered severely; whole quarters of the town were inundated. In some places the people were obliged to escape in boats. The front of the Palais de Justice has fallen; the telegraph line to Madras was destroyed, and no mails were received for two days. A number of people in the surrounding villages are rendered homeless, and several lives must have been lost, but there are no details on this point. Distress is sure to follow among the homeless people, but it is impossible yet to estimate its extent.

"The Bombay Government has found it necessary to take steps with reference to the scarcity which seems likely to follow the failure of the crops in Sholapore, Koladje, and the adjoining district. A remission of revenue has been ordered, but it is believed that relief works will not be necessary, as the railways bring ample supplies of food.

"The death is announced, at the early age of 25, of the Maharana of Udaipur or Mewar, a chief who, if he did not rank as one of the great feudatories of the Indian Empire, had the distinction of being the head of the house which is universally admitted to be the oldest and purest among Rajpoot princely families, the origin of which is lost in antiquity, which is the only Indian dynasty that has held its present territory for eight centuries, and which boasts that it alone of Rajpoot families refused to give its daughters in marriage to Mogul Emperors. The deceased prince succeeded about 10 years ago. He is described as a young man of great promise. One of the most notable events in his short life was that he succeeded in putting an end to the historical feud between two great Rajpoot houses, Udaipur and Jodhpore. The news of his death appears to have been received with great regret throughout Rajpootana.

"A deputation of the British Indian Association presented an address of welcome to Lord Dufferin on Monday, and took the opportunity of calling attention to their objections to the Tenancy

Bill. The Viceroy's reply was cautious. After thanking them for their friendly welcome, he went on to say that for some time it would not be prudent for him to reply otherwise than in very general terms to the addresses with which loyal and kindly-hearted people in this country were in the habit of welcoming successive Viceroy. For a long time his only claim on their respect and attachment must rest in the fact that England never yet sent forth a public servant to represent the Queen in India who was not actuated by a strong sense of duty. In time he hoped to convince them that he had not broken the traditions of his illustrious predecessors. It would not be convenient to take this opportunity of entering into the subject of land legislation. All he could say was that the necessity of some such legislation had long been recognised. He would carefully study the Bill now before the Council, and would not fail to pay the most conscientious attention to everything urged by the various classes whom the measure affected. A deputation from the Calcutta Trades Association was received on the same day, and was answered in an equally general and cautious manner.

"The Bengal Government is said to be contemplating a gigantic project of cadastral survey and a complete record of rights for the entire province. A preliminary step will be the introduction in the local Legislature of a Bill reviving the system of putwarees, or village accountants.

"The result of eight sales of Bengal opium held since the beginning of the financial year shows an improvement on the estimates of 15,32,435 rupees, while there is an improvement of 16,33,000 rupees in eight months in the past duty on opium exported from Bombay. These figures show that the Franco-Chinese war has not yet affected the opium revenue.

"The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces meet at Sonapore early next month for the purpose of formally opening the Bengal and North-Western Railway."

"Further news from Mandalay confirms the report of the capture of Bhamo, but now it is said that it was first taken by a body of 300 Chinese. The report goes on to state that Leeseetabi was expected shortly at Bhamo. This man, regarding whom it seems doubtful whether he be a Chinese general or a mere robber chief, will be remembered in connection with the murder of Margary in Yunnan and the honourable reception which was accorded him by the Burmese monarch soon after that event, which reception provoked the Indian Government to send Mr. Douglas Forsyth on a special mission to Mandalay. It is added that the Kachyens entered the town after the Chinese, and that the latter give out that Bhamo will now be tributary to China. The whole story, however, is very vague, and requires confirmation."

"The anticipations regarding the opening of Tibet to trade expressed in a leading article in the *Times* on December 2, have been amply verified, and the success of Mr. Macaulay's mission is now assured. The Regent of Tashu Lama at Shigatze has sent a most cordial reply to the letter which Mr. Macaulay despatched to him from the frontier through the agency of the Governor of Kambajong, and has also addressed a letter to the Viceroy. With these letters, besides the silk scarves which ordinarily accompany Tibetan correspondence, I understand he has sent some relics of the late Tashu Lama himself, and I hear he has asked Mr. Macaulay to send him a Tibetan-English dictionary and phrase book and some scientific instruments. This is the first official communication received from Tibet for about a hundred years. Now that the Regent of Shigatze has shown not only willingness to enter into communication with us, but also a desire to learn English, it would be preposterous to allow the opportunity to escape; and it is to be hoped that the Government will put our relations on a firm footing by sending at once a friendly mission. The infant in whom Tashu Lama is supposed to have been born again will be identified next year, and if the Government will mark the event by sending an envoy with congratulations, it will have taken an important step towards securing a new ally and opening a vast market for English and Indian goods."

The following telegram is from the *Times*' correspondent at Bala Marghab, dated Dec. 29th:—

"The Ameer has strongly remonstrated against the continued occupation of Pul-i-Khatun by Russia.

"In this direction all is quiet. The Sariks of Pandjeh are orderly and willing subjects of the Ameer. The climate is perfect, and all are in excellent health."

The following extra telegram is from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated Dec. 29:—

"The news of the capture of Bhamo is confirmed, but the connection of the Chinese troops with the affair is still vague. If, however, Leeseetaki or any other Chinese general was engaged, it would seem he was acting on his own responsibility, and not under orders from Peking. Still, the subject demands the attention of the Government, for the establishment of the direct authority of China over any part of Upper Burmah would further complicate an already complicated situation."

## THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

Mr. O'Connor's annual survey of the foreign sea-borne trade of British India for the twelve months ending March 31, 1884, is not less interesting than any of its predecessors, and its contents will well repay perusal and consideration at the hands of those who are anxious to watch and measure the position and progress of our great Indian dependency. The increase in that trade has been consistent and regular of late years; in fact, ever since the famine of 1877-8 caused a depression which threatened to imperil the prosperity of India for an indefinite period. The returns for the year under consideration show an increase of 457 per cent. over 1882-3, which was again as much in excess of the previous period. This result is the more satisfactory as the increase in the exports has been greater than that of the imports, with the necessary consequence that Indian industries are expanding and developing fresh energies. That the increased quantity of Indian articles exported is a sign of wealth, and not a drain of national resources, is proved by the fact that the import of treasure, which is the return to India for her produce, shows a large increase. The significance of this is still further revealed by the fact that the import of gold now far exceeds and quite overshadows that of silver. With regard to the imports of Government stores, several interesting facts may be gleaned from the following passages:—

"The imports of stores on account of Government were considerably larger (Rs. 25,754,569) last year than in 1882-3 (Rs. 20,926,701), the increase amounting to close on 24 per cent. The imports were smaller, however, than in 1880-1. About three-fourths of the whole increase are limited to railway plant and rolling stock, which were imported to the value of Rs. 12,376,589; the value in 1882-3 was only Rs. 9,119,144. Under some other heads, too, there was an increase which causes some surprise. Thus, the imports of boots and shoes doubled, malt liquor increased by 37 per cent., printing paper quite, and woollen goods very nearly, doubled in value. All these are articles that can be made in the country, and to some extent are so made now."

The conditions under which trade is carried on with India necessarily vary not only in accordance with its requirements, but also in proportion to the interest taken in the subject by the great producing and purchasing markets of the world. Evidence on this point is furnished in the present report. A large proportion of the trade of India was carried on in old days in vessels of moderate burden, but latterly, and principally since the opening of the Suez Canal, through which passes 65·8 per cent. of the trade of British India, the tendency has been to employ large vessels. As the natural consequence, there has been a decrease in the number of the vessels and a large increase in the amount of tonnage employed in the trade. For instance, in 1883 nearly 500 fewer vessels were employed than in 1879, but the tonnage had risen from 5,700,000 to 7,250,000 tons. It is satisfactory to learn that 81·6 per cent. of the tonnage was British. Nor is it less gratifying to be assured that every province shows an increase of trade except Burmah, where the hostility of King Theebaw has arrested the growth of the most promising branch of the external trade of India. One of the most pleasing features in connection with Indian commerce is that the trade between India and England grows at a more rapid rate than that with other countries.

Mr. O'Connor summarises the course of the trade during the year with those countries. Some of these show a large falling-off; others exhibit a not less remarkable increase. Among the former are Austria, Holland, Italy, Arabia, and Ceylon; among the latter may be named Belgium, France, and Germany. Of these the most striking increase was in the case of Belgium, in which an increase of not less than 60·5 per cent. was recorded during last year. Mr. O'Connor evidently believes that it admits of further expansion, as may be judged from the following passage taken from his report:—"It may be remarked here that there is abundant room for the development of a considerable and permanent trade between India and Belgium. As a port, Antwerp is already to some extent, and will become to a greater extent hereafter, with the extension of works there, a convenient commercial centre for a great part of Northern Europe. The industrial resources and capacity of the Belgian people and the free-trade policy of the Government enable them to produce well and cheaply many articles which are in great and constant demand in India. The exhibition to be held at Antwerp next year offers an excellent opportunity for making known Indian products to this thriving and industrious people, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity may not be lost. It may be predicted with confidence that the better the resources and wants of each country are made known to the other the closer and more extended will their commercial relations become."

The tea trade of India is perhaps the branch which is expected to attain the largest dimensions in the future; but, while there are several reasons to feel confident upon its extension with England, Mr. O'Connor has to record that "the trade with Australia, from which much was hoped, has practically collapsed." So far as our Australasian possessions were concerned, he considers that the removal of the obstructing causes "must be the work of time, and that they will not disappear until the Australian colonies become much more largely a manufacturing

country than they are now, and until the fiscal policy of the colonial Administrations is radically altered." We cannot close our notice of this valuable report more appropriately than by reproducing *in extenso* Mr. O'Connor's review of this branch of Indian foreign trade:—

"Of this quantity of close on 60,000,000 lbs. exported last year, only 686,514 lbs. were sent elsewhere than to London, that market taking as nearly as possible 99 per cent. of the whole exports. Many efforts have been made to open out new markets in the United States, in Australia, and in Holland, with very poor results. The trade with Australia, after promising well for a time, has practically collapsed for the present. One cause of the decline in the trade was that the London market was very favourable for Indian tea, and prices, on the whole, were so well maintained that shippers of tea from Calcutta looked at other markets as being of quite secondary importance, and not worth the trouble of considering. On the other hand, stocks of both China and Indian teas in Australia were very large, importations from both countries in 1882 having been made on an extensive scale. Prices consequently fell to so low a point that in some cases shipments of Indian tea were actually bought in Melbourne to be reshipped to London, where they were sold at a profit to the colonial shipper. Transactions of this kind naturally irritated the shippers of these teas from India, for they had been shipped for the purpose of establishing a colonial outlet for Indian tea; and that colonial traders should in this manner make a profit, which would have gone to the Indian owner if he had not deliberately preferred Melbourne to London in order to found a trade, was displeasing to the exporters, who regarded the business as sharp practice, of which they were the victims. The outcome of this feeling and of the good prices in London was that the Melbourne market lost favour, and some men declared that they would never ship tea to the colonies again. On the other hand, some persons in the colonies who were interested in the introduction of Indian teas employed injudicious methods to extend consumption. By lectures, by pamphlets, by newspaper articles, by reports of chemical analyses they sought to prove that the China tea imported for colonial consumption was adulterated rubbish, unfit for human consumption. Importers of that tea and grocers who dealt in it saw their reputation and trade imperilled, and defended themselves vehemently, and certainly with some success, for the reckless and sweeping assertions of the advocates of Indian tea could not be satisfactorily proved. Strong feeling was aroused, and the controversy has been the reverse of advantageous to Indian tea. That there is a very wide field with increasing capacity for the consumption of Indian tea in the colonies is a fact of which there can be no question. But tact and discretion are required to work a new trade."

## IDEAS ABOUT INDIA.

BY WILFRID SCAMEN BLUNT.

*(Times of India).*

## I.

He has travelled from Dan to Beersheba  
And back from Beersheba to Dan;  
He has seen, he has pried, penetrated,  
He's such an intelligent man!  
He has found out that India is barren,  
The peasantry wretched and poor,  
That the governing race need instruction  
And many things more.

## II.

He speaks of the Musalmán classes  
Whom he saw in a couple of trips.  
He saw, and he learned, and he knew them!  
And hung on their innocent lips.  
He knew them far better than others  
Who had lived in the country for years;  
And he saw the mistakes these were making,  
At least it appears.

## III.

He points out with generous kindness  
Race feelings and channels of thought  
Which he in his trips has discovered  
(Discovery's clearly his forte).  
He teaches us how to make loyal  
The miserable millions that teem,  
And in the *Fortnightly* discloses  
The gist of his dream.

## IV.

But yet as we read these his warnings,  
A reflection unconsciously steals,  
How can an itinerant griffin  
Have knowledge of what he reveals?  
He would seem to have gone through the process  
That is known as the pulling of legs,  
While he teaches his parent maternal  
The suction of eggs.

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## Selected Articles.

### ANGLO-INDIAN ADULLAMITES AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

In dealing with the Vernacular Press question we have now and then had our attention drawn to a kind of relationship subsisting between certain coteries, of exceptional Anglo-Indians on the one hand, and the writers in native newspapers on the other. Very often, it may be shrewdly suspected, the so called *Voice of India* is in reality nothing of the sort, but merely a second-hand version by some glib Babu, or departmental subordinate, of what he has heard in the course of a morning's interview with some talkative European patron or superior. One result of the spread of our language in this country is that now-a-days the freshly-landed Englishman finds himself all at once *vis à vis* with an audience such as formerly those only who spoke several vernaculars could command. Long ago, when we were making ourselves masters of the country, we were not above studying its languages and peculiarities. In these days the Indians study ours. Whatever "philosophical radicalism," as it is called, may amount to in Europe, it seems to be, in India, pretty nearly synonymous with not merely disability, through lack of the requisite knowledge and experience, but downright disinclination to realise the essential circumstances and conditions in which the foundations of the Empire are laid.

If we err not, the late Finance Ministry, in one of his budget speeches, struck clearly the keynote of the whole policy then distracting India, when, in the ripeness of his wisdom, he laid down that there was no essential difference between the Bengali and the Anglo-Saxon doctrinaires like that, too wise in their own conceit to admit the necessity or advantage of acquiring any knowledge beyond what they already possess, must always be out of touch with men whose lives have been spent in personal contact administratively with all classes of the Indian people. Extreme views would almost appear to be among the pains and penalties to which the mere theorist is foredoomed. Caution and moderation come only when years of actual experience have revealed the danger of accepting copy-book headings in lieu of the lessons of real life. No wonder therefore the "philosophical radical," when he comes to India, forms for himself, if a personage, some great cave of Adullam; or, if of smaller note, joins one already formed. If only he, and those who think with him, could have had the making of the world, or at all events the ordering of the affairs of the Indian Empire, how very much better it would all have been to be sure! When the Adullamite happens to be a mere exploiter, like Mr. Seymour Keay, manifestly fighting for his own hand, his influence can seldom reach very far. A cave with an ogre of that type forming its central figure may have a serious look at a distance. But here in India the hideous noises proceeding from it are pretty generally understood, both by natives and Europeans to be the veriest cat-calls, something like those with which Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse came to the rescue of his party in the House of Commons. When, however, it is one of the "green-bay trees" of the Government of India's own planting and tending that is seen to be turning away from it, the effect produced may prove more mischievous. It is one thing to hear the Government of the country and the constituted order of things scouted by a mere professional agitator, and a very different one to hear the same strains indulged in by a District Magistrate, or a Professor in a Presidency college. That the officers of the educational department should have a kind of natural leaning toward caves of Adullam is not inexplicable. Distinguished as many of them are by intellect and culture, their views in general perhaps grow jaundiced, when this mediocrity and the other, who in no department of public or professional life in England could ever have made an honest £500 a year, are advanced to situations of high dignity and salary, because members of a close and favoured service. Then, too, they generally arrive in India, saturated with mathematics and metaphysics, at an age when teaching comes more natural to one than learning, even if their intercourse with natives were less restricted than it is to their own English speaking pupils, whose lives have been passed in Presidency towns. What wonder, therefore, that they occasionally amuse us with excursions into the region of practical affairs resembling those ornate essays which Professor Wordsworth of Bombay went out of his way to contribute to the Albert Bill controversy?

We are far from attaching too much importance to our present theme. The Beaconsfield policy as developed in India by Lord Lytton, pointed so impetuously all in one direction, that an equally well-marked reaction formed perhaps only a necessary consequence. Many of our countrymen have come to regard with so much fear and hatred the red-painted image of "Imperialism"—even if for the most part a creature of their own imagination—as to be in danger of forgetting that England has an empire to keep outside the limits of the British Islands. By all means let the Adullamites have their caves, here in India, as in other places; and let those of us who heed not the fable about the bundle of sticks repair to them to their hearts' content: only let us not be wholly blind to this view of the situation. Let us peruse every utterance of the Vernacular Press with the

consciousness that one of our own body, who, from whatever cause has fallen out with his fellows may possibly be at the bottom of it. Let us remember that the people of this country, when not born or professional members of the criminal classes, are not naturally very well fitted for the part of ringleaders or head centres. Whatever their general aptitude in this respect may be, when it comes to regular wire-pulling, they generally need a European to give them a lead. If this holds good of mere working the Press, it is still more applicable to the getting up of addresses, and the calling of public meetings. Every step in connection with such may show, on paper, as purely and entirely the work of natives, and yet be nothing of the kind. *Regis ad exemplar* is a greatly prized principle all over the East. And with so many of the writing and haranguing class of natives having salaries always open to increase, it should not surprise us that the set purpose and ramified influence of even one official Englishman who has ensconced himself in a cave of Adullam should serve to draw a very considerable number of gregarious Hindu orators and rhetoricians after him.—*Pioneer*

### HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

"Gold medal for best natives" was a Whistable advertisement *re* oysters. "For Natives only, though not open to all comers" was *Punch's* comment in a recent issue; and the remark might be applied to the question of honours to Europeans, both official and non-official, in this Presidency. Every Queen's Birthday or January *Gazette* contains some such announcement as "Ahmed Khan, Talookdar, to be C.S.I.," or "Chaterjee Jeheboy merchant, to be C.I.E.," though in the Madras Presidency honours even to natives are awarded with a grudging hand. In the Madras Civil Service there is now but one C.S.I. in the Local Army five; in the same Army, including the Medical Department, there are but five officers decorated with the C.I.E., while the Civil Service is unrepresented; and non-official Europeans are conspicuous by their absence. What a contrast is this to the state of things in England, where honours are freely bestowed for more or less merit, on all classes. Army, Civil Service, Navy, Press, Bar, Science, Medicine, are all represented, while painting and music are not left to mourn alone in the cold. The policy adopted in India seems to be to exclude Europeans almost entirely, and it must lead to lessening the value of Indian decorations in the eyes of natives whom it is desired to conciliate and attract to their bestowal. For natives are astute and observing, and the value of the glittering little baubles would be enhanced in their eyes if they saw the Commissioner, General, Judge, Collector or leading European of a district wearing and prizing the same. Yet there has been no lack of good service of late years in this Presidency, notably during the late famine, which might have been rewarded. Local officers and many private individuals worked nobly and indefatigably, and what was their reward? Neglect, snubbing, the cold shoulder, and in some cases unjust blame, partly because the Madras and Supreme Governments could not agree, and there was in consequence no fixed policy, and, yet more, because "no good thing can come out of Madras" is the received Bengal dogma.

The Duke of Buckingham made a serious mistake in touring away to the Andamans and Delhi Assemblage at the moment of the first outbreak of that calamity, but he afterwards retrieved his error, and nobly stuck to his capital and his duty through an exceptionally severe season "till the bitterness was overpast." The Supreme Government endeavoured to ignore the fact of the famine, and continued to do so—at the sacrifice of thousands of lives—until the Press here and at home compelled it to intervene. Forced at last to belief, Lord Lytton poured officers from all parts of Northern India into this presidency, and assistance came with an almost lavish hand, but, alas! too late to save many who might have been rescued from starvation had help come earlier. To satisfy public outcry, Lord Lytton came himself—after deputing Sir Richard Temple to rush through the land "booted and spurred"—but he came only to fault-find, and to criticise the health and condition of the convalescents in the camps who would have been under the sod but for the exertions of Madras officials. The rations of the famine coolies on the works, though not to Madras eyes more than enough to keep body and soul together, were weighed, carped at, and condemned as too liberal. The Sanitary Commissioner stood boldly in the breach, and gallantly fought and won the battle for the convalescents. His services were grudgingly recognised long months after by a C.I.E. The late lamented Colonel Drever well earned his C.S.I. by his untiring exertions in this city; the strain on mind and body being so great that he never entirely recovered from its effects. With the solitary exception of Mr. Davidson no head of a famine district received any recognition whatsoever, and he—more for his self-abnegation in giving up the Famine Secretaryship for hard work in stricken Kurnool than for his district service. Yet collectors bore the burden and heat of the day during this fearful crisis, and but for their independent action, in the face of a vacillating policy, the loss of life would have been even more terrible. Mr. Barlow, Collector of Chingleput, worked side by side with Colonel Drever, and by his cordon of camps round Madras broke the wave of destitution surging on to flood the city with starvation and disease. Mr. Whiteside in

North Arcot, Mr. Price in Cuddapah, Mr. Longley in Salem, Mr. Grose in Nellore, formed an outer barrier, and nobly did their duty. But it is needless to multiply examples, when all did well and all went unrewarded. The District Engineers were also ignored, yet they were the Collectors' right-hands throughout. They toiled night and day, and were ever in saddle or in camp.

But we are wrong in saying there came no reward. Years afterwards appeared a Government Order in which the names of a score of officers Civil, Military, and Department of Public Works, who had taken a leading part in the famine were lumped together, and a few curt words of thanks appended. The subordinates, we are glad to say, fared a little better than their chiefs, some of them being allowed to add a year's service for pension, and some even getting a bonus of a few months' extra pay. Well earned indeed were these small recognitions; but the Collector or Engineer recommending them must have had a keen sense of humour if he appreciated a successful campaign in which the leaders were ignored. The great famine was indeed a campaign in every sense against starvation, cholera, and other fell diseases in every form. No one who witnessed the huge camps filled with gaunt skeletons, the hospitals, the death patrols, can ever forget those ghastly sights, happily now like a hideous dream. Mr. Grant Duff seems to have apprehended the shabby way in which this Presidency has been habitually treated. He has been outspoken as to the unfair allotment of provincial grants to Madras, and his words have already had good effect. Further representation to a Viceroy of the calibre of Lord Dufferin may lead to this Presidency having honours and grants bestowed upon her to atone for the neglect she has experienced during the past quarter of a century. "Fortunately there is always hope at the bottom of the basket."—*Madras Times*.

#### ARRIVAL OF LORD DUFFERIN.

(*Times of India*, Dec. 8.)

Lord Dufferin, when he lands this afternoon on that best known acre of ground in India, the Apollo Bunder, will receive such a welcome as has been accorded to few Viceroys. He is coming at a critical time, after a period of ferment and unrest, when all parties are anxious to forget the animosities and heartburnings of the last four years, and eager to welcome an interval of national repose. Never in our time have the English Press, both in England and in India, been so unanimous in their approval of a great public appointment. The organs of every party have without one single exception declared that Lord Dufferin is of all living statesmen the one man best fitted for his new post. The only regret is that he did not come here when Lord Lytton departed. The native papers are still somewhat divided on the subject. But the real leaders of native opinion, such as the *Hindoo Patriot* in Calcutta and the *Rast Goftar* in Bombay, have expressed themselves in terms of unmistakable content. Some of the minor journals are inclined, without the slightest reason, to regard Lord Dufferin's appointment as a sort of reflection upon what they still call Lord Ripon's policy, and the fear, therefore, of the reaction that may set in has rendered their words of welcome singularly lukewarm. One of these journals tells Lord Dufferin that unless he is convinced of the selfishness and aggressiveness of the Indian bureaucracy he can never make a worthy successor to Lord Ripon. Another warns him that the Indian Civil Service are India's most tyrannical masters, and that a Viceroy who sympathises with them will be out of sympathy with the people; and many of the minor papers echo the same strain. Nothing could well be more untrue or more untimely. The welfare of the governing classes is inextricably bound up with that of the governed, and the gradual transfer of power from one class to the other must be a work of time and caution. But of all the questions of public moment this is essentially a question that may be permitted to rest in the background for some years to come. A national disturbance, such as we have just experienced, should not be allowed to occur more than once in a generation. With Lord Dufferin's arrival, then, the Ilbert Bill disappears from the scene. The only legacy he really receives from Lord Ripon will be the new Local Self-Government regulations, and in the emasculated form in which they have passed into law they should not be hard to deal with. In all other directions Lord Dufferin will find a perfect *tabula rasa*. It is, we are sure, the earnest hope of all interested in India that he will not attempt too much. Some questions that have been "hung up," so to speak, for the last two or three years, must, of course, be treated at once, and we would instance the perilous state of things at Mandalay, the adoption of a definite Russian, and some change in the English, and perhaps, the Native armies. But with none of these is Lord Ripon's name identified. There are no traditions. Lord Dufferin will be able to adopt whatever policy he chooses; and difficult as these questions no doubt are, they should not be impossible of solution by a diplomatist who has already represented England in the European capitals where politics are most tortuous, by a Governor-General who has already held a charge only less important than that of India itself. In all other directions but these India requires a quiet and ostentatious policy. The

glitter of Lord Lytton's was as fatal to the prosperity of the country as the futile promises of Lord Ripon. What we need is rest, rest alike from reform, from legislation, from excitement. And with rest we shall hope for a great increase of national prosperity, for the wide extension of our railway system, the encouragement of our grain products and all our national industries, the silent education of our masses, the reduction of taxation, and the abolition of the iniquitous licence tax. We have elsewhere sketched Lord Dufferin's interesting career; and what he is and what he has done augur most favourably for his future work in India. Trained in courts, and with the eloquent blood of Sheridan in his veins, he is skilled, of course, in the important arts of ceremonial, and he is an orator whom England can ill-afford to lose. Of late, far too little attention has been paid to the pomp and state that should, in India especially, surround a ruler of men. No one probably knows how much Lord Mayo's reputation owed to his stately presence, his fine manners, his love of sport, and his princely hospitality. We have spoken elsewhere also of the qualities that rendered Lady Dufferin so exceptionally popular in Canadian society, her rare grace, her untiring industry, her tact, and charm, and brightness. These are the very qualities by which Anglo-Indians and Indian society can best be won, and we are sure that every section of both communities will unite to-day in wishing that the next five years spent by the Earl and Countess of Dufferin may be prosperous, useful, and happy.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—"Though the enthusiasm displayed by the native population was less yesterday than what we have been accustomed to, there was a general impression in favour of the new Viceroy. The people of India have now learnt to do honour to sterling worth after it has been tested. We observed also another change in the attitude of the multitude yesterday, which was that when on former occasions the lower classes turned out simply to witness the *tamasha*, they now come out in force with political views. Now Lord Ripon is going, the interest is all centred in Lord Dufferin. We think the new Viceroy has seen by this time what kind of a ruler the natives of India wish to have.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—"The good things said by the Viceroy-elect in praise of his illustrious predecessor will be hailed by the whole native community with satisfaction. No Viceroy who has come to India has more completely gained the goodwill of the inhabitants of this great country. Unfortunately Lord Dufferin comes immediately after Lord Ripon, which will render the work of the former more arduous, for the simple reason that the natives of India will expect more of the new Viceroy than what they got from the old."

The *Akhare Soudagar* says:—"Lord Dufferin seems to be a man of firm resolution. The loud cheers which greeted him on his way to Government House are indicative of the goodwill of the people. They evidently expect much of him."

MUSEUM OF ORIENTAL CREEDS.—M. Guinet, a rich burgher of Lyons, having spent some years of his life and £200,000 of his money in the erection and furnishing of a museum, recently opened in his native town, intended to illustrate the religions of the East, has further applied to have the establishment transferred to Paris, where it would be likely to interest and instruct a larger number of visitors. He has, in addition, offered to consign the whole into the hands of the Government under certain conditions, an offer which has been accepted. A number of priests belonging to the Buddhist and Brahminic religions are to be brought to Paris, and at fixed salaries, employed in translating historical and liturgical books connected with their respective faiths.

LORD DUFFERIN'S JOURNEY.—Bhusawal, Dec. 11.—Wherever the Viceregal train stopped to-day the stations have been prettily decorated, and crowds assembled outside, none but officials being permitted on the platforms. An address was presented by the Municipality at Callian, but time did not permit Lord Dufferin to make other than a simple acknowledgment. At Nasik the wife of the station-master was personally thanked by Lord Dufferin for the preparations which had been made. His Excellency having expressed a desire before leaving the Presidency to inspect a typical Bombay native village and the villagers' dwellings, the train was stopped at Pachora at half-past five to enable him to do so, this being the last opportunity, as the train enters the Berars and Central Provinces before morning. The whole Viceregal party walked to the gaum near Pachora station and back, accompanied by Mr. Richey, Chief Secretary, and Colonel Wise, Superintendent of Railway Police. Sixteen of the Municipal Commission awaited the train's arrival at Bhusawal.—Burhanpur, Dec. 11.—At Burhanpur, where the train stopped for dinner, the station was elaborately ornamented, mottoes being displayed welcoming the Viceroy-designate to the Central Provinces. A guard of honour was furnished by the police. Mr. Howell, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, and Major Brooks, Deputy Commissioner of Khandwa, met the Viceregal party, and, with Mr. Swan, Passenger Superintendent, dined with them.



## Home News.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS.**—The tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Tuesday last at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills—on Calcutta, Rs. 12,45,000, average rate 1s. 7-031d.; on Bombay, Rs. 8,40,000, average rate 1s. 7-031d.; and on Madras, Rs. 4,15,000, average rate 1s. 7-031d.; in telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 average rate 1s. 7-093d., or a total of Rs. 26,00,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-1-32d. will receive about 83 per cent., and above in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7-3-32d. in full. Thirty lakhs will be offered next week. Between April 1st, and last week the amount of remittances sold reached Rs. 10,08,99,418, realizing £8,217,358.

**H.M.S. "JUMNA."**—The Indian troopship *Jumna*, Captain W. C. Singleton, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon for Bombay. She takes the 2nd Battalion of the South Yorkshire Regiment to Malta to relieve the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment. The latter will embark in the *Jumna* at Valetta for conveyance to Bombay, for Bengal. The *Jumna* also took on board at Portsmouth sundry drafts for regiments and corps stationed in India, and calls at Queenstown to complete her complement. A few officers will join the ship at Suez.

On Monday the India Council sold four and-a-half lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Bombay at 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

It having been determined to appoint three additional members of the High Court at Calcutta, the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. William Macpherson, Bengal Civil Service; Mr. Ernest John Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law; and Baboo Chunder Madhub Ghose, Pleader of the High Court, Calcutta, to be Puisne Judges of that Court.

**THE EMPIRE CLUB.**—At the committee meeting, held at the Club-house on the 22nd inst., Major-General Hodgson in the chair, the following candidates, amongst others, were elected members of the club:—The Earl of Carnarvon, Major Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. H. C. Beeton (Agent-General for Columbia), Mr. A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. H. M. Woodhouse, Mr. William Nordheimer, Mr. R. G. Leckie (of Canada), Mr. B. Globensky (of Canada), Mr. G. C. Belleruche, Mr. R. R. Dobell, and Mr. F. B. Scott. This was the last committee meeting for 1884, being the fourth year of the club's existence. The club-house is now closed for the usual annual cleansing, and will be reopened on the 15th of January, when the first monthly house dinner for 1885 is to take place. Viscount Bury is announced to preside.

**SILVER.**—Since the resumption of business after the holidays, the silver market has been fairly brisk. On Monday, £37,000, which was brought by the *Handel*, together with some other small parcels, found Spanish buyers at 49 13-16d. per ounce.

### REORGANISING THE INDIA OFFICE.

The *Home News* says:—"The departure of so well-known a statesman as Lord Dufferin to assume the Viceroyalty has naturally quickened the public interest in India. Much, however, must be done before the general ignorance which obtains at home about our great possession can be enlightened. There is, nevertheless, a growing feeling that Indian affairs should be considered a more integral part of English political responsibility. Acting on this, the Secretary of State and his Council have just remodelled the India Office, and attempted to place it on the same level of efficiency as the other departments of State. For years the India Office has been enfeebled by lingering traces of the Company's nepotism, and by an inadequate rate of salaries, which, after the irregular allowances under the Company had been abolished, failed to attract intelligence into its service. The scale of salary has now been raised towards that of the Treasury, the staff is to be gradually reduced, the greater efficiency is contemplated throughout. A distinguishing feature of the time is the tendency for the permanent officials of the country to gather power into their hands, and virtually carry on the administration of the country. It is perhaps less so with an office continually recruited by Anglo-Indians, but the tendency remains."

The *Standard* says:—"Considerable speculation is being indulged with reference to the approaching changes that may be expected in the composition of the India Council. By the Act of 1869 members appointed after that date retain their seats on the Council only for a period of ten years, unless specially reappointed for a further space of five years by right of a privilege vested in the Secretary of State. It so happens that although this Act has come into operation for six years, only one case has arisen under its provisions—viz., that of Mr. A. Cassels, in the spring of the present year. Those members of Council whose term of service would have expired in the interim, have either died or have received other appointments, as, for instance, Sir William Merewether, Sir Henry Norman, and Lord Wolseley. Two of the present members of Council reach their allotted term next year—viz., Sir Barrow

Ellis and the Hon. Edward Drummond; and it remains to be seen whether they will make way for new-comers, or whether in one or other of these two cases the Secretary of State will carry into effect the power vested in him by the Act of 1869."

### NOTICES, DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, &c.

**LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).**—An extraordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, regretted that the result of the past year had not been so satisfactory, on the whole, as they had anticipated at the outset. As regarded the realisation of current loans, he thought, looking at the position of the bank's loans and the comparatively narrow compass within which its outstanding loans had now been brought, that perhaps there was no very great reason for disappointment. The satisfactory feature in connection with this portion of their affairs was that they believed that every rupee of the loans now outstanding would be fully recovered, with the accruing interest upon it in the meantime. Their financial requirements were provided for, and they apprehended no difficulty during the current year in financing for up-keep and other purposes. The bank's liability upon its debentures was being steadily reduced. Since the 1st of January last, and including the debentures which would be paid off on the 1st proximo, that liability had been reduced to the extent of £32,300, and of course there would be a reduction in the amount of the bank's liability for interest during the current year. They had not been successful in affecting as many sales of the bank's property as they had hoped. The properties which had been sold had realised more than the amounts at which they were valued in the balance-sheet. Their current revenue from interest was rapidly dwindling down as the necessary consequence of the payments of their loans from time to time, and they would doubtless realise that this reduction increased to a very material extent the call upon the profits from their tea to meet the bank's general expenditure. Since the report was issued they had received a telegram from India giving the result of the season's yield, which might be taken at 1,648,000lbs., which was a decline upon the estimated crop of 109,600lbs., but an excess over the crop of 1883 of 109,000lb. The fall in the average proceeds of the tea they had sold hitherto was the most unsatisfactory feature of the present season, their average having been only 1s. 2d. against 1s. 3-339d. per lb. for about the same quantity of crops at the corresponding date last year. This fall represented a gross loss on the season's yield of between £9,000 and £10,000. What the remainder of the crops was likely to produce they were not prepared to say, but they were unable to point to any indication of an improvement in the market. The quality of their teas from all sources had been quite up to the produce from similar undertakings. Their estimated crop for season 1885 was 1,850,000lbs., or an excess, if it were realised, of 203,000lbs. over the crop of 1884. They had now 628 shareholders, against 664 at December, 1883. Mr. R. P. Harrison having seconded the motion, Mr. H. G. Bainbridge amplified the details given by the chairman relative to the working of the tea estates, referring especially to the fall in prices. Matters, he said, looked more hopeful for the coming season, as with an increased yield it was anticipated that the tea could be produced at a cost of five annas per pound, which would represent tea laid down in London at from 10d. to 10½d. per pound. A short discussion followed, and in reply the Chairman stated that it was true that their anticipations of the crop had generally not been realised, but it would be most injudicious not to accept the estimates of their managers. As to getting rid of their blocks of property, years ago it was impossible to put any market value on them. They had been valued at very moderate amounts in their books, but their managers had ample discretion as to taking lower prices. They had no intention of making a call. By-and-by it was more than probable that they would have to raise funds for the up-keep of the tea estates, but he believed they would be able easily to obtain the amount they required on short-dated debentures at a much less costly rate than those which were at present current. Their opinion was that no practical benefit could or would arise if they had other gentlemen at the Board who had been practical tea-planters. Other tea companies were on the same footing in this matter as they were themselves. They had managers whose interests was bound up with the successful working of the estates, which were visited periodically by an inspector who reported at length the results of his examination to the directors. If the Board could find an eligible and practical man he would be invited to join them. He then put the motion, and declared it carried.

Leave has been granted from the 26th ult. to the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Government Pleader, High Court, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta in order to take his seat as an additional member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra has been appointed to act as Government Pleader during the Hon. Rao Saheb's absence.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &amp;c.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on the 5th inst., Mr. Ilbert introduced the Panch Meha's Bill and a Bill to amend the Sea Passengers Act, and Sir A. Colvin's Bill to amend the Tariff Act. The Viceroy as President took farewell of the rest of the members, thanking them for the valuable services and assistance they had rendered him during his viceroyalty.

At a meeting of the Bengal Council on the 6th inst., the Lieutenant-Governor laid before the members the programme of the work likely to be laid before them, which includes the Local Self-Government and several other important Bills.

The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William:—Mr. C. B. Garrett, and Mr. G. Irving; and the Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay, and the Hon. Colonel S. T. Trevor have been re-appointed to the Council.

The opening ceremony of the Bengal and North-Western Railway by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces has been fixed for the 12th and 13th January.

The Hon. G. H. P. Evans has been reappointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

MR. CLEMENT E. ELLIS has been appointed Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

WHEN Mr. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, goes on leave, Mr. S. A. Hill, Reporter in the North-West Provinces, will officiate for him, but will retain his office at Allahabad.

ACCORDING to the Lahor paper the Governors of Kandahar, Herat, Girishk and Farrah have received strict orders to take every care of the Afghan Boundary Demarcation Commission, and to keep the Amir regularly informed regarding its movements and progress. In order to carry out this last order, sowars are despatched regularly every day with letters to Kabul.

It has been decided to hold the next Inter-regimental Polo Tournament at Mirat, beginning on Monday, the 9th of March next. The rules will be those in use in the meeting at Ambala this year.

JOREHAT STATE RAILWAY.—The opening of the Jorehat State Railway was to take place on the 10th instant by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. This is the first State Railway in Assam, and is about twenty-five miles long, and of two foot gauge. It was originally meant to carry tea from the gardens to the river, and supplies and stores from the river to the tea gardens. It will also act as a feeder to the future Assam Railway from Chittagong to the Bramaputra Valley. The cost is about five lakhs, or twenty thousand rupees per mile. It is expected that the traffic will be large, and the prospects of success are great. It will probably be followed by other similar short feeders at right angles to the river and the main railway. A large body of tea-planters are expected to attend. The Sibsagar Volunteers will supply the guard of honour. Great enthusiasm prevails.

THE Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore has acquitted the native Sub-Inspector of Police who was charged with wrongfully arresting and insulting Mr. Walker, Indigo Planter, in the Purneah District. There will be an appeal to the High Court.

LORD RIPON attended his last meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 5th inst., and made a short speech, thanking members, past and present, for the attention they had always given to their duties.

A PAINFUL sensation has been created in Calcutta by a disclosure of the positive tortures to which prisoners in the Bengal Jails are systematically subjected. The scandal has led to a private inquiry being instituted by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Presidency Jail, but the inquiry ought to be made in public. There is little room to doubt that the terrible mortality in the Bengal Jails has been directly produced by the inhuman treatment which the prisoners have received, without the knowledge of the public or of the Government.

It is not unlikely that the Nizam will come to Calcutta this cold season to receive his G.C.S.I. from the hands of Lord Dufferin.

SILLIGORIE races are fixed for the 6th, 7th and 9th January.

THE Judge of Sarun left Chupra on the 28th ultimo to open the sessions at Motihari.

THE carriage, horse, and animal tax allowed by the Bengal Municipal Act is to be introduced into the Municipality of Durbunga.

It is about time a Lieutenant-Governor's tour necessitated travelling along the road from Motipore, Tirhoot State Railway, to the river Gunduck.

THE only result of the Zhob expedition is a statement by one of the warriors that he never before experienced weather Zhobloom-ing cold.

IN Bhaugulpore planters are busy packing and despatching

their indigo. Weather has become very cold, and coughs and colds are the order of the day. Mr. Giles, the D. S., is out on tour to the North.

THE sporting adjutant of the Behar Light Horse has been instrumental in introducing ten first first-class polo ponies from the North-West. Such specimens are rarely seen in Behar, and, of course, they were sold almost as soon as seen.

THE election of Municipal Commissioners was held at Chupra on the 25th ultimo. Nearly all the candidates were members of the local Bar, and all, save two or three, were elected. The proceedings passed off quietly, and seemed to be understood by the people.

THE meeting of the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West and Bengal at Sonapore will take place on January 12th, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's camp. The foundation-stone of the Gunduck Bridge at Hajipore will be laid that day, and on the 13th the two Lieutenant-Governors will journey together by rail to the boundary between Bengal and the North-West, when after some ceremonial proceedings in connection with the railway they will separate the same evening.—*Planters' Gazette*.

## MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.—The *Mail* regards the debate on Government from the hills as unsatisfactory, but not fruitless. It contends that General Roberts, whose approval is quoted by Lord Kimberley, has not been just to Madras in this matter and selfish. The debate in the Commons is as yet to follow.

THE RED HILLS TANKS DISASTER.—Mr. P. S. Ramasamy Moodelliar, a wealthy Madras debash, having given one thousand rupees and a large number of cloths to the sufferers by the Red Hills disaster, Mr. Price, Collector of Chingleput, has appealed to the wealthy natives for assistance for the sufferers.

At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, on the 4th ultimo, the President said a supply of water for a part of Black Town, the native quarters of the city, had been secured from four of the seven wells hitherto used solely by the military of Fort St. George. Arrangements for a supply for the rest of the city had yet to be made by utilising the water of the irrigation tanks.

THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.—The first Prince of Travancore arrived at Madras from Bangalore on the 8th inst., on a fortnight's visit.

LORD RADSTOCK.—Lord Radstock arrived at Madras on the 10th inst.

THE THEOSOPHIST EXPOSURE.—The December number of the *Christian College Magazine* has some smart strictures on Madame Blavatsky's critique on its first articles giving her letters. The editor hopes the matter will go into court, as it is by a judicial verdict alone that Madame Blavatsky can ever clear her character.

THE Maharajah and suite arrived at Bangalore on the 11th inst. from Mysore.

THE new Masonic Lodge at Bangalore was opened on the 11th inst. A large number of masons and guests sat down to breakfast.

A GRAND fair is to be held at Bangalore during the Christmas week.

THE bestowal by the Governor of the widely coveted appointment of the Shrievalty of Madras upon Captain J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., the Master Attendant, is a suitable recognition of the public services and general capacity of a gentleman whose acquaintance off and on with that port and Presidency must have extended to well-nigh forty years. "Captain Taylor," says the *Madras Mail*, "is not merely the popular 'Ancient Mariner' of Madras society, who appears on State occasions in the blue and gold, not to speak of buttons and epaulettes, of a Lord High Admiral; but he is also a man of very wide information. He has now a choice of cocked-hats, of swords, of official coats, and unmentionables; but he will doubtless remain a public-spirited Municipal Commissioner and a vigilant Superintendent of Marine. He would perhaps have been appointed Sheriff several years ago, at the instance of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. Hudleston, had it not been that his predecessor in office, Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, having already held the Shrievalty for the two years 1854-55 and 1861-62, was again appointed thereto by his relative, Lord Napier, in 1866, and then held it for nine more years."

## BOMBAY.

THE Earl and Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood and the Hon. Miss Thynne arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer *Tasmania* on the 8th inst., after a pleasant and uneventful voyage.

THE Viceroy-elect, on landing at the Apollo Bunder in the afternoon, was presented with an address from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to which his lordship replied in a brief but eloquent speech.

On the 9th inst. Lord Dufferin received deputations at the

Secretariat representing the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Anjuman-i-Islam, the guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition, and the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. Subsequently in the day his lordship laid the foundation-stone of the Indo-British Institution, and visited the Prince's Dock. In the evening a reception was given at Government House in honour of the distinguished visitors.

EARLY on the 10th the Earl of Dufferin opened the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for Animals at Parel, and his lordship spent the afternoon in visiting various local institutions. In the evening there was a grand ball at Government House.

ON the 11th the Earl and Countess of Dufferin and party left Bombay by special train for Calcutta, at which city they expect to arrive at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

As the party drove through the streets of the city to Government House, Parel, they were warmly cheered by large numbers of people who had assembled there.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA MAHOMED SAYANI, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. Mr. Sayani is the first Mahomedan who has ever held the post of Sheriff in this city.

LIEUTANT H. K. STOTHERT, of the Royal Engineers, while in a fit of depression caused from severe illness, committed suicide by shooting himself at Kurrachee.

It is stated that Mr. Cordery, the Resident of Hyderabad, will shortly proceed on two years' furlough.

A SUIT for damages for libel brought in the Bombay High Court by Mr. P. F. Gallagher, lately a sub-conductor in the Commissariat Department, against Colonel Swinhoe, Deputy Commissary-General of the South Afghan Field Force, has been dismissed with costs.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN arrived at Mhow on the 7th inst. and resumed charge of the Agency on the 8th inst. from Colonel Bannerman, who reverts to Gwalior. Sir Lepel was met by the Maharaja Holkar at Barwai and by Bala Sahib at Bawara. The Maharaja of Rutlam and the Maharana of Barwani were at Indore station to welcome Sir Lepel.

In consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Budaole, in the Malwan taluka of the Rutnagherry district, in suppressing evidence of a murder which occurred in their village, it has been decided to employ, for a period of one year, at a cost of Rs. 483-14, a punitive police force, consisting of one-fourth class head constable and three third-class constables.

ON the 5th inst. H.E. Sir James Fergusson presided at the distribution of prizes at St. Xavier's College. As usual a dramatic performance was given by the pupils of the institution. The piece chosen, Sheridan's *Critic*, was exceedingly well played by the youthful actors. At the conclusion of the performance his Excellency shortly addressed the assembly, and bade them farewell in a very kindly manner.

## BURMA.

MR. BUCKLE succeeds Captain Butler as Deputy Commissioner at Henzada.

MR. T. C. Hill, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, arrived at Rangoon on the 4th inst.

THE poll, which it had been arranged to take, of the inhabitants of Prome, for the purpose of ascertaining the voice of the people on the question of local self-government, opened on the 28th ult. at 10 o'clock and closed at 4, and, on the votes being counted, it was found that 1,143 voted, 695 for elections and 448 in favour of Government nomination.

HENZADA was all agog on the 28th ult., for that was the day of the municipal elections. One candidate for municipal honours, who was specially put forward by the employes of the Municipality itself as their nominee, treated the town to a great feast. This individual held court in the Municipal school, opposite the Municipal office, where the polling was taking place. It appears that the building was specially lent to him for the occasion, and right royally did he treat his supporters to the best that our local wine merchants could produce. When it became known that this popular (?) candidate had won his seat at the Board in a canter the cheering was immense. Several other wards were hotly contested, too, and several old members who had sought re-election were defeated. One "defeated" candidate has already appealed to the Chief Commissioner against the election of the candidate supported by the servants of the Municipality.

A PERSON, going under the name of Campbell, visited the timber revenue station at Mytcho, and informed the Burmese subordinate in charge that he was the forest officer about to relieve Mr. Hauxwell, and, as he was on his way to Shwegyeen, he would take charge of the revenue that had been collected. How the sub evaded putting his foot in it is not easy to ascertain, but somehow he avoided making over the cash as it struck him the man did not appear exactly as he should expect a forest officer of that position would. But the

steam sawmill owner was not so cute, for he lent him his watch and chain immediately Mr. Campbell intimated to him that he was the new forest officer, and had unfortunately dropped his watch into the river. The police have laid hands on this gentleman, and Mr. Pusey, the Inspector of Police, has identified him as the same individual who once personated him as Inspector of Police when at Rangoon, so the matter is pending the arrival of some witnesses from Rangoon.—*Cors. Rangoon Gazette.*

## CEYLON.

SCOTCHMEN have commemorated Saint Andrew's Day by dining together in Colombo, and at Hattton, where the Scotchmen of the districts of Dikoya, Maskeliya, and Dimbula gathered in great force, Sir Arthur Gordon being present and proposing the usual loyal toast.

At a general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Ceylon the Bishop of Colombo read a very interesting paper on the first fifty stories of the Jataka book. One of these was a Buddhist version of the adventures of Ulysses.

THE Galle Municipal elections for the different wards were held on December 1st. A spirited polling took place for the election of a member of the Fort ward, resulting finally in the return of Mr. De Vos.

The Legislative Council proceedings continue to occupy the greater part of public attention. The taxing proposals of the Government have now been so generally and strongly condemned that if we had the power of changing "Ministers" there could be no doubt of the fate of Sir Arthur Gordon's Cabinet. His Excellency, however, will no doubt for the time abide by his advisers; but it is clear there must be a change of plans. The Chamber of Commerce has come to the official rescue in the most sensible and business-like criticism yet offered on the proposed Stamps and Customs Duties, and has clearly shown how, if the revenue has to be increased, this may be done with the minimum of inconvenience and most general acceptance, namely, through an inappreciable increase in the import duty on grain (affecting mainly the planting enterprise and if anything "protecting" local rice cultivation) and by a slight increase to existing stamps. The new mode of stamping Law Proceedings, after a system apparently condemned in India, and such an objectionable revival of the dark ages, as Customs Duty on Paper and Stationery has been condemned by the Chamber of Commerce as much as by the general public. But the really sore point is found in the nature of the expenditure to which the product of increased taxation is to be devoted. The opening speech of Governor Gordon, in which he expressed a wish to place the General Revenue on a sound footing and to endeavour to "embark progress" with some useful works excited general sympathy, and the intelligent public were prepared to acquiesce in some sacrifices, even in these hard times, in connection with increased Postal, Customs and Stamps Duties. But it really was too much for a community that has been economising in every possible way—living from hand to mouth for some years, and especially since the O. B. C. collapse—to find that with the new tax, money which they could so ill-spare, the Government proposed "improving" to the tune of Rs. 114,000, the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee-road, for which there is neither traffic nor population; and spending as much as Rs. 439,000 on Irrigation works, or nearly double the vote given in the years of our great prosperity. It was at once seen that Sir Arthur Gordon, with all his independence, had fallen under the glamour of the North-Central provincial agency, and that other districts of the country with far more population, traffic and stronger needs and claims, were to be ignored or put out of sight and remembrance in favour of the much-vaunted region in the North and East.—*Observer.*

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR J. M. TULLOCH, General List, Infantry, has been transferred from general duty, Meen Meer, to Umballa.

THE services of Surgeon H. C. Henderson, Indian Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MAJOR C. M. ESKINE, S.C., 2nd Squadron Commander, Poona Horse, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. TEMPLE, second in command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, will on return from furlough be employed in the Civil Department.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant H. K. Stothert, of the Royal Engineers, while in a fit of depression caused from severe illness, committed suicide by shooting himself at Kurrachee on the 5th inst.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to the following officers on account of illness:—Colonel B. H. Mathew, R.E., 182 days; Major A. M. Hogg, S.C., two months; and Lieutenant G. C. Cox, Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. BECKETT, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, Bengal, is at present attached to the Central Accounts Office, Calcutta, for account instruction.

LIEUT. ELISON, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, having been obliged to take leave to England for twelve months on medical certificate, has in consequence been removed from the list of Probationers for the Bengal Staff Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. AND BREVET-COL. R. M. ROGERS, V.C., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, Cawnpore, will be placed on half-pay on the 14th inst., on completion of five years' service as a Lieut.-Col., and will proceed to England.

AN officer of the Warwickshire Regiment, Fort William, is under arrest for a gross breach of military discipline. He has been given the chance of retiring to avoid trial by court-martial, which he has accepted, but nevertheless remains in arrest.

MAJOR MELLISS, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, at present on special duty at Baroda, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Lieut.-Col. Jopp, whose tenure of the appointment expires on the 18th ult.

COL. HASTINGS, C.B., Sessions Judge of Peshawur, has died suddenly at that station. Col. Hastings served throughout the latter part of the Afghan war, and differed from the majority of Political officers in warmly advocating the side and cause of Ayoub Khan.

SANCTION has been accorded by the Government of India to the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Coorg. This corps will be associated with and form part of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

It is reported that the station of Kamptee, at present included in the Madras military command, will in future receive its supply of Barrack Department stores from the Bombay Circle of the Ordnance Department.

SEVERAL cases of Loodiana disease have occurred in H Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Rawul Pindee. It is probable that the Battery will be moved into camp.

DURING December the commands of the 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, and the 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, fall vacant; the former on the 25th, when Colonel Rogers, V.C., completes his five years' tenure of command, and the latter on the 24th, when Colonel Cochrane reaches the age of fifty-five years.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. A. B. DE MONTMORENCY, R.H.A., proceeds from Rawalpindi to Umballa to command the artillery division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Straker, from Morar, relieves him.

THE ceremony of trooping the colours was performed in front of the Dalhousie Barracks, Fort William, Calcutta, on the 29th ult., in the presence of General Wilkinson and numerous other officers.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### ABBOTT'S MISSION TO KHIVA.\*

A fresh edition of General Abbott's narrative of his famous mission and journey (when a captain) from Herat to Khiva, and thence into Russia, was much needed. Previous editions have become very scarce, and at the present time it is most valuable to have some authority as to the inner ways of thought or sentiment of the Muhammedan denizens of Central Asia. This is not easy to get in the present day. Civilisation in its first steps has brought with it separation between Christian and inner Muhammedan life, which may be congenial, but is apt to lead to untrustworthy conclusions. Schuyler and Burnaby, for instance, had vastly superior opportunities of viewing the country than Abbott had; but they were, fortunately for themselves, not forced into so close and unpleasant proximity and intimacy with the tribes. How Abbott escaped with his life is a marvel, and yet more marvellous is it that through such constant dangers he contrived—though alone—to keep up semblance of the dignity of his mission, and eventually to succeed. It is very curious that the route from Merv to Kulduk, or the Dead Bay, on the Caspian, to Kungrad and Khiva, which is described by Mr. Marvin, in the October number of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, as a route put forward by the Russians as newly discovered and of great importance, now that dearth of horses seems to prevent the free use of the Orenburg route, should nearly coincide with those taken by Abbott, and afterwards by Shakespeare.

### ARMY REFORM.†

Legislative history is so rapidly made in these days that it is well occasionally to turn back and review the position. As "An

\* "Journey from Herat to Khiva, Moscow, and St. Petersburg," by Captain James Abbott, Bengal Artillery. Third Edition. W. H. Allen and Co., London, 1884.

† "Fifteen Years of Army Reform," by An Officer. W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1884.

Officer" states, "one thing is very noticeable in connection with those changes in systems or institutions which are glorified with the title of Reforms—namely, that after a time there is a general tendency to take for granted that all such changes, though effected in the face of temporary resistance, had been, on the whole, wise and beneficial as well as necessary; while those persons or parties who had resisted them are assumed to have been, in comparison with the reformers, dull-witted and stupid, or, in short, fools." The author, who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject, having been himself probably one of the subjects of the changes called reforms, shows, by quoted documents and speeches, the failure of the short-service system and of the localisation and territorial schemes as applied to our army. As Colonel W. Mare, a Liberal M.P., tersely put it, in his evidence—"Short service was founded on a total misconception of the ordinary duties of the British Army; miscalculation of the rate of increase of Reserve; miscalculation of steady absorption of recruits; mistaken estimate of popularity of short service, founded on experience of foreign nations having national conscription." The best commentary is that now not only are soldiers allowed, at their option, to exchange short service for long service with pension, but the system of bounties—which reformers most loudly boasted of having abolished—has been necessarily reintroduced, as much as £12 being now offered to men in India and £2 at home, as an inducement to extend their service to twelve years with the colours. As to the territorial scheme, the most amusing instance of the utter sham about it is that we have twice as many Highland regiments as the whole of Scotland can produce recruits for, and that regiments notoriously Lowland as the North British Fusiliers, the King's Own Borderers, and the Cameronians are arrayed in tartans; though in the parts where they were raised hatred and terror of Highlanders and tartans were generally the prevailing sentiments. No wonder we see in a late number of a service paper an officer asking why he and his brother officers should be weighted with a claymore instead of a handy sword, and hear of another officer protesting against having to wear what he calls a railway rug, fastened with a quoit, on his shoulder.

### COMIC SKETCH-BOOK.‡

Colonel Seccombe's military sketches are well known and appreciated. "Comic Sketches from English History," which are very much in Leech's style, will be found most amusing and well-executed.

INTERNAL DEFENCE.—The question of the internal defence of India is, we are glad to say, receiving the most earnest attention of the authorities at the present moment. As regards these provinces we may state that plans are being considered in connection more particularly with Lucknow, Allahabad, and Benares. Some time ago a scheme was drawn up for a chain of forts at Lucknow, where there are now no heavy guns, the Machi Bhawan fort having been abandoned. It is found that if the forts were built they would be so blocked in and masked by the trees in cantonments that their practical value would be very small except as places of refuge. One proposal is to build them all the same, and to leave the trees to be cut down by hand or dynamite when an emergency arises, and the other is to build the forts and clear away such trees at once as would interfere with the fire from the ramparts. A report has been called for on this second proposal, with a view to ascertaining exactly how many trees would have to be removed. The timber could be used for abattis and entanglements to guard the sunken roads linking the forts together. At Allahabad some Rs. 30,000 are being spent on improvements in the fort at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, and a careful survey has been made of the ground on the right bank of the Jumna above and below the railway bridge over that river. There is a small eminence near the village of Arail, whence the fort is commanded, and the old idea was to have a redoubt here, and thus prevent the point being seized by an enemy. It is now thought that the better plan would be to have a blockhouse at each end of the railway bridge and to build a redoubt some little distance away which would command the road from Naini to the bridge, and also the village of Arail and the land adjacent. The point of vantage at Arail would thus be brought under a cross-fire from the guns of the fort and the redoubt and would be quite untenable. At Benares the Rajghat plateau, which commands the city, has also been carefully inspected. The idea is to build barracks there and to locate two companies of Europeans in that defensive position. As regards expense, the barrack at Benares itself will have to be renewed at once, and it is argued that it would be better to spend the money on buildings at the Rajghat plateau than on the old lines. We cannot say what conclusions will be arrived at regarding the various works we have spoken of, but it is at least satisfactory to know that the long-neglected question of internal defence is being taken up in earnest by the military authorities.—*Pioneer*.

‡ "Comic Sketches from English History for Children of all Ages," by Lieut.-Col. Seccombe. W. H. Allen and Co., London, 1884.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1884.

## LORD DUFFERIN ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE many Anglo-Indians, who care for the sanctity of British faith pledged in the Permanent Settlement, and who object to confiscation and injustice however speciously veiled, will scan with keen anxiety the first Indian utterances of our new Viceroy on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as briefly summarised in the *Times* telegram of Monday. Lord Dufferin's words were spoken in reply to an address of the British Indian Association, the embodiment of the agricultural community of Bengal, in which the Native nobility and gentry of the Province stated at some length their objections to the Tenancy Bill, as a measure cursed alike by landlord and tenant.

The *Times*' correspondent characterises his Excellency's reply as exceedingly guarded and "cautious." We think that every fair-minded man will agree with us that the new Viceroy is quite justified in assuming an attitude of the utmost caution when making any public utterances on such an important subject—until such time as he can speak with the authority of one who has mastered the subject by investigation on the spot. Under these circumstances, we do not wish to attach too much importance, either to what Lord Dufferin *did* say, or to what he did *not* say. We confess to a little disappointment at not finding, in the *Times* summary of his Excellency's speech, any repetition of those assurances, which were given before Lord Dufferin left England, that his "open mind" would approach the subject without any bias on one side or the other. Now that Messrs. Ilbert, Hunter, Mackenzie and Co. have already had an innings with his Excellency—and have doubtless piled on the agony about the wicked zemindar, and the oppressed ryot, and the other familiar figments of the Bengal Spoliation school of politicians—a repetition of those earlier assurances would have been received, by all those who object to confiscation, with greater pleasure

than ever. However, we have so much confidence in the robust manliness of Lord Dufferin's character that we are very certain he will investigate for himself, by direct reference to and actual examination of the classes concerned, all the statements put before him by *doctrinaire* councillors, and "smart" officials anxious to make a name for themselves without regard to the public welfare.

His Lordship frankly stated that, in his opinion, "it would not be convenient to take this opportunity of entering into the subject of land legislation." He added, however—"All he could say was that the necessity of some such legislation had long been recognised." It is evident that, in this very important statement, everything depends on the precise meaning which is to be attached to the word *such*. If "some *such* legislation" were taken to mean "some legislation in the direction of the Bengal Tenancy Bill," then we should respectfully venture altogether to doubt the accuracy of the statement; and, further, we should regard such a conclusion as a fatal error to start with, and as being logically preliminary to a concession of all Mr. Ilbert's false premisses and faulty arguments.

We are very confident, however, that when we get the full report of Lord Dufferin's words, it will be found that the words "some such legislation" simply mean "some legislation on the relations between landlord and tenant." Every one will admit that "the necessity of some legislation on this subject has long been recognised"; for ever since Act X. of 1859, and still more since Sir George Campbell's Road Cess Act, landlords have suffered in pocket, and tenants have suffered in credit, by the difficulties attending the realisation of the rent (see Mr. Mackenzie's speech in the Bengal Council in 1877) with sufficient promptitude to enable the zemindars to meet the inexorable demands of the Government under the terrible Sunset Law. We would, however, venture to point out that the necessity for "some such legislation," to meet these difficulties, has now been met by the Bill recently introduced into the local Bengal Council—so that it cannot fairly be pleaded as any excuse for prolonging the mischievous controversy on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We earnestly hope that the next telegrams on this subject will bring the happy news that the measure which has produced so much agitation and alarm has been withdrawn. We entirely sympathise with Lord Dufferin's delicacy in carefully avoiding anything that might look like a reflection on the unwisdom of his ill-starred predecessor. But both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will, we are sure, feel that such delicacy may easily be carried too far. *Salus reipublicæ summa lex*; and even the amiable desire to throw a veil over poor Lord Ripon's mistakes must not be allowed to prolong a controversy that is most pernicious to the well-being of India.

## OUR INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

THE *Times* of Christmas Day contained a long and graphic account of the doings of the Zhob Valley Expedition. The *Englishman* and the other leading Indian journals have already made us acquainted with the incidents of the campaign; and the *Times* narrative is chiefly valuable because of the comments of the writer (who is clearly an independent thinker—probably an officer attached to the Force) on the general policy indicated by the expedition. The letters were evidently not intended for publication, and consequently these comments are made with a freedom often wanting in the writings of a regular correspondent, whose identity is well-known.

The letter-writer states positively that the main object of the expedition was to find and survey a good road from India to Kandahar, and "other political reasons." Some

instructive lessons as to the Frontier policy of the present Government—who, when in Opposition, held up Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton to the execration of the country for defending the British name in Afghanistan from Russian insults—may be derived from the following extract:—

I am disgusted with our treatment of frontier tribes, and believe that, just because we want to find a good route to Candahar from the Punjab and secure our railway, and for other political reasons, we find an excuse to come and treat in the roughest way people many of whom are peaceful cultivators. It is quite true they would cut any of our throats if they got the chance; but that they are brought up to, and I do not think it justifies our action. That day we blew up—or the Sappers and Miners did—several mud forts, &c., and it was determined to remain here some days on purpose to eat up the valley with a view of putting pressure on the chiefs to come in. The same evening some ten of these native levies, who entered a village to loot, were set upon by the villagers, and three or four killed and five wounded; but that had nothing to do with soldiers. Except one of our shepherds, previously killed at Limi for his sword, this was the first blood shed. On Thursday a reconnoitring party of Lancers were fired on to the north side of the valley, and reported some 100 fighting men assembled, who were determined to fight. The next morning early half the troops in camp paraded and marched across the valley, some ten miles or so towards the place. The fighting men were still reported there, and were seen to be in what would have been an exceedingly strong position had they been decently armed. A flag of truce was sent to try and induce them to yield, but it came to grief in some way, so it was determined to force them out. Some Punjabees were started off to turn their left, and shortly after the guns were sent towards their right (our left) to shell them at long range. We accompanied the guns, and soon got an order to ascend the hills to our left and try to cut off some of them who were making off in that direction. Our lads were very keen to get at them and we got up the hill quickly, but to our chagrin found the Punjabees, who had had an hour's start of us, had crossed our front and were on a ridge ahead of us; also the Pathans were bolting in every direction like rats from a hole. It is true they were men who were armed and who intended to fight, and who would not accept quarter; but it seemed to me murder, and I was thoroughly ashamed of the whole affair. Happily, our share in it was slight, and I draw a veil over it. With our superior arms the poor wretches could do nothing. A party of them got up hand-to-hand with the Punjabees, and wounded six of the latter; also two of the Bombay Lancers were wounded. These were all our casualties, and it was officially estimated that some sixty or seventy Pathans were killed. Native report since says this is much beneath the mark, and that probably upwards of 100 were put *hors de combat*. It will be said, no doubt, there were several hundred fighting men opposed to us; but I doubt if there were much more than 200, and my feeling about the whole affair is one of disgust and shame.

It is the same everywhere. In Afghanistan, as in South Africa, in Egypt, in the Soudan, on the Red Sea, and elsewhere, the cowardice and incapacity of the Gladstone Cabinet have involved us in the guilt of endless massacre—either of allies whom we have left to be butchered for their friendliness to us, or of innocent tribes who have been entrapped into hostility by the hypocritical cant of a Peace-at-any-price Government. Here, for instance, on the Kandahar frontier, the mad folly of the Midlothian programme has had to be kept up in outward appearance, and by various pretences and shifts—hence the scuttle out of the fertile and friendly province of Kandahar, hence the abandonment of the whole of the “northern section” of the Quetta Railway to the plundering Pathans, with the dishonest “writing off” of its cost as a “military charge,” and the equally dishonest sale of its stores and rolling stock at a heavy depreciation to the Northern Punjab State Railway. And all the time, in reality, every one has known perfectly well that all this has been simply “fudge,” designed merely to conceal the absurdities of Midlothian; and so, while we have been lavishly sacrificing English interests and the money of the Indian taxpayers to save Mr. Gladstone from ridicule, we have had to “find excuses”—as the Zhob correspondent of the *Times* somewhat bluntly puts it—to carry out, in a sneaking and underhand fashion, and with the disgrace of having to shoot down poor “innocent and peaceful cultivators,”

those purposes of Imperial policy which might have been attained with infinitely more effect by the honest and straightforward methods of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton.

It is needless now to recur to the humiliating circumstances of the Afghan Boundary Commission, whose English members are now helpless spectators of further Russian aggressions, whilst awaiting the leisurely approach of their Russian colleagues, and forced to pretend rather to like their treatment than otherwise. If the news telegraphed from Berlin and Paris to the *Times* is true—that the Russians have all their plans matured for the seizure of Herat, which is only delayed by a desire not to do anything just now that might endanger the popularity of the Gladstone Ministry—we fear it is only too likely that we shall hear a good deal more of this Boundary Commission business before we have done with it. Meanwhile, all that can be said of it is, that the work of the Commission seems admirably adapted for the purpose of keeping the British public amused and befooled, until our rivals can reap the full benefit of our scuttling policy—that is, until it may no longer be a matter of convenience at St. Petersburg to shield a discredited English Ministry from the consequences of its own unpatriotic acts.

#### THE NEW LAW FOR THE RECOVERY OF RENTS IN BENGAL.

THOSE who have carefully studied Mr. Knight's paper, from the *Indian Statesman*, which we reprinted last week, will doubtless have noticed the following important recommendation which he puts forth:—“The first thing to do is to fulfil the promise to the zemindar, so long and so dishonestly withheld, of giving him the legal power to recover the *present* moderate rentals which he is unable, without that assistance, to obtain. To me it seems shameful that we have put the zemindar into the position he now occupies and there left him.” It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that when the Bengal Tenancy Bill was first introduced into the Bengal Council in 1877 by Mr. Secretary Mackenzie, the avowed and principal object of the Bill was to give the zemindars due facilities in collecting their rents. Although Sir George Campbell, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was notoriously hostile to the Permanent Settlement and the zemindars of Bengal, he had a sufficient perception and sense of justice to see that he was bound to give them some aid in collecting the new cesses which he had imposed on them. His successor, Sir Richard Temple, who had pledged himself to carry out his predecessor's policy, was equally convinced that to enable the zemindars to collect their new cesses they must have additional help to collect their rents. It is not necessary to repeat the thrice-told tale how the original Bill, as introduced by Mr. Mackenzie in the Bengal Council for the benefit of the landlords, reappeared in its new form in the Imperial Legislative Council, under the auspices of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, in a shape most hostile to the zemindar, and only adding to the difficulty of collecting his rents. However, whilst this new Tenancy Bill is still under the consideration of the Imperial Council, another change seems to have come over the spirit of the Government of Bengal. From the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* we learn that a Bill is to be introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council, which will facilitate the collection of rents by the zemindars, at least up to a certain point. This Bill has been absurdly described as the corollary of the Tenancy Bill, but, as we have pointed out in a previous number of this journal, it comes back in spirit, if not in the actual letter, to the principles of the original Rent Bill which was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council by Mr. Mackenzie in 1877.

Mr. Knight has very pertinently observed that the Permanent Settlement has never been fully respected by the Government; and in his eyes Act X. of 1859 was a manifest violation of its terms. A brief review of the system of collecting rents in Bengal will enable us to show this clearly. It must be remembered that in the Permanent Settlement there were two separate regulations, or enactments, of 1793, one concerning the Government revenue, the other concerning the zemindar's rent. In both these regulations a pledge was given, in almost identical words and phraseology, that the Civil Courts should not be used to collect the Government revenue or the landlord's rent. Lord Cornwallis and his colleagues were too sensible to expose either the Government or the landlord to the risk and delay of a formal civil suit, ending perhaps with a paper decree, but with a still remote chance of any money payment. Let us see what has happened. The Government in collecting its revenue still carefully avoids the Civil Courts. The collector's auctioneering hammer ruthlessly knocks down every lot, as a zemindaree is often now called, which has defaulted in payment of revenue. But what has become of the landlord and his rent? The reader must note that there is a great difference between undisputed but unpaid rents, and rents in which the amount due or the title of the landlord are questioned. Under the old laws, Reg. 7 of 1799 and Reg. 5 of 1812, the personal arrest of the defaulter, or the distraint of his property provided only too cogent a machinery for the collection of rent actually due; but so long as the rent was paid it was open to the parties to dispute questions of title, by a more formal sort of suit, before the collector or one of his deputies or assistants. By the Act X. of 1859 personal arrest was abolished, and the landlords were forbidden to use their own servants in summoning defaulters to their local cutcherries. The powers of the collectors and their deputies were taken away, so that they could no longer adjudicate rent suits; and the landlords were told that if they could not get their rents paid spontaneously, they might sue their defaulting ryots in the Civil Courts. *Ex illo ruere.* Let any English reader who has been engaged in litigation in this country remember what he has had to endure, either in the County Courts or in the higher courts of justice, with all the law's delays and the protracted delights of the Appellate Courts. In Bengal, where the rent to be recovered is seldom more than a few shillings from each defaulter, it may easily be imagined how the zemindar hates the idea of suing a ryot in the Civil Court, where it will take weeks, if not months, before he can get even an *ex parte* decree; or, if the ryot resists the claim, the money with which the rent should have been paid is spent in retainers to lawyers, and in fees, legitimate and illegitimate, to the process-servers and other Court officials. A civil suit is almost equally ruinous to the zemindar and to the ryot. The former has to pay his own law-costs, and take the chance of recovering them with his paper decree for rent. The latter has to pay the rent, with law-costs added, which are usually double or treble the amount of the rent. We have said nothing of the ill-blood and bad feeling which such a course of litigation seldom fails to engender. It would be difficult to devise a system more hateful and vexatious to all classes than that by which landlords and ryots are driven to a civil suit.

It is not possible at present to do more than foreshadow the outline of the new Bill which is to be introduced into the Bengal Council; but so far as our information goes it seems to be based on the analogy of the law, by which the land revenue of Government, and the rents of Putnee tenures, are at present collected. What is needed is some

simple self-acting machinery, by which the ryot who does not pay his rent by a fixed date will be in the wrong, and liable to coercive measures. It is thirty years ago since a scheme of this kind was put forth by that very competent Indian lawyer, Baboo Ramapersad Roy, son of the great Rammohun Roy. In later years the Rajah Jotendromohun Tagore has brought forward recommendations for a legislative enactment of a similar kind. It is to be hoped that the Government of Bengal may now be able to devise a practicable scheme to prevent unnecessary litigation regarding rents, as a substantive law, and not merely as a corollary of the objectionable Tenancy Bill.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 6.)

EVANS—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. G. H. P. Evans to be an additional member of the council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, from the 8th inst.

McMINN, Mr. C. W., B.C.S., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class, vice Colonel W. B. Thomson, retired.

DUKE, Surgeon-Major O. T., M.B., to officiate as joint medical officer of Simla, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major B. Power.

MUNTON, Mr. W. R., has been appointed to perform the functions of a notary public at Dehra Dun.

PROTHEROE—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, from the 1st inst.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. F. R. Mallet, deputy superintendent, Geological Survey of India, on the 8th ultimo, the following reversions will take effect from that date:—

FEDDEN, Mr. F., will cease to act as curator of the Museum.

GRIESBACH, Mr. C. L., will cease to officiate in the 1st grade, and as deputy superintendent.

MIDDLEMISS, Mr. C. S., will revert to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade.

Consequent on the return from the special leave granted to Mr. H. B. Medlicott, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, the following reversions will take effect from the 13th ultimo:—

KING, Dr. W., officiating superintendent, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy superintendent.

HUGHES, Mr. T. W. H., to cease to act as deputy superintendent.

FEDDEN, Mr. F., to revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade.

JONES, Mr. E. J., to revert to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade.

LA TOUCHE—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. F. Fedden, assistant superintendent, Geological Survey of India, Mr. T. D. La Touche, assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, from Nov. 22.

ELLIS—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Ellis as consular agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

CALTHROP, Surgeon-Major C. W., M.D., received medical charge of the Gwalior Political Residency, Morar Cantonment Magistracy and Morar Jail, from Surgeon F. R. Barker, M.B., on Oct. 15.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

#### PROMOTIONS.

PEARS—Consequent on the deputation of Captain C. E. Yate, political assistant of the 2nd class, with the Afghan Boundary Commission, from July 28, Captain T. C. Pears, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

CORNISH, Lieutenant W. H., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the deputation of Captain E. L. Durand, political agent of the 3rd class, and officiating political agent of the 2nd class with the Afghan Boundary Commission, from the 21st Aug., 1884—

FITZGERALD, Mr. J. R., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.  
 MARTELLI, Major N. C., political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.  
 PEARCE, Captain T. C., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.  
 HERBERT, Lieutenant C., officiating political assistant of the second class, to be a political assistant of the second class, sub pro tem.  
 CORNISH, Lieutenant W. H., political assistant of the third class, sub pro tem, to officiate as a political assistant of the second class.  
 DAVIES, Lieutenant R. D. C., officiating political assistant of the third class, to be a political assistant of the third class, sub pro tem.  
 HOPE, Captain T., officiating political agent of the third class, to be a political agent of the third class, sub pro tem.  
 MELVILL, Lieutenant P. J., officiating political assistant of the second class, to be a political assistant of the second class, sub pro tem.

## REVERSIONS.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay, additional political agent of the first class, to officiate as a resident of the second class, and as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, from Sept. 25.  
 BAYLAY, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A., from additional political agent of the first class, to his substantive grade of political agent of the second class.  
 WILSON, Major F. A., from political agent of the second class, to political agent of the third class.  
 LAW, Lieut.-Colonel V. E., from political agent of the 3rd class, to political assistant of the 1st class, and political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.  
 ROBERTSON, Mr. P. J. C., from political assistant of the 1st class to political assistant of the 2nd class, and political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.  
 MACIVOR, Captain I., from political assistant of the 3rd class, to political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

## PROMOTIONS.

FRASER—Consequent on the appointment of Major E. A. Fraser, political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, with effect from Oct. 26 :—  
 HERBERT, Lieut. C., political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.  
 CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.  
 DAVIES, Lieutenant R. D. C., political assistant, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to officiate as a political assistant, 2nd class.  
 EVANS-GORDON, Lieutenant W. E., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, to be a political assistant, 3rd class, sub pro tem.  
 PEARCE—Consequent on the deputation of Captain T. C. Pearce, officiating political assistant, 1st class, on boundary duty in Meywar-Tonk, from Oct. 26 :—  
 MELVILL, Lieutenant P. J., political assistant, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to officiate as a political assistant, 1st class.  
 DAVIES, Lieutenant R. D. C., officiating political assistant, 2nd class, to be a political assistant, 2nd class, sub pro tem.  
 EVANS-GORDON, Lieutenant W. E., political assistant, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to officiate as a political assistant, 2nd class.  
 LLOYD, Captain E., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, to be a political assistant, 3rd class, sub pro tem.  
 PALMER, Mr. E. M., having been appointed as assistant accountant-general and examiner of local accounts, Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. F. de H. Larpent on Nov. 15.  
 RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. C. J., having been appointed to officiate as assistant comptroller-general, received charge of the said office from Mr. T. H. Biggs on Oct. 30.  
 BRERETON, Mr. H. J., officiating accountant-general, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been granted furlough for one year, made over charge of his duties on Nov. 18.  
 MOORE-LANE, Colonel W., postmaster-general of the Punjab, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. J. R. Maconachie on Nov. 13.  
 MACONACHIE—The services of Mr. J. R. Maconachie are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from Nov. 13.  
 CAREY, Mr. A. D., commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. A. B. Patterson on Nov. 20.  
 PATTERSON—The services of Mr. A. B. Patterson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh from Nov. 20.  
 DOBBIE—BIGGS—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, having been appointed as assistant accountant-general and examiner of local accounts, Bengal, and Mr. T. H. Biggs, having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant-general, Punjab, Mr. Dobbie made over, and Mr. Biggs received charge of the appointment of deputy accountant-general, Punjab, on Nov. 25.  
 MEADE, Lieutenant M. J., surrendered, and Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, assumed, charge of the duties of second assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, on the 24th idem.  
 NEWNHAM—SPENCER—Surg.-Majors J. H. Newnham and L. D. Spencer, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of surgeon to the Rajputana Agency and superintendent-general of dispensaries and vaccination in Rajputana, on Nov. 22.  
 CONOLLY—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A., commandant Meywar Bhil Corps, and political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, returned from the ninety days' privilege leave granted him, and resumed charge of his duties from Lieut. G. A. Collins, officiating second in command, Meywar Bhil Corps, and officiating second assistant to the Resident in Meywar, on Nov. 6.  
 JACKSON, Major G. D'A., G.L.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, took

over charge of the Barrackpore Division Military Works from Captain N. Arnott, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., on Nov. 24.

DREW, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed, on Nov. 15, the professional examination prescribed in the Public Works Department Code.

CRESSWELL, Mr. P. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Jhansi-Manickpore State Railway.

VINCENT, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, is dismissed the service.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrivals in India :—

SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant W. F., 4th Dragoon Guards, Bengal Staff Corps.

NURSE, Lieutenant C. G., Royal Irish Fusiliers, Madras Staff Corps.

WILLIAMS, Lieutenant F. T., Royal Irish Fusiliers, Bombay Staff Corps.

SCHUTLER, Captain A. G., Burma State Railways Volunteer Corps, Middlesex Regiment, to be adjutant.

The names of the following officers are placed on the list of Lieut.-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List :—Major F. L. Haleman, Madras Staff Corps, and Major G. Thomas, half-pay, late Madras Staff Corps, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned officers on June 10 and Sept. 7 respectively :—Major-General H. A. Browne, Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant-General Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

## BREVET.—TO BE LIEUT.-COLS.

MARSH, Major F. H. B., Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major-General Sir J. Forbes, Bombay Cavalry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated June 10.

TREGGAR, Major V. W., Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major-General C. Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated Aug. 4.

FITZGERALD, Major A., Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated Aug. 23.

In consequence of the succession of Lieutenant-General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., to the colonel's allowance, on July 10, the dates from which the good service pensions conferred in Governor-General's orders of 1884 will have effect are as follows :—

CHESNEY, Colonel G. T., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, from 10th July, vice Lieutenant-General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

BROWNLOW, Colonel H. A., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, from 27th July, vice Major-General A. B. Johnson, C.B., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

JEFFREYS, Lieutenant-Colonel W., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department (p.a.), for two years.

SPEARMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, British Burma (p.a.), for one year.

BUTLER, Captain J., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, British Burma (p.a.), for 1 year and 23 days.

LAMB, Lieutenant J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 22nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 270 days.

HENDERSON, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India (m.c.), for six months.

O'GORMAN, Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, is granted leave in India (p.a.), from Sept. 13 to the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Dec. 1.)

LASCELLES—1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Subject to the approval of H.M., Lieutenant W. J. Lascelles is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated Oct. 4.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PERKINS, Lieutenant J. D., 33rd N.I., 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Nov. 19.

WHITING, Captain H. H., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

PRESGRAVE, Lieutenant D. K., Norfolk Regiment, recently promoted from the 9th Lancers, is directed to proceed to Morar, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names :—

BROWN—LANG—Lieutenants C. R. Brown, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, and M. C. R. Lang, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment.

HAMILTON—MEAN—Meer Brigade order confirmed, dated Nov. 3, appointing Lieut. W. G. Hamilton, 1st Battalion East Lancashire



Regiment, to officiate as Brigade Major from that date, vice Major J. G. Kelly, Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to Sialkote, and pending the arrival of Captain O'Gorman.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

SLADEN, Lieut. J. R. F., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

MILWARD, Surgeon E. O., Army Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 3.)

STUART—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. K. B. Stuart of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta, from 17th inst.

POSTFORD, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector and sub judge, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., under clause 2 section 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be temporarily additional session judge of Rungpore from the date he was relieved of his duties of officiating sessions judge of that district.

STAYLEY, Mr. A. E., assistant magistrate and collector, to act in 1st grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of 24-Pergunnahs from date he was relieved of his officiating appointment as under-secretary to the Government of Bengal.

O'DONNEL, Mr. C. J., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act X. of 1880 in that district.

WORSELEY, Mr. C. F., magistrate and collector, Champaran, to be an additional commissioner in the Patna Division for three months, from Dec. 15.

HENRY, Mr. E. R., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Champaran, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. F. Worsley.

HARRISON, Mr. F. C., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an assistant-magistrate and collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

GARRETT—IRVING—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William :—Mr. C. B. Garrett and Mr. G. Irving.

MACAULAY—TREVOR—The Lieutenant-Governor re-appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William :—The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay and the Hon. Colonel S. T. Trevor.

SUNDER, Mr. D., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bogra, also to be sub-registrar of that district from 8th inst.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., has been appointed to be registrar of Parsee marriages under Act XV. of 1861, within the local limits of the Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court, during absence of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon.

PRICE, Surgeon-Major G., officiating civil surgeon of Shahabad, leave for one month from date he availed himself of it.

LYALL—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. D. R. Lyall of his appointment as member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore.

MENDES, Mr. J. C., forest ranger, to officiate as a sub-assistant conservator of forests in Bengal, and is posted to the Darjeeling Forest Division from June 15.

SCOTT—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Walter Scott of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the Howrah Bench.

POSTFORD, Mr. J., joint-magistrate and deputy collector 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, first class.

HARRISON, Mr. F. C., assistant magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, third class.

NIGHTINGALE, Mr. W. H., is, on return from furlough, to be executive engineer of the Darjeeling Division.

WATSON, Mr. C. J. K., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Brahmini-Byturni to the Pooree Division.

LEPELLEY, Mr. E. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is attached to the office of the superintending engineer, Western Circle.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department :—

NIGHTINGALE, Mr. W. H., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 7, promoted sub pro tem.

ROBERTS, Mr. P. B., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Oct. 7, promoted sub pro tem.

INGLIS, Mr. W. A., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Oct. 7, sub pro tem.

## FURLOUGHS.

TAYLOR, Rev. J. H., officiating second chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, furlough to Europe for thirteen months, from Dec. 3.

GOULDSBURY, Mr. J. M. E., district superintendent of police, leave for 20 months, in extension of that granted on Dec. 2, 1882.

ALEXANDER—The six months' leave on private affairs granted Mr. E. J. Alexander, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, July, 1884, has been commuted by the Secretary of State to leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

MOORHEAD, Surgeon J., civil surgeon, Mymensingh, three months, on sick certificate.

KILBY, Mr. S. J., superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, for three months.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 6.)

GRACE, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 1st current, on return from furlough.

MACLEAN, Mr. N., assistant district superintendent of police, transferred to Nimar, assumed charge of his duties on the 2nd current.

BOALTH, Surgeon-Major W. H., of the 2nd M.N.I., is appointed to the civil medical charge of of Saugor, and executive charge of the district jail, with effect from the 27th ult., vice Surgeon-Major E. O. Tandy, transferred.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 6.)

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate, Fatehpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, from the date he received charge from the late Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale till relieved by Mr. H. S. Boys.

GREENWOOD, Mr. W. J., whose services have been retained by Government as a special case, is reappointed to be an extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and posted to the Lalitpura district, from the forenoon of Nov. 14.

MORRELL, Rev. B., who has reported his return from furlough, to be chaplain of Fatehgarh, from the date of taking charge.

MARTIN, Mr. W. T., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Etawah, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Fisher, or until further orders.

ROBERTS, Mr. C. H., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade, on return from leave on medical certificate, to the Kumaun district, for employment in the Bhabar.

PRENTIS, Surgeon-Major C., civil surgeon, 2nd class, who has reported his return from furlough, to the civil medical charge of the Gorakhpur district, from Nov. 1.

MACLEAN, Mr. J. J., assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, on being relieved by Mr. W. G. L. Rice, to the Jhansi district.

LAING, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, from Jhansi to Etah.

GROWSE, Mr. F. S., magistrate and collector, from Bulandshahr to Fatehpur.

BOYS, Mr. H. S., magistrate and collector, from Fatehpur to Bulandshahr.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, is, on return from furlough, temporarily transferred to the Railway Branch for employment on provincial railways.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 4.)

ANDERSON—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson, 5th N.I., is appointed to officiate as a cantonment magistrate, and posted to Jullundur.

WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., is placed on special duty for employment as an additional judge of the Divisional Court at Amritsar as a temporary arrangement, from Nov. 26.

O'DWYER, Surgeon M., superintendent Chenawan Central Jail, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, from Nov. 3, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of it.

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., civil surgeon, on transfer from Dalhousie, is posted to Sialkot, from Oct. 1, vice Surgeon J. C. Smith, 31st P.N.I.

RAWLINS, Mr. J. P., assistant district superintendent of police, on leave, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 12th inst., is posted to the Umballa district.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 22.)

BARROTT—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Captain B. A. N. Barrott, settlement officer, 1st grade, from Dec. 2, or from the date on which he may avail himself of such leave.

JENKINS, Captain T. M., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Karen Settlement in Toungoo, to be settlement officer, 1st grade, from the date of Captain Barrott's departure on leave till April 15, 1885.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 27.)

The following promotions are made in the Assam Commission from Oct. 20, in consequence of the retirement of Colonel T. Lamb, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade :—

MURRAY, Mr. T. J., C.S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

WILLIAMS, Mr. H. C., C.S., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

McCABE, Mr. R. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.  
 GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.  
 DAVIS, Mr. A. W., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is absorbed in that grade.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 2.)

GARTHWAITE, Mr. L., inspector of schools, to act as Malayalam translator to Government during the absence of Mr. Dumergue, or until further orders.  
 HAWKES, Colonel H. P., Staff Corps, to act as superintendent of the Government Central Museum until further orders.  
 TAYLOR, Lieutenant J. H., R.N.R., to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.  
 HEAVEN, Mr. F. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is transferred temporarily to the Superior Accounts Establishment, with the rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade, and posted to the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.  
 O'NEIL, Mr. H., ranger, 3rd grade, Madura district, is detailed for special duty in the same district in connection with the demarcation and survey of Lower Palnis.

#### FURLONGS.

SIMPSON—Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. A. K. Simpson, inspector of police, Salem District.  
 WEST—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. A. C. West, inspector of police, Godavari District, with effect from the 4th inst.  
 LEFANU, Mr. W. J. H., district judge, Kristna, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.  
 LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., acting under-secretary to Government, Revenue Department, privilege leave for three months.  
 DUMERGUE, Mr. W., assistant to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, furlough on medical certificate for one year.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, Dec. 4.)

TURNER, Captain F. M., from the second list, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade North Irish Division Royal Artillery, vice T. H. E. Acton, appointed adjutant of auxiliary artillery.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

ROOKE, Eieutenant A. S., 19th Regiment M.L., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Nov. 24.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the tests specified opposite their names :—

NUGENT, Captain N. J. S., 1st Royal Artillery, lower standard in Persian.

GILL, Lieutenant R. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, higher standard in Hindustani.

The following orders are confirmed :—

SHAW, Lieutenant D. G. L., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer, on probation, 14th Madras N.L., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Captain E. Lloyd, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

ROSS, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Deputy Surgeon-General G. Binie, M.B., C.I.F., promoted, dated Oct. 11.

SMITH, Sergeant T. B., of the P.W.D., to be sub-conductor, vice W. Pearson, pensioned, dated Dec. 1.

THOMAS—The services of Surgeon-Major J. B. Thomas, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

CALDER, Lieutenant D., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

#### MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief :—

POLE-CAREW, Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel) R., 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, to be military secretary, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Pretymann, Royal Artillery, who has vacated, dated Oct. 25.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to return to duty :—

PERSSE—BRANFOOT—ROLLAND—Major E. Persse, Staff Corps, Surgeon-Major A. M. Branfoot, Indian Medical Department, Captain S. E. Rolland, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

HICKS, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) F. J., Staff Corps, three months, m.c.

PRENDERGAST, Major-General H. N. D., C.B., V.C., Royal Engineers, commanding the British Burma Division, to command the Subsidiary Force, vice Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., who has resigned that appointment, dated Nov. 7.

BUTLER—By the general officer commanding British Burmah division, appointing Lieutenant H. H. Butler, R.A., to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major-General L. W. Buck, commanding the division, from the 16th inst., without prejudice to his other duties.

PRYCE—By the officer commanding Port Blair and Nicobars, appointing Captain D. D. Pryce, 9th Regiment M.L., station staff officer, vice Lieutenant Cox, 2nd Battalion Somerset L.I., proceeding to join the depot of his regiment.

WALKER—By the general officer commanding Western district, appointing Captain C. W. Walker, 19th M.L., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general Western district without prejudice to his regimental duties, vice Lieutenant Andrews, relieved.

SHAW—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Colonel D. Shaw, Staff Corps, to command the garrison of Thayetmyo, vice Colonel H. G. Puckle, 28th M.L., relieved.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

LAVIE, Major J. P., Royal Artillery, A battery, 1st brigade, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 11.)

SADLER, Captain J. H., first assistant to the agent to the Governor-General at Borada, passed an examination in Urdu according to the Degree of Honour Test on Oct. 13.

WRAY, Captain J. W., is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country States.

McCORKELL, Mr. G., is appointed to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri till further orders.

FARRAN, the Hon. C. F., delivered over charge of the office of Advocate-General, Bombay, on the 2nd inst.

LATHAM, Mr. F. L., received charge of the office of Advocate-General, Bombay, on the 2nd inst.

JACOB, Mr. G., delivered over charge of the office of assistant judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri on the 1st inst.

FORMAN, Mr. W. S., judge and sessions judge, Shikarpur, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension for one week of the furlough granted to him, dated May 19, 1883. Mr. Forman has also been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

UNWIN, Mr. A. H., 1st grade, assistant judge and sessions judge, Ahmedabad, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

FRASER, Mr. S. M., appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on Nov. 25, and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Nasik.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Mr. A. W., C.S., to act as first assistant collector, Thana, until relieved by Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., or till further orders.

TREVOR, Mr. A. C., C.S., to be senior collector, vice Mr. J. G. White, retired.

KEYSER, Mr. A., C.S., to be junior collector, vice Mr. A. C. Trevor C.S., promoted.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., to be first assistant collector, vice Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., promoted.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. McN., C.S., to be second assistant collector, vice Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., promoted.

URQUHART, Mr. G. M., appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a member of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on Dec. 8, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Surat.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FLETCHER, Mr. W. M., to be superintendent, Poona and Nasik Survey, on the retirement of Colonel G. A. Laughton.

GODFREY, Major C. W., to be superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, vice Mr. Fletcher, continuing to act as superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey, during the absence of Mr. Gibson, or till further orders.

WARD, Major T. M., to act as superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, during the absence of Major Godfrey, or till further orders.

MAIDMENT, Mr. A. R., assisting supernumerary collector of salt revenue, passed, on Oct. 9, an examination according to the lower standard.

MANCHERJI, Mr. N., superintendent of the Salt Depot at Ahmedabad, passed, on Oct. 8, an examination in law according to the higher standard.

**FREEBORN**—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. R. Freeborn to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, vice Mr. D. S. Kemp, who has ceased to be a member of the Corporation.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from Nov. 16 :—

**PINHEY, Mr. E.**, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive position.

**LANDON, Mr. H. J.**, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, substantive position.

**FERGUSON, Mr. J. D., M.I.C.E.**, having reported his arrival on return from furlough, is appointed executive engineer for Irrigation, Nasik, and Ahmednagar.

The following transfers are ordered :—

**BERNARD—HUDSON**—Assistant Apothecaries E. J. Bernard, from Station Hospital, Aden, to Civil Medical Department, Aden, and C. Hudson, from Civil Medical Department, to general duty, Presidency.

#### FURLOUGHES.

**JERVOISE, Mr. A. A. C., C.S.**, collector of Belgaum, is allowed furlough for two years from such date in April, 1885, previous to the 15th day of that month, as he may avail himself of it.

**OXENHAM, Mr. R. G.**, principal, Deccan College, is allowed furlough for 9 months and 20 days from Jan. 20, 1885.

### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

**PINHEY, Lieutenant A. F.**, of the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, attached 2nd Bombay Lancers, Oct. 14, 1883.

**LINCOLN, Lieut. S. W.**, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 4th Regiment N.I., March 26, 1883.

**STAVELNY, Lieut. G. E.**, Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Dec. 5.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**DAMANIA, Surgeon P. J.**, 1st N.I., officiating in medical charge 19th N.I., to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Dane, confirmed in the medical charge of the Bhopal Battalion.

**GODFREY, Lieutenant S. H.**, 24th N.I., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

**GRAVES, Lieutenant A. A.**, 26th N.I., S.C., officiating wing officer 20th N.I., to be wing officer.

**WILLIAMSON, Surgeon-Major J.**, medical staff, is appointed to the medical staff of the Station Hospital, Satara.

**BURRY, Surgeon-Major A. M., M.D.**, 2nd Lancers (acting obstetric surgeon, J. J. Hospital), returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Oct. 22.

Regimental order confirmed of the East York Regiment (2nd Battalion), dated Nov. 29, reconstructing the committee of paymastership with effect from the 1st prox., consequent on the departure of Major Cary :—President : Captain F. G. Pogson. Members : Lieutenant J. R. F. Slander, and Lieutenant H. D. Stacpole. Captain Pogson will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

#### FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Egypt and England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

**WHEBLE, Major W. F.**, Army Pay Department, for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

**HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel N. H.**, 2nd Brigade R.A., from Dec. 1, 1884, to Feb. 1, 1885, to Kirkee, on private affairs, in extension.

**TRUTTON, Lieut. C.**, Boyal Lancashire Regiment, wing officer on probation 24th N.I., to sea, for two months from date of departure, on medical certificate.

**COLSTON, Brigade-Surgeon C. K.**, Indian Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

### INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 19.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. J. Brereton, W. Coldstream (Cov.), R. Dinwiddie, T. H. Homan, E. N. Homan, S. M. Israel, J. Louis, D. C. Meiklejohn (Cov.), M. O'Dwyer.

*Madras Estab.*—G. T. Egan.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. F. Meres, R. F. Rampini.

*Madras Estab.*—A. L. Lister.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—C. E. Gael, five months' furl. ; T. M. Horsfall, six months' s.c.

DEC. 30.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Charles Simeon Noble, Major Rowland Ernie Kyrle Money, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Howard James Barton.

To be Major.—Capt. Norton Charles Martelli.

To be Captains.—Lieut. Ivar MacIvor, Lieut. Walter Francis Courtenay Chichelé Plowden, Lieut. Roderick William MacLeod.

#### BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Charles Jackson.

#### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Surgeon Mathew Denis Morcarty, Surgeon Gordon Price, M.D., Surgeon Edward Bovill, Surgeon Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D., Surgeon George Albert Dundas, Surgeon Henry Walter Hill, Surgeon Zainoor Allee Ahmed, M.D., Surgeon William Arthur Gilligan, Surgeon William Edwin Griffiths.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Henry Strachan Elton, Major John Chadwick Doveton, Major George Henry Tillard.

To be Captains.—Lieut. De Lacy Dayrell Passy, Lieut. Lawrence Jameson Torrie.

#### MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major James Grant Duff Walker.

#### MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Surgeon Edward Levinge, Surgeon Augustus Napoleon Rogers-Harrison, Surgeon Lionel Beech, Surgeon Henry Plunkett Esmonde-White.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wilhelm Luckhardt, C.B.

#### BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major George Crawford Hogg, Major Algernon Currie.

#### INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Colonel John Macgregor Kerr, Madras Cavalry.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

**BOMBAY.**—Dec. 5, Loanda, New York ; Algha (s), Mauritius ; Arabia (s), Bussorah.—6, Kashgar (s), Hong Kong ; Cochemire (s), Cardiff.—7, Nowshera (s), Calcutta ; Iran (s), Bhownuggur ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—8, Arabia (s), Glasgow ; Tasmania (s), London ; Calder (s), Bussorah.—9, I. M. Clive (s), Kurrachee ; Commilla (s), Kurrachee ; Merka (s), Zanzibar.—10, C. MacArthur (s), Glasgow ; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste ; I. M. Canning (s), Calicut ; Persia (s), Kurrachee.—11, Anjer Head (s), Jeddah.

**CALCUTTA.**—Dec. 2, Agra (s), Rangoon ; Kilwa (s), Moulmein ; Pythomene, Bombay.—4, Shahzada (s), Calcutta ; Baroda, Liverpool ; Ailsa, Liverpool ; Scottish Hills, Liverpool.—5, Talavira, London ; Stracathra, Liverpool.—6, Sirsa (s), Bombay ; Benmore, New York.—7, First Lancashire, Liverpool.

**MADRAS.**—Dec. 8, Nepal (s), London ; Japanese (s), Cardiff.—9, Navasa (s), Calcutta.

#### DEPARTURES.

**BOMBAY.**—Dec. 5, Parramatta (s), London.—6, Trafalgar, Calcutta ; Ascalon (s), Rangoon ; Bhundara (s), Galle ; Cuba (s), Dunkirk.—8, Assyria (s), Persian Gulf ; Mobile (s), Zanzibar ; Henry Balckow, Persian Gulf.—9, C. of Carthage (s), London ; Iron (s), Bhownuggur ; China (s), London ; Bassano (s), Hull.—10, Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur ; Saxmundham (s), Kurrachee ; Goa (s), Calcutta ; Bonnington (s), Persian Gulf.—11, Nowshera (s), Galle ; Zambesi (s), China.

**CALCUTTA.**—Dec. 2, Aston Hall (s).—3, Lord Channing, Broomhall.—4, City of Oxford (s), Albyn, Exporter, Corona, St. Marnock.—5, Khandalla (s), Coconada (s).—6, Orion (s), Edouard, Umvoti.—7, Rajore, Ville de Marseilles.

**MADRAS.**—Dec. 6 Manora (s), Calcutta ; Bouldana (s), Calcutta.—7, Byculia (s), Negapatam.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Dec. 31 : s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 8 ; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Bombay : Mr. W. G. Wood, Miss Arthur, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tisdall, Mr.

and Mrs. Moyeau and child, Mr. J. Whittaker, Captain Hadow, Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth, Mr. W. Aves, Mr. Justice Straight, Mrs. Straight. *From Suez*: Mr. W. S. Forman. *From Brindisi*: Mr. MacFadyen, Colonel J. Jacob, Mr. Forman, Mr. T. Hindmarsh. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. G. Jackson and two children.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. McKenzie. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Homfield, Mr. C. H. Ross.

For Suez: Mr. Swaine, Mr. Wackerbarth, Mr. W. Godfrey, Conductors Costigan, Mason, Box.

For Madras: Mr. R. B. Feast, Rev. E. N. Hodges, Mr. W. K. Thompson.

For Rangoon: Mr. A. O. Oliver.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 1 (*for Australia direct*); s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Jan. 8; from Brindisi, Jan. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Miss Ravenscroft. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Baldwin.

For Suez: Mr. W. H. Bond.

For Port Said: Rev. M. Maitland.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Jan. 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 15; from Brindisi, Jan. 19.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Colonel and Mrs. Ommaney, two Misses Ommaney, Mrs. N. Smith, Miss Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth and three children, Mrs. Beetham and daughter, Miss E. Watkins, Mr. E. A. Linton, Com. and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Woods, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. J. A. Jamieson, Mrs. Lowther and son, Mrs. Teil, Major J. Finling, Mr. Hassfeld. *From Venice*: Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Howse, Mr. Comber. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. J. Parkinson.

For Suez: Mr. E. S. Holland, Miss Brophy and friend, Mr. Greenfield, two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Grimstone, Mr. Talbot, Mr. W. Stephens.

For Alexandria—*From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Cust, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cruickshank.

For Malta: Mr. J. W. Powlett Bingham, Lady Drake and friend, Miss Gurley, General Viscount Bridport, Miss Hood, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Carpenter.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Schloss.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Power, Miss Newman. *From Venice*: Mr. Elias.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Black. *From Brindisi*: Mr. S. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrews. *From Venice*: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Travancore, Mrs. Speechley and two daughters.

For Suez: Captain Passingham.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Jan. 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 22; from Brindisi, Jan. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Puxley, Mr. Askwith, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Coates and son, Mrs. Rosetti, Rev. C. Mountford, Rev. A. G. Robarts, Mrs. A. Hill Millett, Mr. W. L. Watson, Mrs. G. C. Collins, Mr. Ralli and family. *From Brindisi*: Major and Mrs. Joubert, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Brandela, Mr. Dupont.

For Port Said: Mr. W. P. Booth, Miss Booth, and Miss Hay.

For Suez: Major Dickson.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Jan. 21; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 2.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Whympere, Rev. G. W. Manson. *From Venice*: Colonel A. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hullah, Mr. F. Fletcher, Mr. W. Little. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Hynes, Mr. R. Williamson, Major J. Colquhoun, Mr. F. W. Badcock.

S.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 28; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 5; from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pugh, Major and Mrs. Joubert.

For Madras: Mrs. Orr, Miss H. E. Johnson. *From Venice*: Colonel and Mrs. Mathias, Miss Mathias.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Bedford.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, Rev. A. Stokes, Mr. Schurr.

For Colombo: Mr. Burnett. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Robertson.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Feb. 4; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 12; from Brindisi, Feb. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. Kingshott, General and Mrs. Gott, Miss Sconce, Miss Dykes. *From Brindisi*: Major Cooke.

For Suez: Mrs. Shetford and friend.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 11; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 19; from Brindisi, Feb. 23.

For Bombay: Mrs. Gwynne James, Mr. H. B. James, Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Lieutenant and Mrs. Spilsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Colvin, Miss Schuckburgh.

For Madras: Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Orr.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Feb. 25; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, March 5; from Brindisi, March 9.

[ For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Palmer and three children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Jan. 7.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett, Mr. Goslin, Rev. W. C. Gibb, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Madden.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Lathom Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Livermoor, Mr. Reade, Mr. C. Murray.

For Aden: Mrs. Maud Turner.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Garrett.

For Calcutta: Mr. Kuchler.

For Rangoon: Mr. H. Holt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dacca*, to sail Jan. 21.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and two children, Miss Ricketts, Miss Dean, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. A. J. Jones.

For Calcutta: Major T. O. Wingate, Mrs. Hayter, Mr. C. V. Sage.

For Colombo: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Stuart, Mr. E. M. Clark.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 8.

For Bombay: Lieutenant Dundas and party, Major and Mrs. E. Nesbitt, Miss Petman, Mr. J. Trail and brother, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, infant, and ayah, Mrs. and Miss Donald and infant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Hogg, Miss Mellor, Masters W. and C. Mellor, Miss Bradley, Rev. E. P. and Mrs. Newton and child.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailing Jan. 17.

For Calcutta: Mrs. John Stewart and child, Miss Esplin.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. Church, Mr. W. Liesching.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Graham*, leaving Liverpool Jan. 17.

For Colombo: Rev. H. Schafter, Rev. J. Wood, Mrs. Schafter, three children, and ayah.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per. s.s. *Tasmania*, Dec. 8.

From London: His Excellency the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Mr. M. Wallace, Mr. McFerran, Major Cooper, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Nowell, Lady Wedderburn and infant, Mr. Cresswell, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Galloway, Surgeon-Major Beaufort, Mrs. Beaufort and child, Colonel B. Miller, Mr. Burlton, Miss Campion, Mr. and Mrs. Best, Miss Best, Mr. D. McNab, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley Boevey, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. J. W. Dunbar, Mrs. and Miss Dunbar, Miss Maxwell, Rev. Robert Boyd, Miss Moore, Mrs. Mary Taylor, Miss Forrest, Miss Shaw, Miss Von Bidustein, Mrs. J. E. Hilton and infant, Mr. T. Booth, Mr. J. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mrs. W. Jukes, Mrs. Sleator, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Torney, infant, and two children, Mrs. Truman, Mr. P. E. Ellison, Colonel Boyd, Major A. T. M. Lang, Mr. J. C. White, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Justice Field, two Misses Field, Mr. F. Ledger, Mr. and Miss R. A. Willis, Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Miss Holland, Mr. T. O. Sherman, Mr. Dyce Nicol, Mr. MacMillan, Mrs. Brooking, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Beattie, Major Bissett, Mr. R. G. Orr, Miss C. Riddell, Miss B. Teil, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Champion, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. W. Renwick, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Leitner, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. James Watson, Mr. Arathoon, Mr. D. S. Watson, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, Mr. King, and Mr. White.

From Suez: Lord H. Russell and Mr. and Mrs. Agelasto.

From BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Dec. 23.

At Suez: Mr. Bhicaree and wife, Major Wheble, Lieut. A. F. Feir-mann, Dr. Lingard, Dr. Kein, Mr. J. Elliot, Mr. H. F. Blanford, General McNeill, Mrs. Oxenham, Mr. Hartley, Mrs. Hartley and child.

From CALCUTTA, per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, Dec. 23.

At Suez: Rev. W. J. Wilkins, Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wilcox and two children, Mr. McPherson and infant, Quartermaster Bradford, Mr. P. McDine, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. R. H. Konnew and child, Mr. W. Tweedie, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. J. Wallon, Mr. J. Thomson, Dr. J. Monteith, Mr. R. Macdonough, Mr. W. H. Mustein, Mr. J. D. Home.

From MADRAS, per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisir-i-Hind*, Dec. 23.

At Suez: Mr. A. Allen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Damiropee Lieut. G. F. Whitehead, Rev. E. W. Elliot.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM VENICE, Per P. and O. s.s. *Mongolia*, Dec. 25.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Gough, Miss Ellis, Major Van Someren, Mr. Sedgewick, Mrs. Haig and two daughters, Major W. H. Hallett, Mr. T. W. Meers, Mr. J. S. Lloyd, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Miss Blake, Mr. H. Maxwell.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. A. C. Hardie, Mr. R. A. G. Grieve.

For Colombo: Mr. Hadden.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. Boyd, Surg. J. P. Hunt Mr. Querry, Mr. Facier, junr.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, leaving Liverpool Dec. 20.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bamford.

For CALCUTTA, per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, left Liverpool Dec. 20.

For Port Said: Mr. John E. Banks, Mr. E. Bickerstaffe.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child.

For Madras: Mr. Frank Pauley, Mr. Bernard Haughton, Mr. Thomas Lomax.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. C. Grindrod, Mr. John Jackson, Mr. Wm. Forster.



From BOMBAY, per s.s. *Pekin*, Dec. 12.

For Marseilles : Mr. Oxenham and child, Dr. E. Klein, Dr. A. Lingard, Mr. John Elliot, Mr. H. F. Blanford, Mr. A. F. M. Fenymann.  
For Suez : Major Wheble.  
For London : Mr. and Mrs. Hartley and child.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the ss. *Malwa*, Captain A. W. Adamson, sailing on Dec. 19.  
For London : Miss Feddon, Mr. F. Feddon, Mrs. Hastingsid.  
By the ss. *Gawlior*, Captain P. Harris, sailing on Dec. 26.  
For Brindisi : Mr. H. B. Soad.  
By the ss. *Rosetta*, Captain G. W. Brady, sailing on Jan. 2.  
For London : Mrs. A. M. Hayes and infant.  
By the ss. *Venetia*, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailing on Jan. 9.  
For London : Lady Lyall and child.  
By the ss. *Massilia*, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailing on Jan. 16.  
For London : General and Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Drysdale and infant.  
By the ss. *Sutlej*, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on Jan. 30.  
For London : Colonel J. B. Box.

#### REVISED PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1884-5.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Q'nstown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	1885 1 Jan.	1885 14 Jan.
Jumna.....	—	—	1885 6 Jan.	1885 10 Jan.	12 Jan.	25 Jan.
Malabar ...	1885 12 Feb.	—	21 Feb.	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
Serapis ...	19 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	22 Mar.
Crocodile...	3 Mar.	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Jumna.....	12 Mar.	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	9 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis .....	—	Natal	Simons Bay	St. Vincent	1885 4 Jan.
Jumna.....	—	Suez	Port Said	Malta	—
Malabar .....	1885 6 Jan.	1885 18 Jan.	1885 20 Jan.	1885 24 Jan.	1885 2 Feb.
Crocodile.....	27 Jan.	8 Feb.	10 Feb.	14 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jumna.....	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	5 Mar.
Malabar .....	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	17 Apr.
Serapis .....	1 Apr.	13 Apr.	15 Apr.	19 Apr.	28 Apr.
Crocodile.....	10 Apr.	22 Apr.	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	7 May
Jumna.....	19 Apr.	1 May	3 May	7 May	16 May

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

ARUNDEL—Dec. 7, at Teynampet, Madras, the wife of A. T. Arundel, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.  
BERTHOUD—Nov. 12, at Simla, the wife of E. Berthoud, of a son.  
COLLETT—Dec. 5, the wife of J. W. Collett, Inspector of Police, Bombay, of a son.  
FARRELL—Nov. 28, at Mooltan, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor James Farrell, Rohri Station, of a daughter.  
FARREN—Dec. 3, at Karnal, the wife of D. Farren, District Engineer, of a daughter.  
L'ESTRANGE—Nov. 29, at Neistone House, Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon F. J. L'Estrange, of a son.  
LUSHINGTON—Dec. 16, at Peshawur, India, the wife of Captain Arthur Lushington, Dorsetshire Regiment, of a son.  
MALPASS—Nov. 29, at Chunar, the wife of Sergeant A. Malpass, supervisor, P.W.D., of a son.  
MOORE—Dec. 2, at Bareilly, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Moore, A.M.D., of a son.  
ROBINSON—Dec. 7, at Louisa Villa, Neutral Lines, Poona, the wife of J. F. Robinson, of a son.  
PARKER—Dec. 4, at 3, Middleton-street, Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Neville Fraser Parker, Bengal army, of a son.  
PEDLEY—Dec. 18, at British Burmah, the wife of T. Franklin Pedley M.D., health officer, Rangoon, of a daughter.  
RUSSELL—Dec. 21, at Delhi, Punjab, the wife of James W. Russell, agent, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.  
WAGENTREIBER—Nov. 25, at Gabroo Purbat Factory, Assam Company, the wife of Charles E. O. Wagentreiber, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

GRAY—TAYLOR—Dec. 1, at St. Mary's Church, Jamalpur, Charles Wilson Gray, to Kate, youngest daughter of the late W. M. Taylor, Esq., of Rampur Hat.  
GORDON—MARKS—Dec. 6, at Satara, by the Rev. W. Jones, E. F. Gordon, inspector, Salt Department, son of W. E. Gordon, Esq., late deputy accountant-general, Bombay, to Ellen Annie, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Marks, Esq., council office, London, stepdaughter of J. Quinn, Esq., bandmaster, H.M. 22nd B.N.I.  
HANKIN—PRENDERGAST—Dec. 2, at Sumbulpore, C.P., A. C. Hankin, Esq., district superintendent of police, to Eva Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Prendergast, 29 Regiment Madras Native Infantry.  
HODGES—SMITH—Dec. 4, at St. Paul's Cathedral, James Hodges, Cachar, to Fanny, youngest daughter of T. Smith, Erdington, Warwickshire.  
KASTENDIECK—COTSELL—Dec. 2, at Bareilly, the Rev. H. F. Kastendieck, M.A., son of the Rev. H. Kastendieck, New York, U.S.A., to Louisa Grace Ley, daughter of J. T. H. Cotsell, Esq., of Forest Hill, England.  
MACKENZIE—JONES—Nov. 27, at St. Saviour's, Sukkur, by the Rev. Hector Macduff, Malcolm Douglas Mackenzie, Esq., Sind Commission, son of Dr. M. M. Mackenzie, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Army (retired), to Helen Lonisa, daughter of Frederick Palmer Jones, Esq.  
STEVENSON—BRAKSPEAR—Dec. 1, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven. Archdeacon Atley, James Black, eldest son of James Stevenson, Esq., M.D., M.O.H., Paddington, London, to Caroline Edith, youngest daughter of the late William Henry Brakspear, of Deanfield, Henley-on-Thames.  
VIBART—HARDY—Dec. 24, at Madras, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Meredith Vibart, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Bellary, younger son of the late Henry Vibart, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Louisa Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Le Hardy, H.M.'s Madras Army. (By telegram.)

##### DEATHS.

BOREL—Dec. 9, at 168, Grant-road, near Railway Station, Edward Borel, travelling auditor, G.I.P. Railway, aged 46 years.  
COSSERAT—Dec. 1, at Gya, P. Cosserat, sub-deputy opium agent, aged 60 years.  
CRAWFORD—Dec. 1, at Calcutta, aged 14 months and 7 days, Charlotte Leonora, only child of Surgeon D. G. Crawford, I.M.S.  
DOUTRE—Dec. 3, at her daughter's residence, Church-gate-street, of bronchitis, Mary Ann, relict of the late Honorary Surgeon A. Dautre, of the Madras Medical Service, aged 60 years.  
FRAZER—Nov. 27, at Bellary, of cholera, Colonel W. M. Frazer, district superintendent of police.  
HUGHES-BULLER—Dec. 1, at Mhow, from a fall at a steeplechase two days previously, Henry Wentworth Hughes-Buller, Lieutenant Central India Horse, eldest son of General W. T. Hughes, C.B., late Commanding Umballa Division, aged 28 years.  
PEDLEY—Dec. 17, at Glenmore, Neigherries, Madras, Charles Phillips Pedley, eldest son of the late Thomas Humphrey Pedley, Esq.  
SHAW—Dec. 3, at Nungambaukum, Madras, on the *Alexander Forrester*, the beloved child of James Charles and Flora Helen Shaw, aged 4 years and 2 months.  
SPILLANE—Dec. 1, at Lahore, Ethel Florence, the younger daughter of Mr. Spillane, aged 3 months.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

DYNELEY—Dec. 22, at the Cadogan Mansions, Sloane-square, the wife of Colonel R. E. Dyneley, Madras Light Infantry, of a daughter.  
HOLMES—Dec. 22, at Holme Leigh, Streatham, the wife of General P. L. Holmes, Madras (retired), of a daughter.  
REAY—Dec. 27, at New Hall, Ardleigh, Essex, the wife of Major Reay, 23rd Bombay N.L., of a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

SMITH—WILLIAMS—Dec. 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Milton-next-Gravesend, by the Rev. G. Barr, Vicar, James Smith, B.I.S.N.Co.'s s.s. *Almora*, to Harriet Alice (Hattie), youngest daughter of Henry Williams, of Harmer-street, Gravesend.

##### DEATHS.

BEATTY—Dec. 25, at 26, Colville-road, Bayswater, Sarah Augusta, wife of Surgeon-General Beatty, of Bombay, and daughter of George Ellis, Esq., M.D., of Leeson-street, Dublin, aged 40.  
DAVIES—Dec. 27, at 55, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Rosa Cherry, the wife of Reginald Stevenson Davies, and eldest daughter of the late John Carnac Morris, of the Madras Civil Service, aged 53.  
GOLDNEY—Dec. 26, Tommy, the dearly-loved child of Captain T. H. Goldney (38th Regiment Bengal Infantry), and Jessie, his wife, aged 3 years and 3 months.  
REMFERY—Dec. 27, suddenly, at his residence, The Grange, Nightingale-lane, S.W., John Remfery, formerly Honorary Magistrate and J.P. of Calcutta, in his 81st year.  
VAUGHAN—Dec. 17, at his residence, Llanvair House, Bultih, in his 57th year, James Vaughan, late Surgeon-Major Bombay Army.  
WALL—Dec. 26, at his residence, No. 11, Glengall-terrace, Old Kent-road, Captain A. P. Wall, late H.E.I.C.S., in his 87th year.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Dec. 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100 3-16 to 100 1-2
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	102 1-2 to 102 1-4
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	to —
Port Trust Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100 nom.
Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds ...	104 1/2

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up	Cash rates
Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay ...	all	780
Bank of Bengal ...	all	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	650
Agra ...	all	119
Chartered of India and China ...	all	830
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	700
National of India ...	£12 1/2	95

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Erere ...	150	1
Mazgaon ...	700	750
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	340

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press Co. ...	2,850	975
Albert Ginning ...	all	495
Albert, Karachi ...	1,100	1,140
Apollo (small shares) ...	400	340
Bellary ...	all	605
Benar Cotton Ginning ...	1,000	530
Broach Cotton Ginning ...	all	44
Cawwar ...	all	—
Colaba ...	1,880	1,540
Dholera Ginning ...	all	180
East India ...	1,000	1,350
Fort ...	8,500	2,850
French ...	500	600
Mofussil Co. ...	400	415
New Behar Cotton and Press ...	—	—
New Indian Press ...	125	212 1/2
Prince of Wales ...	50	640
Sassoon Press Co. ...	500	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	1,240
Sind Press Co. ...	all	580
Volkart ...	all	640

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	1,425
Anglo-Indian ...	all	117
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	440
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	760
Bhownuggur Mills ...	all	28
Bombay United ...	1,000	990
Central India S. and W. Co. ...	35	700
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	700
D. Spinning ...	all	385
Empress Co. ...	all	810
Golan Baba Spinning ...	400	705
Hindustan ...	1,000	870
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	1,220
Jaffer Ali Spinning ...	500	690
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,180
Khandesh ...	1,000	790
Khatwa Mackungee ...	1,000	950
Madras United ...	1,000	3,100
Manookji Petits ...	all	1,250
Mazgaon Spinning ...	250	225
M. rarij Goudas ...	1,000	1,450
National Spinning ...	1,000	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,020
Oriental ...	825	550
Parrell Mill ...	nil.	220
Prince of Wales' Spinning ...	800	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,000	1,450
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	1,450
Soonderdas ...	1,000	775
Southern India ...	30	430
Victori Mills ...	1,000	600
W. I. S. & M. Co. ...	1,000	750

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock. 213-3-0 each ...	350
Do. New £20 Shares ... 100-14-6 ...	52
B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 196-15-6 ...	52

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	440
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	5,000
New Issue ...	all	100
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	100	100
Do. do. (B.) ...	10	10
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Kurachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	325
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	20
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	55
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	100	160

## CALCUTTA.—Dec. 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 99 15 to 100 0
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	99 12 to
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	102 10 to
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 10 to
4 of 1880 (Coupon) ...	to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs. 100 4 to —
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	101 0 to —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 12 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	102 0 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	103 0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 8 to —
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	103 4 to 103 3

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

Agra ...	Paid.	Price.
Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	125 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	145 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	185 to —

Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12 1/2	97 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	500 to —
Uninanted Service (Agra) ...	100	92 to 93

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Asiatic Jute ...	100	16 to —
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to 69
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,425 to —
Bengal Ironworks ...	100	— to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	105 to 106
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to 350
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	71 to 72
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Docking ...	700	— to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	150 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	87 to 88
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	120 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	100 to —
Darjiling Himalayan Railway ...	100	91 to 92
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to 47
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	£20	— to —
East Indian Railway ...	£20	— to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	32 to 33
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	207 to 210
Gouripore ...	100	70 to 72
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	93 to 100
Howrah Docking ...	500	120 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	60 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	135 to 136
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	125 to —
Labour Transportation ...	100	— to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	100 to —
Merchants' Steam Tug ...	500	— to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	152 to 155
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	104 to 105
Nanpore Indigo ...	30	— to —
New Beerboom Co. ...	100	85 to —
Oriental Jute Manufacturing ...	100	— to —
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ...	£10	— to —
Rajmahal Stone ...	100	— to —
Ramkhatore Press ...	100	75 to —
Raneesingh Coal Association ...	100	66 to 67
Riverside Press ...	90	73 to 75
Rustunjee Twine and Canvas ...	500	260 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	—	— to —
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Rail. ...	—	— to —
Seapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	41 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	93 to 94
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	113 to 120

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Amuckie ...	100	95 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to 565
Balasaun (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	32 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	167 to 168
Do. contributory ...	100	70 to 80
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	66 to 67
Central Cachar ...	200	146 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	100 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	65 to —
Cinnatollah ...	100	— to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	45 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Cutchoerra (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	39 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to 55
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	98 to 100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to 56
Eastern Cachar ...	100	41 to 42
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	26 to 37
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	25 to 30
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	60 to 61
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	105 to 110
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	79 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	550 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	250	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Kunchanpore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	125 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	100 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to 86
Loobah ...	100	140 to —
Lower Assam ...	£2 1/2	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	28 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	25 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	50	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	£10	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	11 liquidation
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	20 to —
New Mutial (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	200	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	60 to 61
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to 77
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— par
Seemah ...	100	— to —

Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	96 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	84 to 85
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	50 to —
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	76 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	115 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## MADRAS.—Dec. 8.

Four per cents ...	1 1/2 dis. to 1 dis.
Four and half per cents 1879 ...	3 1/2 pre. to 3 1/2 do.
Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ...	3 1/2 to 3 do.
Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ...	4 to 4 do.
Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ...	— to — do.
Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) ...	— to — do.
Bank of Madras Shares ...	28 to 29 do.

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Banks, demand	BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
Do. 3 mo. sight	1s. 7d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 9-16 d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 7 1-14 d.	1s. 7 15-16 d.	—
Do. 6 do.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Do. 6 do. Tele.	1s. 7 1-14 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 13-16 d.
Cred. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1-16 d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 8 d.
Doc. 6 mo. sight	—	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 d.
Do. 3 do.	—	—	1s. 7 15-16 d.

## LONDON.—Dec. 31.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 91
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1881 ...	103 to 104 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 1/2 to 102
4 India Encased Paper ...	77 1/2 to 78 1/2
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	79 1/2 to 80 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ...	101 to 103
4 Do. do. ...	100 to 102
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	102 to 104
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	113 to 117
4 Do. ...	99 to 101
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	101 to 103

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	24 to 25
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	— to —
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	105 to 107
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	6	4 1/2 to 5
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	149 to 151 1/2
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A, 1963 ...	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Ann. B 1/2 per ann. (less 1/2) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	141 to 143
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	121 to 126
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	118 to 121
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	112 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohila and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4 1/2	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	124 to 126
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	10 1/2 to 20 1/2
Do. do. ...	16	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	17 to 18
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	30	20 1/2 to 21

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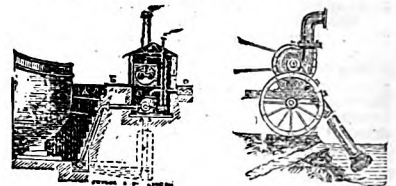
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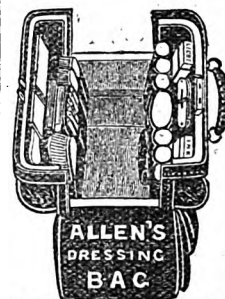
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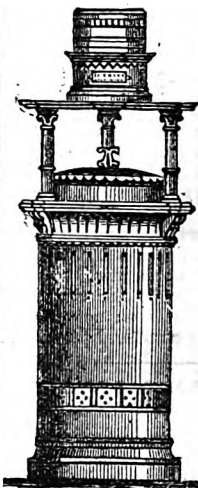
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KT., CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL, ON THE BENGAL  
TENANCY BILL, &c.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

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## THE TREATMENT OF INDIAN HIGH COURT JUDGES BY THE GOVERN- MENT.

—o—

THE MINUTE OF SIR RICHARD GARTH, CHIEF JUSTICE OF  
BENGAL, ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884.

If I were to consult my own wishes, without regard to what I consider to be my duty to the public, I should decline to offer any further advice to the Government with reference to the Bengal Rent Bill.

But the measure appears to me to be one of such vital importance to the agricultural community, which forms the mass of the population of this Province, that I feel, in justice to them, that I ought to say what I think about it.

It is a great satisfaction to me, that my good friend Mr. Justice Field, who has made the land laws in this and other countries his peculiar study, and who is probably as well acquainted with the Bengal Rent Law as any living man, has addressed the Government so fully upon the subject.

I could wish that every Judge of the Court had done the same. The Civilian Judges, especially, who have had a large experience in the Mofussil, besides that which they have gained in the High Court, might, I believe, have given the Government the most valuable assistance; and my learned colleague, Mr. Justice Mitter, who is also a thorough master of the subject, would, I am sure, have done good service to his countrymen by affording to the Government the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

But we can hardly be surprised, in the present state of things, that any Judge of the High Court should hesitate to advise the Legislature upon this or any other subject, when his advice is likely to be opposed to the wishes of the Government.

There was a time when the opinions of High Court Judges, however adverse they might be to those of the Government, were invariably treated with respect. I am sorry to say this is not so now.

I feel this so painfully, and I consider that the interests of the public are likely to be so seriously affected by it, that I cannot help taking this opportunity of saying a few words upon the subject, more especially as it is in some sort connected with the Bill which I am about to discuss.

Since His Excellency the present Viceroy arrived in this country, there have been two principal measures, which have excited a more than usual amount of public interest and attention. One of these is the Rent Law, now under consideration, and the other what is generally known as the "Ilbert Bill."

Upon both these measures, the Judges of the High Court have been consulted by the Government.

They were first consulted upon the Rent Bill in March, 1881, when it was in the form usually known as "Mr. Reynolds' Bill." They were again consulted upon it in March, 1883, when it had been amended under the orders of the Secretary of State. And they have now been consulted upon it for the third time, in the

shape that it has assumed under the hands of the Select Committee.

I suppose that there hardly ever was a measure which has undergone, from time to time, more numerous and important changes than this Bill. I had twice nearly completed what I wished to say upon it in 1882, when, in consequence of these changes, I was obliged to commence my labours afresh.

At length, however, I completed a Minute, and submitted it officially to the Government of India as well as the Government of Bengal in October of that year. I was of opinion, and did my best to explain, that the Bill was in great measure unwise and uncalled for; that its effect would be to deprive the zemindars of the rights and position which they had acquired under the Permanent Settlement; that it would be productive in many ways of injustice and litigation; and, above all, that it would do more harm than good to the class of persons whom it was especially designed to benefit, namely, the cultivating ryots.

Whether I was right or wrong in this view of the matter is a question which still remains to be solved. Suffice it for my present purpose to say that I gave the Government the best advice I could. I had studied the subject with a great deal of care and attention; and although I was quite aware that my views were opposed to those of Government, they were at least, I need hardly say, thoroughly honest and disinterested.

No sooner, however, was this Minute published, than a most bitter and scurrilous libel, in connection with it, was circulated by one of the secretaries to the Government of India, who had been an active member of the Rent Commission, and who had advocated some of the views which the Bill was intended to carry out.

This libel will, of course, be in His Excellency's recollection. It was commented upon very freely in the public papers, and, so far as I can judge from those comments (for I never read the libel itself), it consisted for the most part of a succession of personal attacks upon myself, imputing to me not only gross ignorance and incapacity, but even a want of good faith in the advice which I had given to the Government.

Now, if this were a matter which merely concerned myself I should not have thought it worthy of remark. I took no notice of it at the time; I was by no means desirous of inflicting upon the author a heavier penalty than he had brought upon himself; and I was still less desirous of placing Lord Ripon in a difficulty, which I believe I should have done if I had called his attention publicly to the subject.

But the matter is not one which merely concerns myself. Its real importance and significance, especially having regard to what has since occurred, seems to me to consist, not in the libel itself, but in the fact that the Government allowed it to be published, under these circumstances, without the slightest sign of disapproval.

I was asked to advise the Government upon a legislative measure. I advised them to the best of my ability. My advice was strongly opposed to the Government policy; and forthwith

this libel was printed, at the Government Press, by one of the Government Secretaries, and, although marked "private," was circulated freely amongst some of the highest officials, without any rebuke or apparent disapprobation on the part of the Government.

Let us now see what happened on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill. The Judges were asked in the month of May of last year to give the Government their views upon the Bill. And they accordingly did their best to explain them in a letter, dated the 23rd May, 1883, which contained the unanimous opinion of the European members of the Court.

If this document had no other merit, it was at least a faithful exposition of what we believed to be the truth.

Our advice was asked as *Judges of the High Court*; and we gave it *in that capacity, and in no other*, and yet so little respect is shown to us or our opinion, that Lord Hartington, the late Secretary of State for India, well knowing that our advice had been asked by the Indian Government, denounced our Minute publicly in the House of Commons, "*as not being invested with any judicial authority, but rather as the offspring of partisanship.*"

Now it is perfectly true that at the time when Lord Hartington used these words, he had ceased to fill the office of Secretary of State for India. But it is equally true that the Ilbert Bill had been brought forward under his auspices, at a time when he did fill that office, and that it was in defending his own policy and that of the Government of India, that he thought fit to insult the Judges in these terms.

Here, again, the Government of India, when their attention is called to the subject, receive our remonstrance in silence; and, for aught that we know to the contrary, are perfectly content that we should be thus insulted.

This is the treatment to which Judges of the High Court are now subjected, when the views which they think it right to express are opposed to the Government policy.

When our views are in accord with the Government policy, the treatment we receive is very different. I have myself, before now, been fortunate enough to approve of Government measures; and my advice has then been not only received with gratitude, but referred to in the Council Chamber with the utmost respect.

Now I cannot help thinking, that in the interests of the public, (entirely without regard to what may be the feelings of the Judges), this mode of dealing with the advice of the High Court upon matters of deep concern to the State is open to grave objections.

I believe there is no country in the world in which the Government, and especially the Legislative branch of it, is more dependent upon its officers, both executive and judicial, for information and advice, than it is in British India.

In measures which involve any material changes of the substantive law, I believe it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the Legislature to proceed safely, without first consulting the High Courts. As a matter of fact, those Courts always are consulted upon measures of that kind. And I do most respectfully submit to His Excellency, that it does not tend to encourage honest advice, or indeed any advice at all, from the Judges, nor to improve the confidential relations which ought to exist between the High Courts and the Government, if, when their views are opposed to the Government policy, they are to be treated with open disrespect.

There has always, since I have been in Calcutta, been some difference of opinion amongst the members of the Court as to how far it is the duty of the Judges to advise the Government upon Legislative measures. Whether it is our duty or not, I have always myself endeavoured to give them the best advice I could; and so long as His Excellency is pleased to ask my advice, I shall continue, so far as my time and other duties allow me, to give it.

But I cannot help thinking, that it would be better for the Government not to consult us at all, unless they really desire to have our honest advice; and I think, moreover, that it is hardly fair to consult us, if our advice is to be received with favour or disfavour, as it may be more or less in accord with the Government policy.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

I now proceed to discuss the subject of the present Rent Bill; and I must preface my remarks by saying, that in the main the opinions which I expressed in my former Minute of 1882 remain unchanged.

In some few respects I think the Bill has been improved; but on the whole, I regret to say, I consider that the alterations which have been made are not for the better.

There are two very remarkable features about the Bill, both of which have been observed upon, and as it seems to me, with truth, in the protest of the late lamented members of the Select Committee, the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal.

One is, that notwithstanding the many differences of opinion which arose in the course of the controversy, upon what were obviously questions of fact, no witnesses were examined before the Select Committee, except a few zemindars, upon the subject of sub-letting.

It is true that the rules by which the Select Committee were governed did not admit of the examination of witnesses. But why should that be the rule? This is just one of those cases

which shows how necessary it is, in order to obtain proper materials for the purpose of legislation in India, to appoint Select Committees with power to take evidence as is constantly done in the House of Commons.

When a measure, which involves disputed questions of fact, comes before the House of Commons, it is constantly referred to a Select Committee; and the very best evidence that can be procured is examined before that Committee upon both sides of the question. It is surely only just that a tribunal of that kind should be constituted here. A Committee composed of an equal number of gentlemen on either side of the question, with a chairman selected for his moderation and fairness, would, I believe, give more satisfaction and confidence to the public, than any number of Select Committees, such as that which was constituted in this instance.

The large majority of that Committee were entirely in favour of the main principles involved in the Bill; and it was hardly likely that the great body of agriculturists, who were so deeply interested in the matter, who had held crowded meetings all over the country, and sent up to the Government the most earnest memorials, should have been satisfied with a discussion, where the native gentlemen who represented their views were completely overborne by numbers.

I heartily wish, in common, I believe, with thousands of others, that Committees such as I have suggested were appointed in this country.

The other remarkable feature about the Bill, to which also the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal alluded, is that although it professes to restore the ancient and customary law of Bengal there is hardly a single particular in which that principle is adhered to.

In paragraph 38 of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated the 21st March, 1883, we find two main proposals, which had been made by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, embodying the leading principles upon which, in the opinion of Sir Ashley Eden, the new Rent Law ought to be based.

Those proposals were—

1stly,—That the great body of cultivators should be restored to the position which they held under the ancient land law and custom of the country, and

2ndly,—That the beneficial interest of the settled ryots, who formed the mass of the cultivating classes of Bengal, should be determined by authoritatively establishing renewed or revised rates on a system analogous to that of the old pargana rates.

The spirit of these proposals was approved at that time by the Government of India, as well as by the Secretary of State; and although in paragraph 108 of the despatch their spirit was to some extent departed from, yet still there were two intelligible principles to work upon, which showed what Sir Ashley Eden's intentions were, and of which, if they had only been carried out fairly, the zemindars might have had no reason to complain.

I would now invite attention to the provisions of the present Bill; and I would ask, whether any reasonable man, looking at those provisions, can say that the principles, which I have mentioned, have been adhered to with even tolerable fairness.

It seems to me that at least three-fourths of the provisions of the Bill are entirely inconsistent with the rights, both of the cultivators and of the zemindars, at the time of the Permanent Settlement.

I would ask, how many of the provisions contained in chapters II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., or XIX. were ever known or thought of in the year 1793?

Whatever Sir Ashley Eden's original intentions may have been, it seems to me that the principles which he laid down have been virtually ignored.

It will be observed that from the category of chapters which I have above enumerated, I have omitted chapter XI. I agree that it is most desirable, although no doubt very difficult, to devise some effectual means of reviving the old pargana rates. I sincerely hope that what is proposed in this chapter will be a success. I know so little of that branch of the subject that I will not presume to give my opinion upon it. But I fully believe, that if it only works fairly well, it will be an improvement upon the present state of things.

And now, as to the Bill itself, I regret that I have neither the time nor the knowledge to deal with it in detail, as Mr. Justice Field has done.

I propose to confine myself at present to certain salient points, which are within the range of my own knowledge and experience, and which appear to me to be especially deserving of the consideration of the Legislature.

#### GOVERNMENT NOT BOUND BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The first point, to which I desire to call attention, is that the Government do not appear to be bound in any way by the provisions of the Bill.

The rule is, that the Crown is never bound by an Act of the Legislature, unless it is expressly named; and I find no definition

or expression in this Bill, which extends its operation to the Crown.

Now why should this be? The Government are some of the largest landlords in Bengal. They hold a vast number of estates in their own hands, which they have not been able to settle with zemindars; and they also hold a number of estates, which belong either to minors or lunatics, in their character of the Court of Wards.

The tenants and ryots upon those estates are entitled, I presume, to as much consideration as the tenants and ryots of ordinary land lords; and if it is right to protect the latter by the stringent rules and conditions which are contained in this Bill, it seems also right to protect the former in the same way.

Let us refer once again to the avowed principles upon which the Bill was originally based.

The object of it was to restore the tenantry to the position which they occupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement. If it is just to restore the tenantry to this position on estates held by ordinary landlords, is it not equally just to restore them to that position on estates which are in the hands of Government?

A case, or rather a batch of cases, which has lately come before the High Court on appeal, tends to illustrate, in a very remarkable way, the extraordinary powers which the Government possess over their tenants in this Province, and the severity with which those powers may be exercised.

The facts will speak for themselves.

There is a very old family of zemindars in the district of Midnapore, who have been the "maliks," or proprietors, of some large estates there, called the Jellamutta estates, for upwards of a century.

These estates consist of thirteen parganas; but only three of them have been permanently settled, because the terms offered by the Government for a permanent settlement of the other ten parganas were higher than the zemindars could prudently accept; and consequently those ten estates have been settled by the Government from time to time upon temporary settlements, either with the zemindars or with strangers; and sometimes they have not been settled at all, but have been taken by the Government into their own hands.

When the Government takes possession of an estate under such circumstances, or settles it for a time with strangers, it is customary to allow the zemindars a certain share or percentage of the profits, which is called *Malikana*.

And as each succeeding settlement comes to an end, or when, after the expiration of a settlement, the Government thinks the circumstances will warrant an increase in the rental, they are in the habit of making a fresh estimate of the rents, which each tenant or ryot upon the estate ought to pay, and then offering to settle it, first with the zemindars, and then, if they so please, with other persons, at a revenue proportionate to that estimate.

The last estimate of this kind made upon the estates in question was in the year 1877. The Government had undoubtedly since 1840 carried out some expensive embankments along the coast, in order to keep out the salt water. But these benefits were common to the district, and not confined to the estates in question.

The new estimate of the rental was, however, so largely out of proportion to the rents which had been previously paid, that it at once gave rise to the utmost consternation.

The ryots were almost all admittedly occupancy ryots, described as old khudkasht ryots in the settlement of 1845.

The rents had been raised by this estimate in very many cases to 50, 100, and 150 per cent. beyond what had been paid before; and in some instances as high as 200 and even 300 per cent.

The average increase expected was about 63 per cent.; and the result was, that in one comparatively small estate the rental of about 6,000 ryots was raised from Rs. 43,000 to Rs. 73,000.

This estimate having been made, the Government proposed to the zemindar to take a settlement on the basis of it. But the zemindar declined the proposal. He was as much startled as the tenants at the severity of the enhancement; and he knew that it would be utterly out of the question for him to attempt to realise from the tenants anything like the amount.

A settlement therefore having been found impossible on these terms, the Government resolved to take the estates into their own hands, rather than reduce the assessment to any sum which the zemindar could enforce by law.

It appears from the Administration Reports that the whole 75,000 ryots on the estates repudiated the settlement; and that the Government in one year issued 25,000 Collectors' certificates against them, and proceeded to execution and sale. These certificates are summary proceedings taken under the Public Demands Act (Act VII. of 1880, B.C.), by which a mere certificate recorded *ex-parte* by the Collectors that a sum of money is due from any person for a public demand, is capable of execution as a decree.

The only remedy for the person against whom such a certificate is made is by a regular suit in Court to recover the money from the Government by proving that it was not due. The suits of ryots on estates held or managed by the Government are considered to be public demands within the meaning of this Act.

It now becomes necessary to explain the state of the law, which

regulated at that time the enhancement of tenants' rents on estates in the hands of Government.

The earliest statute upon that subject is Regulation VII. of 1822, under which the settlement officer was at liberty to enhance the rents of the tenants and ryots upon such estates (other than those holding at fixed rates) up to any amount he thought proper, subject only to the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

This arbitrary power had been in great measure controlled by the Rent Law of 1859, under which (in the case at least of occupancy ryots) it became necessary for the Government, as it was for other landlords, to specify and prove in each case the ground upon which the rents were sought to be enhanced; and the provisions of this Act of 1859 were afterwards continued by the Act of 1869.

This was the state of the law at the time when the rental estimate, which I have mentioned, was made upon the estates in question; and having regard to the temper of the ryots, the Government saw very plainly, that in the teeth of that law it would be impossible for them to realise from the tenants anything like the estimated rental.

They determined, therefore, to have recourse to some legislative measure, which would remove, or tend to remove, their difficulties. And accordingly Act III. of 1878 (B. C.), which was introduced in that year, in effect provided, that where, in the course of any settlement proceedings under Regulation VII. of 1822, a higher rent had been recorded by the Government, as demandable from any tenant or ryot, than had been previously paid by him, such rent should be deemed to have been correctly enhanced, until the contrary was proved; and there was a further provision, that any suit which might be brought by a tenant or ryot to contest the correctness of the enhanced rent should be brought within four months of a notice of enhancement.

After this Act was passed, the Board confirmed the settlement of 1877; but it was found that it would still be necessary to specify in the notices of enhancement not only the particular occupancy holding to be enhanced, but also the old rent and the reasons why Government contended that the enhanced rent was demandable in each case; and it was feared that some trouble would be caused to Government by having to go into these details, and that the enhancement could not be enforced even with the aid of Act III. of 1878.

Accordingly in 1879 Act VIII. of that year (B. C.) was passed, with retrospective effect upon all settlements confirmed by the Government after the passing of Act III. of 1878. This Act (which was substituted for Act III. of 1878) contained (in addition to throwing the onus on the ryot) provisions enabling the Government to publish a rent-roll or jumabandi of a whole estate with certain formalities, and provided that the amount of rent recorded against each ryot should be payable by him, unless by a suit instituted within four months from the publication of the rent-roll he should prove that the rent had not been assessed in accordance with the Act.

This Act was made retrospective, for the very purpose of legalising *ex-post facto* the enhancement which had been made on the estates in question, and throwing upon the tenants and ryots in all cases the burthen of proving that the estimated rent recorded against them was incorrect. In fact, instead of the onus of proof being thrown upon the Government, to show that their enhancement was correct, this Act threw upon the tenants the onus of proving that it was wrong; and it obliged the tenants to bring their suits to try the correctness of the estimate within the short period of four months from the time when this notice of it was given in the village.

No doubt this short limitation and the ignorance of the great majority of the ryots of the change which had thus suddenly been made in the law, prevented a good many of them from contesting the enhancement. But no less than 2,654 suits were nevertheless brought against the Government for that purpose.

Having brought these suits, it was necessary, of course, for the tenants to ascertain the grounds upon which their rents had been enhanced; because, the onus being upon them to prove that the enhancement was improper, it was impossible to launch their cases without knowing upon what grounds the enhancement had been made.

But this was very difficult, because the Government had not given any particular grounds in respect of particular holdings, but had in their notice claimed to assess all the ryots on all possible grounds, and thus imposed on them the burthen of proving the negative of each of those grounds.

The Government also attempted practically to cut down the four months allowed for suing to two, by objecting that no suit could be instituted against the Secretary of State without two months' notice under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code; and they insisted also that such notice should specify the grounds of the action in detail.

Many of the ryots served their notices on the Collector, but the Collector declined in his written statement to admit or deny the receipt of those notices, and put the ryots to strict proof of them. He was, however, compelled to produce these notices in the course of the trial.

The consequence of these overwhelming difficulties thrown in



the way of the tenants was, that in a large number of suits the ryots were literally helpless. They knew not upon what grounds their individual rents had been raised; and as the Government refused to give them any information, the Munsiff who tried their cases decided that they had not proved that the enhancement was improper, and dismissed all the cases, with extra costs for having interrogated the Collector.

The Judge on appeal set aside the enhanced rents upon ponds dug by the ryots themselves, and upon homestead lands, but declined to interfere with the rest of the enhancement.

A good many of these decisions have been appealed by the ryots to the High Court upon points of law; and the result of the appeals is not yet known; but that result is unimportant for my present purpose.

Now here is a very remarkable history, which tells its own tale too plainly to need any comment. This same Government, which takes these large estates out of the hands of the zemindar, in order to impose upon the ryots this extraordinary enhancement, and which, for the purpose of enforcing that enhancement, passes two retrospective Acts, which virtually render it impossible for the ryots to resist the imposition—this same Government, I say, is endeavouring by this Bill, in the case of permanently-settled zemindars and other landlords, to restrict the enhancement of rents to 25 per cent., and to allow that enhancement only on certain specified grounds, which grounds must be strictly proved by the landlords before any enhancement can be made.

Now why should this be? The tenants and ryots are surely entitled to the same rights and to the same consideration, whether their landlord for the time being is the Government or a permanently-settled zemindar, or a temporarily-settled zemindar. Government officers may make mistakes like other people; and they are probably not less likely to make mistakes because they are unfettered by the control of the law.

For myself, I fail to see the slightest reason why the Government, when they are in the position of landlords, either by taking revenue-paying estates into their own possession, or managing the property of minors and insane persons in the character of the Court of Wards, should not be placed under the same wholesome restrictions with regard to the exercise of their powers, as any other landlords.

It seems to me a most fortunate thing, in the interest of justice and of the Bengal tenantry, that the facts of this Jellamatta settlement should have been brought before the public while the Rent Law is under discussion.

I am one of those who consider that the powers of Government over their tenants should not be greater than those of other landlords. And I think, moreover, that the certificate system, by which the mere fact of a Government officer recording a debt against a person behind his back is made equivalent to a decree against that person, so as to subject him to execution, without his having had any opportunity of answering the claim is cruelly unjust.

The Government, as it seems to me, ought to be bound to prove their claims against tenants or any other debtors; and if the discussion of the Rent Bill should bring about any wholesome reform in that respect, it will be attended, in my opinion, with at least one good result.

#### SECTION 3 (7).

The next point which I wish to observe upon, and which I consider of great importance, is that the various kinds of tenancies should be properly defined.

I see that in the report of the Committee they say that they do not consider it expedient to attempt any such definitions. But considering that this new law would have the effect of readjusting the whole system of agrarian holdings, it seems to me that the great aim which the Legislature ought to have in view is to prevent, as far as possible, confusion and uncertainty in the future.

They are proposing to deprive landlords of a number of rights and privileges which they have hitherto possessed; they are conferring rights upon tenants which they have never yet enjoyed, and changing the status and relations which these different classes of agriculturists are to occupy in the future. It seems to me, therefore, that in justice to the agriculturists themselves, and to prevent confusion and uncertainty, the least they can do is to define as nearly as may be what a tenure-holder or a ryot is according to their own view of his position; and I think it would be extremely hard to impose that burden upon a number of judicial officers, the large majority of whom disapprove of the proposed changes, and probably, like myself, are unable to comprehend the principles upon which they are based.

#### SECTION 5.

Having said this much, and in the hope that in this respect the Bill, if it is to pass, may be reconsidered and amended by the Legislature, I will just notice in passing how misleading and inaccurate the description of a tenure-holder is in this section.

A tenure-holder is described as a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder the right to collect rents.

Now it seems to me that it would be just as correct to describe

a tradesman, who has bought a shop, as a person who has acquired a right to collect debts, as it is to describe a tenure-holder as one who has acquired a right to collect rents.

It may be generally true of tenure-holders that they have a right to collect rents; because most of them have tenants (introduced either by themselves or others) by whom rents are payable.

But it is by no means of the essence of a tenure-holder's interest that he should have a right to collect rents; and still less that he should have acquired that right from his immediate landlord.

His right to collect rents is merely one of the incidents of his position when his land is let to tenants; as it is one of the incidents of a tradesman's position that he has a right to collect debts when he has customers from whom they are due.

A more correct description of a tenure-holder would be, "one who holds a tenure, mediately or immediately, under a proprietor, and who is not himself a ryot." But this, of course, leaves the important question open—what is a ryot? and what is the true distinction between a ryot and a tenure-holder?

The description which I have suggested is correct as far as it goes; and it is at any rate not calculated to mislead; whereas the description proposed in this section would be wholly inappropriate to a large class of tenure-holders.

Suppose, for instance, that a settlement were made with a zemindar at the present day of a tract of waste in the Sundarbans. I have now before me a grant of this kind, which was made very lately. Such a proprietor would be at liberty to grant any leases he may think proper of any portions of that tract.

He may grant mokurrari leases, either permanent or for life; he may grant putni leases or jungleburi-tenures; and in each of these cases, the object for which he makes the grant, and the object of the lessee in taking it, would probably be the cultivation of the soil.

But each of these grantees would be at liberty (subject, of course, to any special conditions which his lease may contain) to cultivate or not, as may suit his convenience; and each would be at liberty to grant his land for sub-tenures, or to let it out to ryots, or to cultivate it himself with his own coolies. But whether he does one thing or the other, I take it he would be equally a tenure-holder; and that any ryots to whom he lets the soil for purposes of cultivation would be capable of acquiring occupancy rights.

And yet to describe any one of these grantees "as a person who has acquired from the proprietor a right to collect rents" would be a manifest misdescription.

The truth is that each successive tenure-holder is to all intents and purposes as much an owner of the soil, to the extent of the interest which he acquires in it, as a tenant of land in England.

He is, of course, bound, as every tenant is, by the conditions which are imposed upon him either by the general law or by custom having the force of law, or by the contract which he makes with his superior landlord on the one hand or his sub-tenants on the other; but subject to those conditions he may deal with the land as he pleases.

If when he acquires his tenure the land is occupied by ryots he can, of course, only deal with those ryots as the law, or the contracts under which they hold, allows him; but if the land is waste, or partly waste, when he acquires it he may either leave it so or utilise it in any way he thinks proper.

It seems to me, therefore, that the description of a tenure-holder in this section is utterly misleading. It may, no doubt, be a difficulty to define the line which is to separate the two great classes of "tenure-holders" and "ryots." But I think it is a duty which the Legislature should take upon themselves, even though they may perform it imperfectly, rather than to place several hundred judicial officers in a difficulty, which they may each attempt to solve in a different way.

#### SECTION 26.

I might with reason congratulate the zemindars that the Secretary of State had retained the 12 years' occupancy rule, if the effect of his decision had not been rendered almost nugatory by sub-section 2 of section 26.

It may be interesting to review shortly the history of this question, since the amendment of the Rent Law was first proposed in 1879.

By the present law a ryot can only earn his occupancy right by renting his land for 12 successive years.

The Committee of 1879 recommended an alteration of this rule; and by the Bill which was prepared by the Government of Bengal, it was proposed that a 3 years' occupation, instead of 12, should be sufficient to acquire the right.

I believe that the Government of India were in favour of a still shorter period. But be this as may be, the Secretary of State in Council, after much consideration, determined that the 12 years' rule should be adhered to.

The Government of India were dissatisfied with that decision, and begged the Secretary of State to reconsider it. But notwithstanding this protest the Secretary of State would not alter his decision.

Accordingly, by the amended Bill, which was framed in the year 1883, the 12 years' rule was re-enacted. But by the same

Bill the penalty imposed upon a landlord for ejecting a non-occupancy ryot was made so cruelly severe, that it virtually would have given all ryots the occupancy right, and so have neutralized the decision of the Secretary of State.

This was pointed out very forcibly by several gentlemen who were consulted upon the Bill; and the penalty clause was consequently withdrawn.

Now, again, by section 26 of the present Bill, the 12 years' rule is re-enacted. But we find in connection with it sub-section (2), which will be at least as effectual in neutralizing the 12 years' rule, as the penalty clause which was withdrawn.

That sub-section provides, that *instead of a ryot acquiring his occupancy right by a 12 years' occupation of his land, the law is to presume that he has acquired it*, and the presumption is to be made under such circumstances, that in the great majority of cases, it will be practically impossible for any landlord to rebut it.

Whatever, therefore, the intention of the Legislature may have been in framing this sub-section, it is certain that the rule which it lays down will defeat the wishes of the Secretary of State; and its effect will be to place landlords in an infinitely worse position, than if the proposed 3 years' rule had been accepted.

Now, here I would ask, why should the Select Committee have gone out of their way to lay down a rule in violation of all the principles of evidence, in favour of the ryot, and to the prejudice of the landlord?

One leading rule in such cases, which is substantially adopted in section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act, is this:—

"The burthen of proof lies on the party, who substantially asserts the affirmative of the issue."—(See Taylor on Evidence, Section 268.)

And this accords with the rule of the civil law, "*Ei incumbit probatio, qui dicit, non qui negat.*"

And another rule of evidence which is equally well known is this:—

"Where any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burthen of proving that fact is upon him."—(See Section 103 of the Evidence Act.)

The justice and good sense of these rules must be apparent, even to those who know nothing of law; and one looks, therefore, for some explanation, why the Select Committee in this instance should have so completely reversed it. I suppose we may consider that the explanation, such as it is, is given in the following passage of the Committee's Report.

Speaking of the presumption which is proposed by that sub-section, the Committee say:—

"It (that is, the presumption) appears to be warranted by the existing state of things in the Lower Provinces, and whilst it tends to simplify litigation, it is a presumption, which a landlord ought to have no difficulty in rebutting, in any case in which it does not hold good."

We are not informed what the state of things is in the Lower Provinces, which is supposed to justify such a departure from the established rules of evidence; but I presume the reason is, that because the large majority of ryots in the Lower Provinces have already rights of occupancy, it is fair to presume, as against landlords, that all ryots have the right of occupancy, until the contrary appears.

If so, I suppose upon the same principle it would be equally fair to presume, that in any part of the country, where putni leases are the prevailing form of tenure, all tenure-holders are putnidars until the contrary appears.

Or to bring the illustration nearer home, I believe that most of the large houses in Calcutta are let upon a four years' lease. If so, it would be fair to presume upon the same principle, as against the owners of houses, that every tenant in Calcutta who occupies a large house has a four years' lease.

There are several parts of England, where tenant-farmers as a rule have leases for seven or fourteen years. I wonder what landlords there would say to a presumption of law, that every tenant in these parts of the country had a lease for seven or fourteen years?

The truth is, that any presumption against a proprietor, that a tenant of his *has acquired as against him a permanent right or tenure*, is an obvious injustice.

And it becomes a still greater injustice, when according to law the only way in which a tenant can earn or acquire such a right is by an act of his own. Why should it be presumed as against a landlord that his tenant has done an act, which is to confer a benefit upon himself to the prejudice of his landlord?

And, again, when we look at the facility which the tenant has of proving this right, as compared with the difficulty which a landlord has in disproving it, the injustice becomes still more glaring.

To the ryot himself it should be a very easy matter to prove, if the fact is so, that he or his father, or the person under whom he claims, has occupied land for so many years.

It must be a matter within his own knowledge, or that of his family and his neighbours, and no one (as a rule) can be so capable as himself of proving it.

To the landlord, on the contrary, it might, and would in the great majority of cases, be a task of the greatest difficulty to prove the negative of the proposition. I really can hardly believe

that the gentlemen, who constituted the Select Committee, could have considered the difficulty in which a landlord would be placed, when they proposed this sub-section.

Let us take a case by way of illustration, and see what a landlord under such circumstance would have to prove.

We must bear in mind, that by sub-section (3) of the same section a person is to be deemed, for the purposes of that section, to have held land continuously in a village or estate, notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times in such village or estate.

And we must also bear in mind, that by section 27, sub-section (b), "where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place, whether before or after the commencement of the Act, but since the 1st day of January, 1853, the area comprised in the parent estate, of which they would have formed part, if no such partition had taken place, shall be deemed to be a single estate."

Now we will suppose an estate to have been partitioned between ten different shareholders in the year 1870; and that a ryot is found occupying a piece of land in one of the partitioned portions in the year 1884.

A question arises between him and his landlord, whether he has an occupancy right in the land which he holds; and an issue having been raised upon that point, the presumption according to section 26 is in favour of the ryot.

The ryot therefore at the trial says *nothing*, and *does nothing*; but leaves it to the landlord to prove the negative of the proposition.

Now what has the landlord to do in order to rebut the presumption?

He must first call his own patwaris or gomasthas to prove that the ryot or those under whom he claims have not occupied the particular piece of land in question for 12 years. But that proof would not be enough; because although the ryot or those under whom he claims may not have occupied the piece of land in question for 12 years, they may have occupied some other land or lands on the same portion of the estate; and if so, that would answer the ryot's purpose quite as well as if he or his predecessors had occupied the land in question.

So the landlord must proceed to call every patwari or gomastha upon his portion of the estate (which may consist perhaps of 3,000 or 4,000 acres), to prove negatively, that the ryot, or those under whom he claims, have not occupied any land in any portion of the estate for the last 12 years.

But even that proof would not nearly suffice in the case which I have supposed; because as the parent estate was partitioned in 1870, the landlord must needs go on to show that the ryot has not occupied, during the last 12 years, any land in any of the other nine partitioned portions of the parent estate.

He would therefore have to call all the persons who have acted as patwaris or gomasthas in all the other nine portions of the parent estate during the last 12 years.

Some of these would most probably be hostile to his interests; and unless all these people prove to the satisfaction of the Court the negative proposition, *that the ryot has not occupied any land on any portion of the parent estate for the full period of 12 years*, the presumption in favour of the tenant's right of occupancy will prevail.

It seems to me, that to place landlords deliberately in such a difficulty as this would be a cruel injustice. The time occupied, and the expense involved, in a trial of this kind, would be out of all proportion to its importance; and this burthen is to be thrown upon the landlord, directly in opposition to the ordinary rules of evidence, merely for the purpose of relieving the ryot from proving a case, which, if it is an honest one, he ought to be able to establish without the least difficulty.

The ryot, as a rule, must know perfectly well where he and his forefathers have lived; and if they have changed their residence, he or his family or his neighbours ought to know best how to prove it.

I repeat, that if sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 26 are to become the law of the land, the decision of the Secretary of State as regards the 12 years' rule will become a dead letter.

#### SECTIONS 37 AND 38.

I have not the least doubt that these sections, which are designed for the purpose of preventing sub-letting, have been proposed with the very best intentions. But I cannot but think that they are unwise; and I am satisfied that they will lead to a torrent of litigation.

I have already expressed my opinion that one great aim of this Bill, if it is to become law at all, should be to distinguish the various kinds of agricultural holdings, so as to prevent confusion in the future; whereas these sections, as it seems to me, are fraught with confusion and uncertainty.

It may be doubtful, as the Bill now stands, whether the occupancy ryot himself will gain or lose by becoming a tenure-holder.

He would free himself, by becoming a tenure-holder, from the law of pre-emption and distraint; but, on the other hand, he would not have the power over his tenants, as he would if he were an occupancy ryot.

Whatever his own interest may be, however, it will clearly be the interest of his tenants to make him a tenure-holder if they can; because they may then gain occupancy rights under him, and secure themselves other privileges, which as sub-ryots they do not possess.

There will therefore be perpetual disputes upon this point. The occupancy ryot, if he chooses to retain that status, and yet does not wish to cultivate the land himself, will endeavour to prevent the arrangements which he makes with his cultivators, coming within the category of sub-lettings.

If he makes his bargains cleverly with these people, it will be difficult for any Court to say, whether the cultivators are *servants* or *sub-tenants*.

He may allow them to cultivate his land, and give them a portion of the produce as wages, or he may pay them a sum by way of wages, and take a portion of the crop as his share, leaving them the rest.

Then the provisos in these sections will give rise to interminable differences.

Are women, on account of their sex, to be allowed to under-let the whole of their jotes, without becoming tenure-holders? If so, a man who acquires such a jote will acquire it in his wife's name.

Is a woman to be considered disabled merely because she is a woman? and at what age is a man to be considered disabled? Some men may be disabled at 50, whilst others can work perfectly well at 70. It will be very difficult for any Court to decide whether a man is really disabled.

And so with regard to illness, what amount of bodily ailment or infirmity is to be a sufficient excuse for a man's under-letting? Doctors' certificates, especially those of native doctors, are in my experience very easily procurable.

Again, suppose that a man absent from home on military or domestic service lets the whole of his jote to sub-tenants; and when he returns, takes immediate steps to put an end to their sub-tenancies—How long is he to be allowed for this purpose? Is he liable to be registered as a tenure-holder as soon as he returns home, or will he have a reasonable time to determine his tenants' interests? and if the latter, what will be a reasonable time? The questions which will arise under these provisos will be endless; and the result, I am satisfied, will be constant litigation.

I quite agree with Mr. Field, and many others, that it would be an excellent thing to prevent sub-letting; but I don't quite see how it is to be prevented.

#### TRANSFERABILITY OF OCCUPANCY TENURES.

As regards the transferability of occupancy tenures, I have already said a good deal in my former Minute; and I am still of the same opinion as I was then.

It is admitted that occupancy tenures were not transferable at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and the only arguments which are advanced now in favour of the right of transfer are—

- 1st—That the custom of transferring tenures has become much more general of late years; and
- 2nd—That if the right of transfer were allowed, it would render occupancy rights more valuable.

With regard to the first of these arguments, it may be true that in some districts the customary right of transfer has become more general; but that only means, that in those districts the landlords have either openly permitted transfers, or, at any rate, have allowed the practice to continue unchecked during a long course of years.

But no one goes so far as to deny that the landlords in these districts had a right to prevent the practice, if they had chosen to do so; and if so, it is difficult to see why other landlords, who have adhered to and protected their rights, should now be arbitrarily deprived of them.

This is only another illustration of the way in which the law has been strained in favour of the ryot, and to the prejudice of the landlord, entirely regardless of what was the state of things at the time of the Permanent Settlement.

As regards the second argument, I quite admit that to make the occupancy-right saleable would increase its value in the market. But it does not at all follow that this will be beneficial to the ryot himself. On the contrary, I consider that there is no surer mode of exterminating occupancy-ryots as a class than by permitting them to transfer their tenures; and I believe it would be found, on inquiry, that in those districts where occupancy-rights have become transferable by custom, a large portion of them have already found their way into the hands of mahajans, planters, and others, whilst the original owners of those tenures have become non-occupancy ryots.

If the Government really mean to benefit the occupancy-ryot, let them take every possible means of preventing him from ruining himself by parting with his ancestral jotes, and becoming the prey of those whose interest it is to deprive him of his status and property.

The men who are most interested in making occupancy-rights transferable are land-jobbers, mahajans and above all so far as I

can understand, planters. So long as a planter can make himself complete master of the soil without actually cultivating it himself, he cares not whether the position which he occupies is that of a zemindar, or a tenure-holder, or an occupancy-ryot. And if the law makes occupancy-rights saleable in the market, and confers upon the owners of those rights larger powers over their sub-tenants than it gives to zemindars and tenure-holders, the occupancy-right is the position which it will best answer the planter's purpose to secure. And secure it he will; and who can blame him?

Sooner or later occupancy-ryots will want money. Their families will increase in number; discord and partition will sever the ancestral holdings; marriages and *shrads* become more and more expensive; Brahmins will have to be fed; and good seasons and prosperity will not last for ever. If the occupancy right *can be* sold and mortgaged, most assuredly it *will be* sold and mortgaged; and that in a very few years. The man of money will buy up all the occupancy-rights, which are to be made the most valuable in the soil, and the occupancy-ryots of the present day will become in a few short years either non-occupancy-ryots or coolies.

Only see what has happened within the last 150 years in our own country. How many of the old yeoman families, who were the copyholders and customary tenants of former days (answering as nearly as may be to the khudkhasht ryots here) are in existence now? How many of the old country gentleman's families retain their ancestral property? The few of each class who are now to be found owe the slender remnant which still belongs to them to the law of entail. The rest has gone, and to whom? To those, for the most part, who answer to the land-jobbers, the mahajans, and the tradespeople of India, that is to say, land agents, bankers, merchants, tradespeople, and the other money-making classes. The land finds its way sooner or later into the hands of the man who makes money; and it is so, and will be so, in British India.

Amongst other interesting papers which I have read upon the subject of the Rent Bill, I have been especially struck by a paper written by Mr. Herbert Reilly, the manager of the Chanchal Estates. He has had a long experience of these estates, and has studied and watched attentively the condition of the tenantry. I would especially call attention to the remarks made by this gentleman upon the mischief of allowing occupancy-ryots to sub-let or to transfer their occupancy jotes. (See especially paragraphs 6 and 10 of his Minute.) He describes the state of indebtedness to the mahajans in which these poor people live, and what he says of Chanchal is true, I believe, in all parts of Bengal. A very large proportion of the ryots, even the better classes, are in this unhappy condition; and there can be no reasonable doubt that a little adversity or extra pressure would compel them to sell their little properties. I say therefore again—and I say it far more in the interest of the ryots than in that of the zemindars—"If you want to ruin occupancy-ryots, give them the power of transferring their interests." If you want, on the other hand, to do them a real benefit, prevent those interests from being transferred, even on estates where they are transferable now.

There never was, as it seems to me, a more fallacious argument, than that the ryot must needs be benefited, by making his interest transferable, and, consequently, *more valuable*.

No doubt you may thus make the estate itself *more valuable in the market*; but that is only when the ryot *parts with it*. To the ryot himself, its value is never so great as when he retains it in his own hands, and gets a good crop out of it.

By making it *more valuable in the market* you tempt the man to turn it into money, and transfer its value to other people.

By preventing its transfer, you oblige him to keep its value for himself and his family.

In my opinion, therefore, by making the occupancy-right transferable you not only do the zemindar a wrong, but you do the occupancy-ryot a much greater wrong. You are taking away the best, and indeed the only safeguard which is calculated to preserve him from ruin.

#### CHAPTER XIII.—DISTRRAINT AND EJECTMENT.

It is needless to remind His Excellency, that one of the principal objects of the new Rent Law was to provide more effectual means of enabling landlords to realize their rents.

That was the avowed purpose of the Bill which was introduced into the Bengal Council in 1877; and it has been admitted over and over again, that the landlords are fairly entitled to all the assistance in this respect which Government can reasonably afford them.

Now, what has this Bill done for the landlords? Absolutely nothing. On the contrary, it has taken away from them two of their most effectual remedies, namely (a) the right of ejectment, given by the Act of 1859, if the rent is not paid within so many days from the date of the decree, and (b) the right of distrain.

Now, why should landlords be deprived of these remedies? The ryots themselves have never complained of one or the other. There is surely nothing unjust in ejecting a man from his holding, who, after subjecting his landlord unjustly to the expense and delay of a lawsuit, is unable or unwilling to pay the sum decreed; and as for distress, the complaints, such as they are, which have been made about it have been greatly exaggerated.

I believe that the most oppressive exercise of the right of distress, which we have ever heard of, occurred upon the estates of the Durbhungah Raj during the minority of the present Maharajah, when the estates were under Government management.

And there is a special reason why a large portion of the rent of these estates can only be realised in that way. The Durbhungah property for a long distance lies on the boundary of Nepal. The tenants cultivate one plot in one year, and another the next year; and unless the landlord watches his opportunity, and puts in a distraint upon the crops, the ryots carry them off across the Nepalese boundary, and the rent is never realised at all. The only way of getting the rent from these people is to make a distress upon the crops; and if the landlord is to be put to the delay and expense of an application to the Court, before he can use his remedy, he may as well not apply at all.

The best proof that the remedy by distress is reasonable, and that it is not, generally speaking, exercised illegally, is shown by this incontestible and significant fact, that suits for illegal distresses are very rare. If the right were improperly exercised, the tenants would be only too ready to bring suits against the landlord; whereas the fact is, that of late years, there are hardly any such suits.

I find from the High Court Reports, that in 1881 the number of suits for arrears of rent was 144,127, whilst suits of all kinds relating to distraint were only 330; and in 1882 suits for arrears of rent numbered 155,668, whilst suits for distraint were only 282!!!

This really seems a complete answer to the charge that the right of distress has been improperly exercised; and as for the right of ejectment, if it is considered that the time now given to the defendant to pay the rent is too short, make it longer; but do not take away one of the few remedies, which have proved effectual to the landlord.

#### RENT SUITS.

As the High Court has already addressed the Government upon the subject of Rent-suits, I will say nothing more about it here. I only trust that what the Court has recommended with regard to additional Moonsiffs, and relieving landlords from the payment of stamp fees, may be favourably considered by the Government.

#### KHAMAR AND NIJ-JOTE LANDS.

I have now only a few words to say with reference to Khamar and Nij-jote lands. I agree in the main with what is said in the protest of the late Rai Kristo Das Pal upon that subject. I cannot see why any attempt should be made to contract the right of landlords to lands of that description, or to leave the determination of those rights to the executive authorities, instead of to the Courts of law. Here again is an instance, as it seems to me, in which an attempt is made to strain the law unduly to the prejudice of the landlord, and in favour of the tenants.

#### PROPOSED REGISTRATION LAW.

Having thus considered it my duty to criticise unfavourably some of the most important points connected with this Bill, I am glad to be able to express my sincere satisfaction at the prospect which is held out by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of a registration law being passed in aid of or in connection with this measure.

I have already, over and over again, expressed a strong opinion in favour of the extension of the registration law. I have called the attention of the Government to it on several occasions; and notably, in my Minutes on the Transfer of Property Act, and in my former Minute upon the Rent Law.

I believe that a good Registration Act would be the means of preventing in great measure the attempts at fraud and forgery which disgrace our Civil Courts; and that if the advice which I ventured to give the Government in my former Minute were carried out, it would be the means of checking, if not entirely preventing, the objectionable practices to which I referred in pages 11 and 12, and which operate as a sad injustice upon tenants generally, and especially upon the poorer class of ryots.

Let the proprietors and tenure-holders of every estate be duly registered, either in the zemindar's sherishtah, or in any Government office; let no one but the registered landlords be entitled to recover rent from the tenants or ryots; let the tenants or ryots, on the other hand, be bound to pay their rents to the registered landlords, and to no one else; and let the receipt of those landlords be a good discharge for the rent.

A law of this kind, well devised and enforced, would, I am satisfied, be the greatest possible blessing to the agricultural community; it would relieve landlords from most of the difficulties under which they now labour in collecting their rents; and it would relieve tenants, and especially ryots, from the hardship which they continually undergo of having to pay their rents twice over.

A registration law such as this would, of course, for the first three or four years, be productive of some litigation, because it

would compel claimants to enforce their claims at once in an honest way, instead of waiting for years, in the hope of some fortunate chance turning up in their favour.

The Registration Act of 1876 has been productive of litigation for this very reason; but claims under that Act are now becoming settled; and titles, as time runs on, will be more and more secured.

I would invite the attention of the Governor-General in Council to what I said upon the subject in page 12 of my former Minute.

#### CONCLUSION.

In dealing with the Bill in its present shape, I have confined myself, as I proposed to do, to the discussion of some of its leading features. I have done so, partly from lack of time, and partly, because I cannot help hoping, that both the Government of India and the Secretary of State, after giving due weight to the numerous and very important memorials which have been presented against the Bill from all parts of the province, and to the opinions of the large body of Government officers, who, like myself, are opposed to the measure, may think fit, either to withdraw, or very materially to modify, the present Bill.

Whatever may be the form which it may assume at a later stage, if the Secretary of State should approve of the Bill, I shall consider it my duty to address the Government again on such of the details as I consider objectionable.

I thought it right in the year 1882, and I think it right now, to warn the Government as earnestly as I can against a policy, which in my opinion, will ruin, or seriously injure, the large majority of the zemindars, and will be scarcely less injurious to the cultivating ryots.

It seems to me inconsistent with the good faith of the British nation, which the native community have hitherto had reason to respect, to deprive the zemindars of the rights and position which they have acquired under the Permanent Settlement.

I believe it to be not only unjust but impolitic to sacrifice the fortunes of the zemindars in order to enrich a large body of mahajuns and middlemen, who will neither be responsible to the Government for the revenue, nor be likely to prove as good landlords to the ryots, or as faithful servants to the Crown, as the ancient landed aristocracy of the Province.

## Correspondence.

### FROM ASSAM TO BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—With reference to the letter in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL of the 15th of November last, permit me to invite the attention of our merchants to a book published this year at Calcutta by the Government of India on the hill tribes living between Assam and Burma.

In page 87 the Secretary to Government has quoted from the Report of Captain Butler in 1873. That officer was deputy-commissioner of the Naga Hills, and eleven years ago he advocated the opening of a road, where the only dangers to be encountered are from the attacks of wild beasts, or the danger of starvation which merchants may have at present to encounter by losing their way.

There are no hostile Nagas to be feared—the village of Niinu, where Lieutenant Holcombe was murdered in 1875, is far to the east, and Konoma, the capital of the Angami Nagas, captured by us in 1880, is far to the west.

If the readers of ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL will glance at the map they will find Sebsagor (near Rungpoor) in latitude 27° 2' and longitude 94° 39'. This will probably be the future capital of Upper Assam—the railway from Chittagong through Sylhet is to be taken past it. A broad commercial road, in a south-easterly direction, by an easy pass over the Patkoi Hills, will, in ten easy marches, enable traders to reach the great Khyendwen River, second only in volume to the Irrawadi, and from 750 to 900 feet broad, in latitude 26° 20' and longitude 95° 30'.

Is it possible that the Government can fear to open a great commercial route through an uninhabited country from dread of wild animals? The route is clearly marked by the secretary in the map which accompanies his book, and which was published in February last under the authority of the Survey Department of India. The line of road is continued to Mogovng, 182 miles south-east of Sebsagur, where the Chinese Shans have recently given so much trouble to the Mandalay King.—Your obedient servant,

October 7th.

### LORD DUFFERIN AND THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Will you allow me to offer a few remarks regarding the deputation from the Indian Reform Association which waited on Lord Dufferin on Tuesday last. From the notice of the interview published in the *Times* it appears that Dr. Clark was the only member who spoke on the Bengal Tenancy Bill; and that he supported that measure simply by a reference to the very reports on which the Indian Government had founded the Bill. The



papers referred to, therefore, represent only the views of the promoters of the Bill. Did Dr. Clark not know that, after a careful perusal of those very reports, the Secretary of State unhesitatingly condemned the principle of the measure; and that the reports of the district judges and officials and of the Chief Justice of Bengal, whom the Indian Government consulted on the subject, contain an equally strong condemnation of the Bill in question?

It may reasonably be hoped, however, that Lord Dufferin will not be influenced by one-sided representations in the decision of a question which involves the peace and prosperity of an entire province and the welfare of sixty millions of our Indian subjects.

I am told that Dr. Clark is unacquainted with India, and that the other members of the deputation, who spoke on the occasion, personally know little, if anything at all, of Bengal, beyond what one may learn from books.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FAIR PLAY.

### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appointment of a joint Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier again gives prominence to the Eastern Question. As an old writer on this subject, and a former contributor to your journal,\* I would invite attention to the late Gen. Skobelev's project for invading India, as detailed in his letters to Prince Tcherkassky, reprinted in the *Royal Engineers' Journal* of Sept. 1884. Whatever may be the ulterior designs of Russia, the invasion of India has long been the dream of her statesmen, the ambition of her generals, a goal desired by her troops, and the bait to be offered to the savage hordes of Central Asia, who will be found ever ready to attempt a repetition of history, in following the banners of a northern conqueror, for blood, rapine, and plunder, across the frontiers of India. The idea took possession of Skobelev's mind during his service in Turkestan and in Trans-Caspia; and he, being held in memory as one of Russia's best generals and a first-class military statesman, his views will find adoption in any future operations of Russia in the direction of India. Skobelev's project may be very briefly summarised in the following passages:—Possession of the Balkan Peninsula and the command of the Bosphorus being a permanent object with Russia, any diversion she could create in the direction of India, by drawing the armies of England for employment in that country, would materially facilitate her own designs and operations in Europe. In short, India should be used as a lever to assist in effecting the purposes of Russia in Europe. While Persia and Afghanistan in their present integrity are ramparts protecting India, they should be used by Russia as parallels of approach for the invasion of India. Russia having secured a preponderance in Persia, the latter Power should secretly be encouraged to renew her pretensions to Herat, which would soon afford the pretext for Russia's advance in that direction. With the completion of her strategic lines in Trans-Caspia, from the shores of the Caspian through Askabad to Merv, and dominant in the rich province of Khorassan, Russia could bring 30,000 troops from her Trans-Caucasian garrison, and lead them into the valley of the Heri-rud, Khorassan being rendered a base for supplies, Trans-Caucasia, Trans-Caspia, and Persia finding the transport. In Afghanistan, efforts should be made to foster an alliance with the Amir, and to secure the reception of a Russian mission in Cabul, from whence communications would be entered into with disaffected elements in India. In return for the co-operation and alliance of the Amir Russia would promise the restoration of the Peshawur Valley, so much coveted by the rulers of Afghanistan. If the Amir should resist the overtures of Russia, and remain an ally of the British Government, then the claims of some pretender should be supported, and civil war created in Afghanistan, Russia, too, in the name of her ally and vassal, the Amir of Bokhara, reviving Bokhariat claims for a portion of Afghan-Turkestan to the slopes of the Hindu Koosh. For operations in Afghanistan the Turkestan districts would be strengthened by several regiments of Cossacks and other troops from Western Siberia, thus collecting a force which, while providing a sufficient garrison for Turkestan, would admit of 20,000 Russian troops, with corresponding artillery, and independent of feudatories, being moved into Afghanistan. "Finally," writes Skobelev, "it would be our chief duty to organise masses of Asiatic cavalry, and hurling them on India, as our vanguard, under the banners of blood and rapine, thus bring back the days of Tamerlane." Such, in the briefest outline, are some of the salient points of the late General Skobelev's project for the invasion of India. When, in my article of February last, I advocated the appointment of a joint commission for the delimitation of the Persian and Afghan frontiers, I suggested that it was the only possible peaceable solution of a grave and pressing question. How far the labours of the Commission may frustrate the ulterior designs of Russia against India seems problematical, but they will assuredly retard her progress, and delay any attempt at the

dismemberment of Persia and Afghanistan. While calling for the exercise of considerable diplomatic skill, the work of the Commission will afford British officers great opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of provinces and people now but little known, of proving the sincerity of the British Government in its desire for peace, with the integrity of the dominions of Persia and Afghanistan, and of showing the reciprocity of interests that really exists between those Powers and the British Government of India. The disaffected and the disloyal in India, and those who look with satisfaction to the approach of Russia towards India, should mark well the utterances of General Skobelev, and, studying the past history of their own country, should consider how far it would be desirable to exchange the just, peaceable, and beneficent rule of the British Government for a revival of the inroads of northern conquerors, and a renewal of the periods of rapine, plunder, and devastation that marked the advent of Mahmud, of Ghuzni, of Tamerlane, and of others whose examples Russian Generals of this century wish to follow.—I am, &c.

EDWARD H. PASKE,  
Colonel.

Merrrow, Guildford, Sept. 19.

THE GOA TREATY.—A treaty unique of its kind has been concluded between our Government and that of Portugal, and with it we are reminded of the great change which two centuries has wrought in the relative positions of Britain and Portugal in the East. About 220 years ago Portugal gave us our first foothold on the western coast of India. Now we have a great Indian Empire, and Portugal has but the town and dependency of Goa; it is such a poor little place that we need not covet it. But it has been troublesome to the Bombay Government on account of salt smuggling, and the treaty of 1879 not having worked well in every particular, the Government of India sent Mr. Arthur Crawford to Europe to act as their representative, under Lord Kimberley, in procuring a satisfactory revision of the treaty. Prior to the treaty of 1879 the smuggling of salt into British India entailed a loss of revenue to the amount of from £50,000 to £75,000 per annum. The treaty of 1879 allowed the Indian Government to appoint British agents in Goa to supervise the manufacture of salt, with authority to purchase or continue on lease the existing factories, on condition that they would supply a certain quantity of salt at cost price for the use of Portuguese subjects. This system not having worked well, our Government has arranged to deliver over to the Portuguese authorities a few selected salt works that they may manufacture the salt required on its own account. Several small concessions are made on both sides, but we have by far the best of the bargain. Perhaps the most important provision of the revised treaty is the authority given to the British to make arrests within one hundred yards of the salt works.

A STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF INDIA.—A singularly complete and instructive statistical abstract, made on the basis of the reports and returns from India, has been compiled by Mr. Charles Prinsep, statistical reporter to the India Office. The period covered is from 1873-4 to 1882-3. In little more than 250 pages there are condensed the figures and statistics of the whole of our Indian Empire for the above period. Some of the facts which these figures reveal are striking and significant. They speak volumes in favour of the progress which India has made under our rule, and they refute the sweeping and self-contradicting representations as to the impoverishment of the country. In these ten years £25,734,092 of gold have been imported, and £74,768,086 in silver. During the same years there has been £5,972,923 in gold, and £15,607,210 in silver exported. By this we see that India was richer in 1883 than what she was in 1873 by not less than £78,922,045 in treasure. In 1883 the import trade of India, excluding treasure, amounted to the value of £50,003,041, whereas in 1874 it was only £31,628,497. The export in 1883 amounted to £83,400,865, while in 1874 it was not more than £64,960,786. The number of persons brought to trial in the Indian provinces in 1882 was 1,223,104, a greater number for any year since 1878. The number of convictions, on the other hand, has steadily decreased since 1877, beyond which the figures are not given, the last number being 642,233. The average cost of maintenance in all the prisons was, according to the latest accounts, £5 7s. 1d. The results of the last census are given, and it is ascertained that in 1881 there were in India 77,188 British-born male subjects. The reader will find ample statistical information in the Parliamentary return on every subject connected with the Indian Empire, and we may say that the tables relating to the army are particularly interesting. Although figures can in skilful hands be made to mislead, they furnish none the less the best material for ascertaining the present position of a community, while the comparison of the same statistics for different periods affords a sure and easy indication of whether there has been progress or retrogression among the people to whom they refer. The abstract will be shortly published and procurable for a very moderate sum. To all interested in the welfare of our Indian Empire we recommend this work.

\* "Power and Position of Russia in Asia," *Army and Navy Gazette*, February 23, 1884.

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